HE BUYS TWICE WHO BUYS QUICKLY!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain, colder today; Thursday probably rain; northeast gales.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,991. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ANGRY PROTESTS ROUSED BY LLOYD GEORGE, AS HE ANNOUNCES CONSCRIPTION FOR IRELAND; GERMANS STRIKE HEAVY BLOW IN THE NORTH

SPEECH IN THE COMMONS

Premier Presents Bill for Drafting All Men 18 to 50.

BILL ADMITTED BY 299 TO 80

Irish Members Shouting Defiance and Vowing Never to Submit.

NEW LIGHT ON GREAT DRIVE

British Bravery Retrieved Initial Reverse—Dramatic Aid of Wilson Warmly Acknowledged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 9.—Great Britain was asked this afternoon to place at the disposal of the Government the services of every able-bodied man up to 50 years old, and even in certain cases up to 55. The announcement was made that conscription was to be applied to Ireland.

Crowds gathered at the approaches to the Houses of Parliament, and the benches of the Commons were closely packed with members, who showed deep interest in the questions and the Premier's method of presenting the prime importance of the issues involved. There were no fireworks in his speech, but an earnest insistence on the peril of the moment and the necessity of taking every possible measure to meet it.

The House at question time had shown itself full of life. It rose to every controversial point, and it sent up a deep cheer of welcome as Captain Redmond took the oath on his re-election to his father's old seat. As Mr. Lloyd George began his speech it settled down to listen, and resented fiercely interruptions from pacifist members.

Premier Shows Gravity of Task.

The Premier seemed at first to be restrained by the gravity of the moment. "We have now entered the most critical phase of this terrible war," he began, and he spoke slowly and with constant consultation of his notes. For nearly an hour he reviewed the military situation, and though he expressed his entire confidence in the army and paid a high tribute to the courage, endurance, and skill of soldiers and Generals alike, it was clear that he was impressed by the vastness of the forces against the Allies and the reality of their danger.

Not until he spoke of General Carey and his "brilliant achievement" in stopping the German advance with a scratch corps of signalmen, engineers, and labor battalions did he arouse the enthusiasm of the House in a round of deep cheers.

As the Premier came to discuss the appointment of Foch as generalissimo it was clear that he felt himself to be on delicate ground. He spoke with something like his old animation, smote the box on the table, and looked the House squarely in the face. He was prepared for criticism and got applause, but it was not very cordial.

Replies to Saloniki Critics.

Once again, as Lloyd George replied to the critics of the subsidiary expeditions in Saloniki, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, he spoke with vigor, but the House was not inclined to show much interest in these matters when it was full of anxiety about the Government's man-power proposals.

At last Lloyd George reached these and in the main they did not create surprise. They had been forecast fairly accurately in the newspapers and the House received quietly the news that men up to 50 might be called up, that essential industries were to be combed out again, and that ministers of religion would be subject to noncombatant service.

Irish Create a Storm.

The real surprise came when the Premier announced shortly and decidedly:

"As to Ireland, it is not possible any longer to justify her exclusion from the act."

Like a field of wheat swept by gusts of wind, sharp interruptions burst out. Lloyd George appealed to the United States, more Irish than Ireland, he called it, where all were subject to conscription. "But not by the English," came back a retort by a member, shouted with a stentorian voice.

Cheers burst out in a great volume from all parts of the house except the Irish benches, and they answered with cries of protest. The Premier tried to continue his quiet, dispassionate speech, but Irish members were wound up to fierce excitement. Their quarter of the house was rocking with anger. Lines of members swayed to and fro.

"It is a declaration of war on Ireland," said one.

Quietly the Premier read out what Irish leaders like the late John Redmond had said of the justice of the war, and brought John Dillon, the new leader, to his feet in explanation of words he had used in 1914. But what especially roused the Irish to bitter anger was the Premier's insistence that this was a war in the interest of small nations. They flung back the words in his teeth, and stirred the rest of the House to angry reply, but the Premier, with only one protest that he be permitted to speak, went quietly on to his peroration.

Asquith Counsels Deliberation.

John Devlin wished to move an adjournment to permit the Government to consider the report of the Committee on Conscription of the Irish convention, but gave way to ex-Premier Asquith.

Mr. Asquith spoke calmly and coolly, dwelling on the reality of the crisis. He reserved the right to criticise the Government bill at a time when he had an opportunity to consider its details, and then obtained a sympathetic cheer from the House as he told of the heroism of the British soldiers, as he had just learned it from a letter from a "relative, in fact one of my own sons." As an old Parliamentarian, he advised the Premier not to rush the new bill, but to permit the House plenty of time to digest it.

Text of the Speech.

LONDON, April 9.—The full text of the Prime Minister's speech follows:

"We have now entered the most critical phase of this terrible war. There is a lull in the storm, but the hurricane is not over. Doubtless we must expect more fierce outbreaks, and ere it is finally exhausted there will be many more.

"The fate of the empire, the fate of Europe, and the fate of liberty throughout the world may depend on the success with which the very last of these attacks is resisted and countered.

"The Government, therefore, propose, to submit to Parliament today certain recommendations, in order to assist this country and the Allies to weather the storm. They will involve, I regret, extreme sacrifices on the part of large classes of the population, and nothing would justify them but the most extreme necessity and the fact that we are fighting for all that is essential and most sacred in our national life.

"Before I come to the circumstances which led up to our submitting these proposals to Parliament, I ought to say one word as to why Parliament was not immediately summoned. Since the battle began the Government have been engaged almost every hour in concerting with the Allies the necessary measures to assist the armies to deal with the emergency.

Action "Far Removed" from Panic.

"The proposals which we intend submitting to Parliament required very close and careful examination, and I think there is this advantage in our meeting today, rather than immediately after the impact of the German attack, that we shall be considering these proposals under conditions which will be far removed from any suggestion of panic.

"I shall now come to the circumstances which have led to the present military position. It is very difficult at this time to present a clear, connected, and reliable narrative of what happened. There has been a great battle on a front of fifty miles—the greatest battle ever fought in the history of the world. Enormous forces have been engaged; there was a considerable retirement on the part of the British forces, and under these conditions it is not always easy for some time to ascertain what actually happened.

"The House will recollect the difficulty we experienced with regard to Cambrai. It was difficult to piece together the story of the event for some time, and Cambrai was a very trivial event compared with this gigantic battle.

"The Generals and their staffs are, naturally, engaged and have to concentrate their attention upon the operations of the enemy, and until the strain relaxes it would be very difficult to institute the necessary inquiries to find out exactly what happened, and to furnish an adequate explanation of the battle.

German Forces Slightly Smaller.

"However, there are two or three facts which stand out, and in stating them I should like to call attention to two things which I think above all must be avoided. The first is that nothing should be said which could give information to the enemy; nothing should be said which would give encouragement to the enemy, and nothing should be said which would give discouragement to our own troops, who are fighting so gallantly at this very hour.

"And the second question is that all recrimination at this hour must be shut out.

"What was the position at the beginning of the battle? Notwithstanding the heavy casualties in 1917 the army in France was considerably stronger on Jan. 1, 1918, than on Jan. 1, 1917. Up to the end of 1917—up to, say, about October or November—the German combatant strength in France was as two to the Allies' three. Then came the military collapse of Russia, and the Germans hurried up their released divisions from the eastern front and brought them to the west. They had a certain measure of Austrian support, which had been accorded to them.

"Owing to the growth of the strength of our armies in 1917, when this battle began the combatant strength of the whole of the German Army on the western front was only

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE 7th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Eves. 8—Pop. $1 Mat. Tom'w. at 2.—Advt.

NASH MOTORS.
A mistake occurred in the name of the Asbury Park, N. J., dealer in the advertisement of Nash Motors, March 31st. It should have read MONMOUTH MOTORS, Asbury Park, N. J.—Advt.

WHEN THE LUSITANIA flew the American flag Col. House was on board. Why the journey? How did it bear on the submarine menace? Third chapter of "The Real Col. House" in N. Y. Evening Post, tonight, all news stands 2c or send postal to N. Y. Eve. Post, 20 Vesey St., New York.—Advt.

Pinehurst, N. C., Now in Mid-Season. Hotel Carolina open throughout April: 4 Golf Courses, Horse Racing, Tennis, Shooting, etc.—Advt.

Irish Coercion a Blunder and a Catastrophe, Says Daily Chronicle, Supporter of Lloyd George

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 10.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially, in commenting on yesterday's proceedings in Parliament:

"The Irish proposal provoked immediate and stormy opposition from the Nationalist members. This was inevitable. We see no prospect of its being abated, and its result can hardly fail to be prejudicial both to the Irish question and the man-power question; to the former because it substitutes an atmosphere of coercion for that of reconciliation at a supremely inopportune moment, and to the latter because the controversy over this feature of the bill must tend to impede and obscure discussion over those more material features of it which affect Great Britain.

"Setting aside the views of the extreme Nationalist and Unionist partisans, one may doubt whether there is a single one of those more centrally minded Irishmen who have worked so hard for the triumph of the convention and the reunion of the Irish people who does not recognize that the attempt to enact Irish conscription at this juncture is a blunder and a catastrophe."

GREAT GAS ATTACK BY FOE

More Than 60,000 Poison Shells Rained on British During the Night.

SEVERAL TOWNS UNDER FIRE

Portuguese, Who Hold Part of Line, Sustain Fierce Onslaughts Gallantly.

BATTLE ON FAMOUS GROUND

Germans Hampered by Bad Weather and Bad Terrain for Their Offensive.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 9.—A heavy and determined attack was begun against us this morning a considerable distance north of our recent battles on about eleven miles of front between Armentières and La Bassée Canal. So far as the news comes to us up to this afternoon the enemy apparently has succeeded in driving in parts of the Allies' post lines, while the troops are holding him by Givenchy on the right and about Fleurbaix on the left.

This new attack was preceded by a long, concentrated bombardment, which had gradually been increasing during the last day or two, until it reached great heights of fury last night and early this morning. The enemy used poison gas in immense quantities, and it may be estimated that during the night he flung over 60,000 gas shells in order to create a wide zone of this evil vapor and stupefy the gunners, transport, and infantry if they were caught without their masks, which is improbable.

His gunfire reached out to many towns and villages behind the allied lines, like Bethune and Armentières, Vermelles and Philosophe, Merville and Estaires, and this did not cease around Armentières until 11:30 this morning, though further south from Fleurbaix his infantry attack was in progress at an early hour, certainly by 8 o'clock, and his barrage lifted in order to let his troops advance.

The strength of his attack is not yet known with any certainty, but three divisions are in that area, including the 44th Reserve and 81st and 11th Ersatz, and it is probable that he has other forces engaged.

Portuguese Troops in Line.

Part of the line was held by Portuguese troops, who for a long time have been between Laventie and Neuve Chapelle, holding positions which were subject to severe raids from time to time. They are now in the thick of this battle, most fiercely beset and fighting gallantly.

It is a battle over the old and famous ground where early in this war there was most deadly strife during the struggle around Neuve Chapelle in March of 1915 and at Festubert. It is ground where the Indian infantry attacked again and again with most gallant courage and where afterward the survivors held the lines through the Spring and Summer, so that the flat fields all around with fringes of willows along narrow canals that intersect all this moist land and the villages behind, like Estaires and Laventie, and places of ruin like La Gorgue and Richebourg and Quinque Rues, will be forever haunted with memories of those dark-dyed men, who to the French peasants seemed like fairy princes and figures out of the Arabian Nights tales. They disappeared long ago through the mists of these flats to other fighting fields in other countries.

Suddenly the enemy has struck, and the centre of strife for the moment has shifted. It is awkward ground for attack and bad weather for such ground, because the enemy has to advance across dead-flat marshes, cut

Continued on Page Two.

British Destroyer Sunk in Collision; Whole Crew Lost

LONDON, April 9.—A British torpedo boat destroyer sank last Thursday as the result of a collision, and all hands on board are believed to have been drowned, according to an Admiralty statement issued tonight. The statement says:

"One of his Majesty's torpedo boat destroyers sank on the 4th instant as the result of a collision in the foggy weather. All hands are missing, and it is presumed they were drowned."

DEEDS OF DARING BY OUR ENGINEERS

Fought and Killed for Days Beside Canadians Retreating from St. Quentin.

PRAISED BY THE BRITISH

"Held On by Their Teeth Till the Last Moment," Says an Officer Who Saw Them.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 8, (Associated Press.)—The American railway engineers who helped stem the tide of the onrushing Germans during the opening days of the battle now in progress fought shoulder to shoulder with Canadian engineers in carrying out their task. They held their ground stubbornly, and only retired to previously prepared positions when forced to do so, and inflicted casualties by the thousand upon the Germans as they advanced in close formation—in one place in as many as seven waves, each wave 10 men deep and 100 yards from the next.

The Americans with the Canadians had all the ammunition they needed, and, although they were unsupported by the artillery and armed only with rifles and with a few machine guns, they poured streams of bullets into the enemy at several different times until their weapons were so hot as to be useless.

This handful of American soldiers, who were not hardened to such terrific slaughter, were sickened by the shambles they created, but fought furiously for several days, helping to hold the enemy all the way from near St. Quentin to the vicinity of Noyon. These were the Americans mentioned at the time in the official communiqués, but these details of their exploits it has only now been possible to obtain.

When the German attack began the Americans were working in the rear lines with the Canadians, under Canadian command. They quickly threw down their tools and seized the weapons with which they had been armed for some months, and formed themselves into a fighting unit. The Germans came on and finally reached the positions where the Americans were waiting.

The exact number of the engineers cannot be given, but they were comparatively small. They had no intention of retreating, however, and were bent upon killing all the Germans possible.

Tore Gaps in German "Waves."

As the first gray enemy wave advanced, the American forces let them come until they were within certain range: then opened fire, pouring in a storm of bullets. Gaps appeared in the advancing lines at many places, some of them large, where the machine guns had chewed through. Still the German waves came on, without firing a single shot—just advancing.

The Americans were unable to understand these tactics, but, nevertheless, were certain that it was a question of slaughtering the enemy or being themselves smothered under the advance. By this time their weapons were so hot that they could not be used effectively, and the enemy was close, so that the engineers retired, fighting, took up another position, then turned and began operations again. A British officer who witnessed the engagement is reported to have said:

"They held on by their teeth until the last moment, inflicting terrific casualties on the enemy. Then they moved back and waited for the Germans, and repeated the performance."

By the time the engineers reached a place somewhere near Noyon they were nearly exhausted and almost without equipment. There they had a chance to rest and re-equip. According to all reports, they were entitled to it, for certainly they gave the Germans a generous sample of what the enemy is to expect from the American Army.

A German Trick that Failed.

During a battle unusual stories always crop up, but the following is one which the correspondent heard from an unquestionable source, and it is said to have been verified:

In one of the periods when the Amer-

Continued on Page Six.

German Staff Fully Expected to Rout the Allies And Cause Withdrawal of Entire Western Front

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 9, (Associated Press.)—Prisoners captured on the Oise front say that the German staff fully expected to reach their objectives on the morning of April 6, counting on their superior numbers to overwhelm the French.

Other information from prisoners shows that the Germans expected immensely greater results from their surprise offensive. They not only hoped to push the Allies back from the Somme, but also looked for a general withdrawal all along the front, even far eastward of the line attacked.

German observers, both in the trenches and in sausage balloons, had orders to keep a sharp lookout for signs of a French retreat and report them to the staff. They were told to watch for burning villages and supply dumps, and were surprised when they saw nothing of the kind.

Still other prisoners, who have recently come from the Russian front, assert that the German authorities were profoundly disappointed concerning Russia. Much of the land there is uncultivated, while the greater part of the stocks of wheat has disappeared, through pillage or wastage. Reports regarding these conditions have reached the German people and caused considerable effervescence.

HAIG LINE PIERCED, BERLIN REPORTS

Germans Penetrated the English and Portuguese Positions, It Is Stated.

FRENCH LOSE THREE TOWNS

Further Gains Made by Hindenburg's Troops in Region South of Oise.

BERLIN, April 9, (via London.)—The War Office this evening issued the following communication:

North of La Bassée Canal we penetrated into English and Portuguese positions.

On both sides of the Somme there have been violent artillery duels.

On the southern bank of the Oise we threw back the enemy across the Oise-Aisne Canal between Coucy-le-Château and Brancourt.

The losses in March of enemy aerial fighting forces in the western theatre amount to twenty-three captive balloons and 348 airplanes. Of the latter 158 were brought down behind our lines. The others were observed to fall within the enemy's positions.

We lost eighty-one airplanes and eleven captive balloons.

The official communication issued earlier in the day said:

Lively artillery duels have frequently developed on the battle-front.

On the south bank of the Oise the troops of Generals von Schoeller and Wichisra again have attacked the enemy.

Between the Oise and Folembray they advanced across the Allette as far as the Oise-Aisne Canal, and in a fierce battle captured the stubbornly defended wood east of Guny.

Attacking from the north and east, they climbed the steep slopes of the heights east of Coucy-le-Château and captured by storm strongly fortified enemy positions. Quency and Landricourt were taken, and Coucy-le-Château fell early this morning.

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN DELAYS

Military Critics Seek to Allay Public Disappointment Over the Results of Drive.

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 9.—The very slight German gains of the last few days have been reported in the German press with much the same wealth of headlines and resounding comment as greeted the first successes in March.

All the papers had frankly stated that the renewed fighting at the end of last week was the definite reopening of the offensive, and a good deal of effort has been expended by the critics in explaining away the wait, which certainly had not been expected in Germany before Amiens was reached. The Cologne Gazette says that the halt was occasioned by the need "on both sides" (the word "both" is interesting) to bring up the reserves, and it deals at length with the

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

AIRMEN BROKE UP GERMAN ATTACKS

Flew as Low as 68 Feet and Rained Bullets on Infantry Near Montdidier.

BAYLIES, DOWNED, ESCAPED

American Sergeant Fell Almost Into Enemy's Hands, but Got Back Amid Cheers.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, April 9.—Although the American infantry is not in action on the Picardy battlefield, the United States has been represented in the air from the outset of the German drive. Many American aviators serving under the French flag have been engaged in battle. A NEW YORK TIMES correspondent met today Sergeant Frank Baylies, from New Bedford, a member of the famous "Ace squadrilla" of storks to which Guynemer belonged.

Baylies joined the aviation service last June after two years in Macedonia with the French Red Cross, for which he was decorated with the War Cross with star, became a member of the Stork squadrilla Oct. 1, a few days after Guynemer's death, and has brought down two Germans for which he has been rewarded with two palms on the cross. Shortly after the opening of the German offensive the squadrilla went by air at an hour's notice to Montdidier and took active part in all subsequent operations.

When the town was captured by the enemy the airmen managed to remove all the machines and camions, but several fliers lost the greater part of their personal effects. Baylies was more fortunate.

Throughout the French retirement the airmen co-operated with the infantry and made three patrol flights—averaging from an hour and a half to two hours' duration—daily. As the German attacks were made almost without artillery or airplanes—for whole days no enemy planes were sighted—the fliers devoted themselves to harassing enemy infantry and convoys on the march.

Flew Low for Attacks.

Flying often as low as sixty-eight feet, airmen turned mitrailleuses point-blank on the enemy, who fled headlong or threw themselves flat to escape the stream of bullets. When convoys were attacked, horses plunging madly in death agony threw the whole line into confusion.

At such an altitude the aviator was greatly exposed to the fire of the German infantry, and injury to the motor forced an immediate landing, as the height was insufficient for a long volplane. On March 28 Baylies was thus downed near Mesnil-St. Georges. The young American—he is just 22—gave the following description of his experience:

"I had been annoying Fritz all morning and having a wonderful time when I spotted a body of infantry moving toward Tickish Wood just after luncheon. As I dived upon them over the trees, quickfirers concealed there riddled my machine with bullets. My impetus luckily carried me a little further into a grassy field, just between the two armies, where I landed not too abruptly.

"Unfortunately I was barely fifty feet from the boches and nearly a hundred yards from the French. At this point there were no trenches and both sides fought in the open, the Germans advancing in small groups from thicket to thicket and taking cover wherever possible. As they saw me falling the enemy began firing furiously and a party of five Germans ran out to intercept me. A French Alpine Chasseur

Continued on Page Six.

"HER COUNTRY"—HARRIS THEATRE. The play you cannot afford to miss.—Advt.

FOE GAINS NEAR LA BASSEE

Forces Back the British-Portuguese Centre on the River Lys.

BUT BRITISH FLANKS HOLD

Repulse Attacks at Givenchy and Fleurbaix, While Richebourg and Laventie Fall.

FOG AIDS THE ASSAILANTS

Battle, Which Began in the Morning, Still Rages on the 11-Mile Front.

LONDON, April 9.—Beginning with a bombardment of great intensity, German troops this morning delivered heavy attacks upon the British and Portuguese lines from the La Bassée Canal to the neighborhood of Armentières, (a distance of about eleven miles.)

The enemy forced back the Portuguese in the centre and the British on the flanks of the line of the River Lys between Estaires and Bac St. Maur.

Richebourcq-St. Vaast, (about a mile south of Neuve Chapelle,) and Laventie, (about two miles northeast of Neuve Chapelle,) were taken by the Germans in the assault.

The British withstood all attacks at Givenchy, (at the southern limit of the German assaults,) and Fleurbaix, at the north, about three miles southeast of Armentières.

The German attack was favored by the thick mist which shrouded the battlefield in the early morning.

Severe fighting continues on the whole of this front, according to Field Marshal Haig's night report.

South of Arras there were only minor engagements today on the British front.

Following is the text of the night bulletin:

This morning, after an intense bombardment of our positions from La Bassée Canal to the neighborhood of Armentières, strong hostile forces attacked the British and Portuguese troops holding this sector of our front. Favored by a thick mist, which made observation impossible, the enemy succeeded in forcing his way into the Allies' positions in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle, Fauquissart, and Cardonnerie Farm.

After heavy fighting, lasting throughout the day, the enemy succeeded in forcing back the Portuguese troops in the centre and the British troops on the flanks of the line of the River Lys, between Estaires and Bac St. Maur.

We held out positions on both banks [flanks?] about Givenchy and Fleurbaix. At both these latter places there was heavy fighting, but the enemy was repulsed.

Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie have been taken by the enemy.

Severe fighting is continuing on the whole of this front.

South of Arras only minor engagements, in which were secured a few prisoners, have taken place during the day on the British front.

The afternoon official statement reads:

Early this morning the enemy's artillery developed great activity on the front extending from La Bassée Canal to south of Armentières.

Elsewhere on the British front, except for heavy hostile shelling in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux and Mericourt l'Abbé, there was nothing special to report.

Monday's Rain Checked Aviation.

The following official communication dealing with aviation was issued this evening:

With the exception of a few flights at low altitudes, there was no flying

Monday, owing to the mist and rain. One hostile balloon was downed.

None of our airplanes is missing.

Germans Made Early Gains.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 9, (Associated Press.)—Another sector of the British front suddenly developed intense fighting today, when the Germans delivered a heavy attack over approximately an eleven-mile front between Givenchy (near La Bassée) and a point east of Fleurbaix, just below Armentières. A Portuguese sector is included in the line involved.

East of Le Plantin and east of Petillon the enemy appeared to have gained a footing in advanced defenses, according to the latest reports, and a fierce battle was raging all along the sector. Le Plantin is northwest of Givenchy, and Petillon lies to the east of Laventie.

At Givenchy and on the left of the front attacked the Allies apparently are holding their ground in the very heavy fighting, which was reported to be especially bitter east of Festubert. The Portuguese were being supported by British troops.

The attack was preceded by a violent bombardment, which began in the early morning and extended all along the front affected. Bethune, Estaires, and other towns behind the British lines have been heavily shelled.

It is too early to say what relation this new move has with the main German offensive further south. Only time will tell whether it was undertaken as a diversion or whether the enemy has a serious idea of pushing forward here.

SPLITTING TACTICS AGAIN.

Germans Trying to Drive a Wedge Between British and Portuguese.

The eleven-mile line against which the Germans yesterday made their attack in the Departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais has been known as the Lille front: it is flanked on the north by the beginning of the British penetration in the Third Battle of Ypres, or the Battle of Flanders, June to October, 1917, and on the south by the northern reaches of the British attempt to envelop the Lens coal fields last July and August. It was taken over from the French by the British in October, 1914, and here in January, 1917, were introduced two divisions of Portuguese troops, which it is believed have been considerably augmented.

The Lille front had practically been "dead" from the memorable battle of Neuve Chapelle, Oct. 26, 1915, to Feb. 17, 1916, with the memories of La Bassée, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, &c., until the present assault was foreshowed by a raid made upon the Portuguese line southeast of Laventie and north of Neuve Chapelle on March 23. This raid was completely repulsed. The British artillery flanked the German advance north and south, and several prisoners remained in the hands of the Portuguese.

Aside from topographical interest in the front attacked there is the ethnic, for here the Germans are doing what they tried to do on March 21 at St. Quentin—drive in a wedge where difference of language and tactics among the troops attacked makes cohesion of defense difficult.

The Germans also have the advantage of position, for from a couple of miles northwest of La Bassée, extending for a dozen miles northeast to a point three miles southeast of Armentières, runs the elevation known as Aubers Ridge, which faces the British and Portuguese lines and protects the front of Lille.

Up to March 21 the Lille front from Armentières south to La Bassée was known to have been held by the 19th Active German Corps, the 6th Division of Bavarian Reserve, the 7th Active Corps, and the 2d Guard Reserve Division, or 120,000 men at the maximum strength of their detachments over a front of nearly fourteen miles. Lille, eight miles behind the front, is the headquarters of the 6th German Army.

JOGS KAISER'S MEMORY.

Berlin Tageblatt Reprints 1917 Message on Prussian Reforms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 9.—The Berlin Tageblatt, which sees Prussian reforms getting ever more distant on the political horizon, owing to the energetic efforts of the Pan Germans to postpone them, makes an appeal to the Kaiser on the anniversary of the latter's famous Easter message.

This political message, it says, was consecrated by the religious festival of Easter, and continues:

"With full consciousness the Kaiser put his own personality on the foreground in the delivery of this message. Each decisive phrase denotes the personal conviction, and will of the Kaiser in the most marked manner." Then quotes the Tageblatt message, remarking that the Crown took the initative in the matter of reforms and is responsible for their execution.

Dutch Distilleries to Stop.

AMSTERDAM, April 9.—According to the Handelsblad, the Dutch spirits industry soon will cease operations, owing to the scarcity of grain. The large number of distilleries in the Schiedam district have for some time been operating on a greatly reduced basis from this same cause.

GERMANS MAKE GAS ATTACK ON BRITISH

Continued from Page One.

through and through by an intricate system of canals, which must be all flooded now, after the heavy rain and the shellfire which has broken their banks.

Enemy Checked in Marshes.

All the enemy's efforts this morning do not seem to have carried him far through these marshes, and up to the time I write his storm troops are being held back and shattered by machine-gun fire before Givenchy, outside an outpost in the marshes, a sap, and at a place called Picanty, in front of Laventie. If he gets no further, his venture will be futile except as a demonstration in order to weaken our reserves by further casualties and increase the strain on our main defense.

Meanwhile his own losses must be reaching prodigious figures. Today again many of his men lie dead in those swamps by Neuve Chapelle.

DAYS OF BIG ODDS OVER FOR FRENCH

Terrific Casualties Begin to Tell on the Force of German Blows.

LONG "BATTLES OF ARREST"

Germans Paid Ruinous Price for Gains, While French Economized in Men.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, April 8.—Apart from a local attack at Grivesnes, which completely failed on Saturday evening, there has been, up to this morning, no further action on the French front in Santerre. The loss of force in the German offensive is noteworthy, but not at all surprising. An unprecedented mass having been prepared to deliver a swift and crushing blow, enormous losses do not at once arrest it, but everything in such an adventure depends upon rapid success. The original mass, prodigally spent and yet not successful, has lost its freshness, and passed its maximum strength just when the more economical adversary is reaching his maximum. What the latter has lost in ground he has saved in men; and, on the other hand, the enemy, who wanted not these miles of desolate territory, but a final decision, has paid inordinately without getting any nearer the desired result.

For five days his advance, though somewhat behind his ambitious program, was not seriously interrupted. On March 25 a certain General reached the region of Montdidier and began to build a human barrier. On March 23 began what may be called a four days' battle of arrest. Three French divisions had to meet and did meet the onset of fifteen German divisions. There were smaller units that fought one against ten.

Attacked with 150,000 Men.

The main German effort was against the Moreuil-Grivesnes-Montchel line, the object being (with 150,000 men in play there could be no less ambitious aim) to break right through to the south of Amiens and completely separate the French and British Armies. It culminated on the 31st with a suicidal assault by the pick of the Prussian Guards and other chosen divisions at Grivesnes, when a certain gallant Colonel, rifle in hand, directed the barricading of the windows of the château, and with not more than 500 men kept off three or four times as many assailants and had strength enough left at last to sweep those who remained out of the park.

I need not measure again the trivial gain for the enemy of this four days' battle. Perhaps the most significant fact about it is that while, overwhelming as was his original force, the enemy had repeatedly to withdraw and renew his units, not one French unit was relieved in that time. At Mesnil St. Georges one infantry battalion, with some groups of chasseurs, drove off five successive attacks by a whole German division. I might multiply such instances, but space would fail me to make them real with detail.

A pause of four days followed this failure. Then, on April 4, twelve divisions were again launched in the northern part of the same narrow field—10,000 men per mile of front. They won at great cost the ruins of two hamlets and a slice of fields beside them.

Three days more have passed without any considerable development. Prisoners say all leave has been stopped in the German armies. Men are not allowed to write home, and official bulletins are no longer read to the troops.

Needn't Struggle Against Odds Now.

What I know from sure sources is that, while General Foch hoards his reserves, not merely to have a mass for manoeuvre in hand when the time is ripe, but to save the manifold wastage of superfluous men in the front lines, the days of struggle against odds have gone by, and that means that the German opportunity has gone, too.

Among the minor actions there are two which deserve mention. The French position on Mont Renaud, near Noyon, has been maintained against repeated attacks preceded by heavy bombardments. I have described this lately. It was a pleasant little hill, with its country house and farm hidden in a clump of trees. Its importance is very slight, for it is overlooked by the hills on the north and northwest, held by the enemy, as well as by the French heights west of Chiry. It is a local observatory, useful for its view over Noyon—that is all; and, German bulletins to the contrary notwithstanding, it has been bravely and continuously kept since the end of last month.

A final word about the position of the armies between St. Gobain Forest and the Oise. Here the German advance left the French in a somewhat dangerous corner, reaching as far north as Deuillet, with the Germans across the river on the west, and in the great forest block on the east. A retirement to the line of the Ailette and the canal running beside it was clearly advisable. The new front was already prepared when the Germans attacked in strength on Saturday afternoon, between Chauny and Barisis. North of the Ailette there remained only light detachments, and these retired after taking toll of their assailants. The front now runs from Renaud across the Oise and up the south bank to near Abbecourt, whence it turns southeast.

FRENCH GUNS PREVENT ATTACKS BY GERMANS

They Break Up Concentrations Near Hangard and South of the Oise.

PARIS, April 9.—Violent artillery engagements continued today on the battlefront north of Montdidier. Near Hangard-en-Santerre (further north, on the Luce River) French artillery prevented the Germans from starting an attack which they had prepared.

Advanced French troops having been withdrawn to prepared positions south of Coucy-le-Château, the French have been keeping the Germans on the left bank of the Oise under the fire of their batteries, and today dispersed enemy concentrations on that front. A German attempt at an attack west of Noyon was repulsed, according to the night report from the War Office, which reads:

North of Montdidier the enemy artillery, violently countershelled, bombarded our positions at several points. In the region of Hangard-en-Santerre our fire prevented a German attack from debouching from his lines. We repulsed an enemy attempt west of Noyon, in the sector of Riermont.

On the lebt bank of the Oise there was intermittent artillery action. Our batteries caught under their fire and dispersed enemy concentrations in the region of Coucy-le-Château.

Following is the text of the afternoon statement:

There was great activity on the part of the artillery on both sides at numerous points along the front north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon. No infantry action occurred.

On the left bank of the Oise there were intermittent bombardments. Advanced French troops, in conformity with orders which had been given, carried out a withdrawal to prepared positions southwest of the lower forest of Coucy and south of Coucy-le-Château. German troops were kept constantly under the French artillery fire, and suffered heavy losses in the course of this operation.

Two German raids northwest of Rheims were repulsed. Other German efforts against small French posts near Eparges, in the sector of Reillon, and north of Bonhomme, achieved no greater success.

Everywhere else the night passed in quiet.

Retreating French Shell Germans.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 9, (Associated Press.)—Extreme artillery activity nearly everywhere again today marked the battle line. The abandonment of Coucy-le-Château was cleverly effected by the French, who, while making their way toward the new positions in full freedom of movement, gave the Germans a terrific harrying bombardment with field and heavy guns, causing a great toll in casualties.

The Germans had several divisions in line in this part of the front, but could not do more than follow warily behind the retiring French, whose effectives were outnumbered many times.

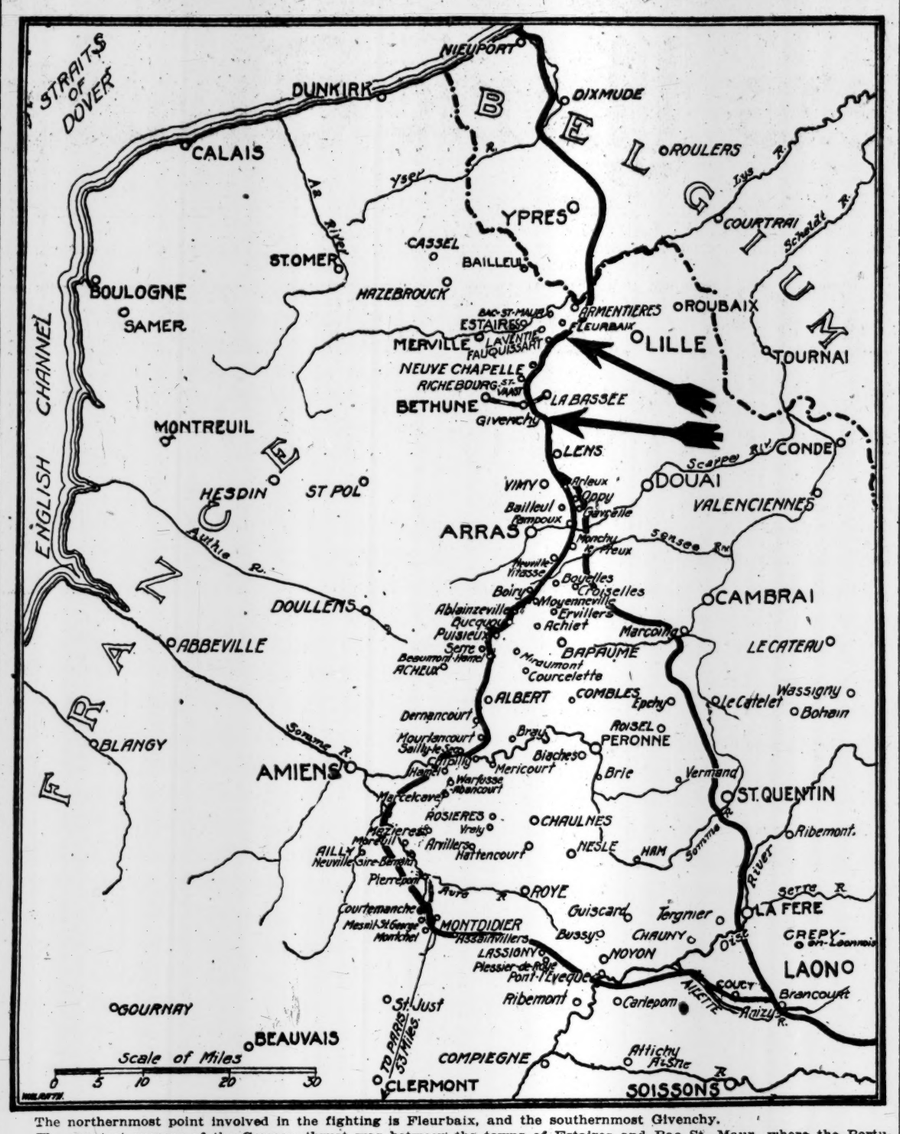
Further details of the first furious days of the German offensive bring to light a most important part played by the French cavalry in keeping in liaison when a breach was threatened, and overwhelming German columns. The conduct of the horsemen was superb, despite the great fatigue from which they suffered and their shortage of rations. They kept the Germans at bay by dismounting and acting as infantry and holding precarious lines without trenches or artillery support until foot regiments, which naturally were slower in arriving on the spot, could occupy positions from which they could offer a stable defense. In some places small groups of cavalrymen thus opposed odds of more than ten to one for many hours, and saved the critical situation.

GERMANS PROMISE TO GIVE UP TERRITORY

MOSCOW, April 9, (Associated Press.)—The Department of Foreign Affairs says that Germany will evacuate all the territory captured in the recent advance, as well as some taken before the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations.

Thus the Narva and Pskov districts, the Mohilev Government, and other territory will be restored to Russia.

Scene of Yesterday's German Offensive.



The northernmost point involved in the fighting is Fleurbaix, and the southernmost Givenchy.

The greatest success of the German thrust was between the towns of Estaires and Bac St. Maur, where the Portuguese, constituting the centre of the line attacked, were forced to give ground. Laventie, two miles northeast of Neuve Chapelle, was lost, and Richebourg-St.Vaast, on the southern outskirts of Neuve Chapelle, also fell into the hands of the Germans.

French aviators have located the big gun with which the Germans are conducting their long-range bombardment of Paris. It is at Crepy-en-Laonnois, eight miles southeast of La Fère, and about seventy-five miles from the capital.

The arrows indicate the approximate north and south limits of the German drive of yesterday north of Arras.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

We have additional evidence of the failure of the German plan as originally indicated by the attack in Picardy, in the attack launched yesterday against the British line from La Bassée to Fleurbaix. The first evidence was the shift in the attack from the Montdidier salient. There is not the remotest connection between this action which so far has resulted in driving the French behind the Ailette River and the battle on the main field of Picardy.

The only advantage that can be gained is to clear the southern bank of the Oise of French troops and possibly bend the line back from the forest of Coucy to Noyon. Certainly this attack was not launched as a means of discouraging any counteroffensive on the French at this section of the front. The French were behind the marshy banks of the Oise, the Germans were on the hills to the north. If General Foch intends to counterattack he certainly would not do so where every feature of terrain was with the enemy rather than with him.

The disadvantage of having to attack across the Oise with its broad marsh belts lining each bank of the river are so evident that such a proposition would be discouraging from the outset. It appears, then, that there was no further object than to clear the Oise and to eliminate the angle between the new line which the French were compelled to form and the original line held when the German attack began on March 21st.

The attack against the British north of Lens has an object more definitely connected with the battle of Picardy than the action on the Oise, it is true. But it is at a point far removed from the scene of the original attack, and would never have been launched had not the German attacks further south below Lens broken down under the British defense. It is a blow against the northern hinge on which the British Army swung back in the retreat from Cambrai, the position before Arras. Failing both at the centre and on the left to break the British hold on this hinge, the Germans are now trying on the north.

The chances of succeeding on the front of attack are distinctly better from the sole consideration of terrain than they were at either Bucquoy or along the Scarpe. In both of the latter cases, the British had directly behind them good hill positions, excellent artillery locations, and good points of observation—one of the most important elements in war. The country between La Bassée and Fleurbaix is absolutely flat, as flat as the Flanders country, of which it really forms a part. There is not an eminence, not a distinguishing feature of the ground behind the British lines until Bethune is reached, where a line of broken hills stretches out to the westward for a distance of eight or ten miles.

The British line over the front of attack traces a curve convex toward the west, beginning at Hill 70 and ending before Armentières, these points being the extreme eastern ends of the crescent. The maximum depth of this curve is about two and a half miles west of the chord joining these two ends. The general German plan seems to be the same here as was the British plan in the battle of the Somme, the development on a large scale of a salient already existing, rather than the more usual strategy of pinching out a salient by an attack against its sides. As this salient grows deeper naturally the positions to the north and south become more precarious, and if it be made deep enough the lines which limit it must be withdrawn and reformed.

These are the general features of the situation on this particular front. It does not appear, however, that, unless the British are forced back a considerable distance, their line will be very much if any affected by a limited retirement. Along the northern leg of the salient the British line is more or less guarded by the River Lys, which runs through Armentières. On the south the La Bassée Canal performs the same function. Only by pushing the British back almost if not quite to Bethune can the German guns be made effective against the positions about Lens, and even then the range will be excessive.

In such a case, however, the British would have to correct their lines north of Lens and vacate Hill 70, which would enable the Germans then to get a converging fire on Vimy Ridge. Even so, the British still hold the high ground north of Armentières-Passchendaele Ridge and its extension, the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, which give them a great advantage, both from the standpoint of artillery and observation.

There is no centre point of value as yet involved. The nearest such is Bethune, about six miles away. Similarly, there is no railroad in this new battle area the cutting of which would in the least disturb the Allies' supplies. Unless the Germans can break through the lines as they did at St. Quentin, the advance will be difficult, due to the absolutely flat character of the country, which offers no cover for concealing the concentration of troops or the movement of artillery. On the whole, it is a situation which may be viewed, in its present stage, without alarm.

The German attack has apparently had just about the same measure of success as the attack before Arras. At three separated points—Neuve Chappelle, where the British attacked successfully in the early Spring of 1915; Fauquissart, some distance further north, and the Cardonnerie Farm, a little north of Fauquissart—the Germans made small gains reaching into the British front lines. These gains, however, scarcely indented the fighting line and, in spite of the fact that the attack was prefaced by nearly forty-eight hours of artillery fire, are of no moment. If this operation is proved a failure by subsequent events, Germany's next move will be watched with interest, as she will then be confronted with the probability of a repetition of Verdun.

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN CHECK

Continued from Page One.

difficulties which the Germans have on their lines of communication over the devasted area.

Baron von Ardenne, in the Berliner Tageblatt, says that the struggle is about to enter a new phase and that Amiens is now regarded as the definite and immediate German goal. He adds that the German heavy artillery "appears at least to some extent" to have been brought up in the centre line, and that when the remainder has been advanced "the final act of the great drama of Amiens should not be far off." But sections of the people very naturally wonder why the advance has not been more rapid. Meanwhile, where is the colossal number of airplanes promised of which up to the present time there is no trace?

Trying to Head Off America.

The paper concludes that American help has come more slowly than the Entente expected, and remarks that armies are not made overnight. It asks if the Entente can hold out until the Americans are ready. "This is being answered on the French battlefields," it says.

That the Moderates are fairly powerful in high quarters is demonstrated by the mere fact of the publication of the Lichnowsky memorandum and that von Jagow is allowed to speak out. No doubt those utterances have had an enormous effect among the sober-minded population. The Moderates, too, have published in many papers articles pointing out the seriousness of the raw material problem after the war, and that an unbending military attitude on the part of Germany would only tend to make matters worse.

Count Czernin's speech is regarded from two viewpoints. His revelation regarding the alleged peace feeler by France is looked upon as an effort to throw the blame on France for prolonging the war, but while that pleases the Pan Germans they are mightily angry with the way in which, by the reported terms of the Rumanian treaty, he successfully withstood the extensive German demands.

The action of the Kreuz-Zeitung in demanding an outright indemnity from France and the annexation of the Longwy-Brie region has attracted a good deal of attention in the country, as that organ voices the views of the high Conservative and Military parties. This claim for annexation is supported by the Vossische Zeitung, which publishes opinions by several famous industrial magnates, pointing out how important that district is to the future of German industry.

Reventlow is busy lecturing in favor of a western peace on the eastern model, and the general activity of the Junkers tends to support the view that the militarists have been given a time limit in which to make good. If they do so they will naturally carry the day politically as well. If not—and that the matter is one for haste is admitted on all hands in Germany—the Moderates will have their say.

In the majority of circles there is a fairly general belief that the famous July peace resolutions should be revised. The Socialist attitude appears to be unchanged, but other parties now maintain that they have a free hand. Some leaders favor a revision of the resolution on the basis of the status quo ante as the minimum condition, but all will depend on the outcome of the military struggle. In some circles it is held that this struggle must bring peace in one way or another, and everything goes to point to the offensive being the last big throw by Germany to turn the scale finally in her favor.

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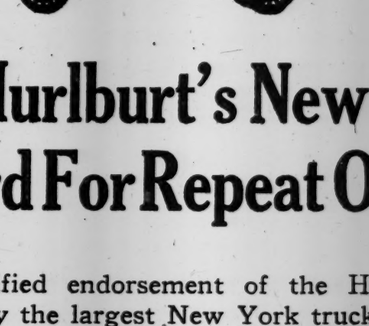

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Lloyd George's Speech Announcing Conscription for Ireland and Other Measures

Continued from Page One.

approximately, though not quite equal to, the total combatant strength of the Allies in infantry. They were slightly inferior in artillery. They were inferior in cavalry, they were considerably inferior, and, what is very important, they were undoubtedly inferior in aircraft.

Teutons Had Smaller Divisions.

"The Germans, therefore, organized their troops so as to produce a larger number of divisions out of the slightly smaller number of infantry and slightly smaller number of guns. They had fewer battalions in a division and fewer men in a battalion. That is entirely a question of organization, and it yet remains to be seen that their organization is better than ours. It is necessary to explain that, in order that the House should realize why, with approximately the same number of men, the Germans have a larger number of divisions on that front.

"According to all the facts which have come to hand as to the losses of the battle, that roughly represents the relative strength of the combatants on both sides at this moment. The Germans had, however, one or two important advantages. The first, the initial advantage, which is always commanded by the offensive, is that they know where they mean to attack. They choose the ground, they choose the location, they know the width of the attack, they know the dimensions of the attack, they know the time of the attack, they know the method of the attack. All that invariably gives the initial advantage to the offensive.

"The defense has a general advantage, as, owing to air observation, concealment is difficult. At the same time, in spite of all that, owing to the power of moving troops at night, which the Germans exercised to a very large extent, there was a large margin for surprise, even in spite of air observation, and of this the enemy took full advantage.

"I should like to say one word here as to the difficulty which the allied Generals were confronted with in this respect. Before the battle the greatest German concentration was in front of our troops. That was no proof that the full weight of the attack would fall on us. There was a very large concentration opposite the French lines. There was a very considerable concentration—I am referring now to the German reserves—on the northern part of our line.

"After the battle began, or immediately before the battle, the Germans by night brought their divisions from the northern part to the point where the attack took place. They also took several divisions from opposite the French in the same way and brought them to our front. But it would have been equally easy for them, while concentrating troops opposite our front, to manoeuvre them in the same way opposite the French. I am only referring to that in order to show how exceedingly difficult it is for Generals on the defensive to decide exactly where, in their judgment, the attack is coming and where they ought to concentrate their reserves.

Gen. Wilson's "Remarkable Forecast."

"I may just say a word here. This problem was considered very closely by the military staff at Versailles, and I think it right, in justice to them, to point out that after a very close study of the German position and of the probabilities of the case, they came to the conclusion, and they stated their conclusion to the military representatives and to the Ministers in the month of January, or the beginning of February, that the attack would come south of Arras; that it would be an attack on a very wide front—that it would be an attack on the widest front ever yet assailed; that the Germans would accumulate ninety-five divisions for the purpose of making that attack; that they would throw the whole of their resources and their strength into breaking the British line at that point, and that their objective would be the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces.

"That was the conclusion which Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, came to and which was submitted at that time, two or three months ago, and I think that it was one of the most remarkable forecasts of enemy intentions that was ever made.

"As a matter of fact, the attack was made up, I think, by about ninety-seven divisions. It was an attack on the widest front that had ever been engaged. Its object undoubtedly was the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces. So that, almost in every detail, that very remarkable forecast has been verified in the event. event.

"Another remarkable prediction was that it might probably succeed in penetrating the British line to the extent of half the distance of the front attacked. They came to the conclusion from a close examination of the offensives of the war.

Advantage of United Command.

"There was another advantage. There was, first of all, the advantage which the Germans had from having the initiative. There was a further advantage they had, and this undoubtedly was the greatest advantage, from having a united command opposed to a dual one. The Germans undoubtedly relied on this to a very large extent for their success. They owe much of the success of this attack to this.

"It was reported to me on good authority that the Kaiser informed ex-King Constantine: 'I shall beat them, for they have no united command.' Which shows that that was what they were relying in the main upon; that, although their numbers were slightly inferior, they knew the importance that was to be attached to the fact that there was a perfectly united command.

"And that is an obvious advantage, for if the risks in one particular part of the line are great, and in another part of the line are great, but substantially less than in the former, with one command there is no hesitation in the mind of the Commander in Chief as to which risk he will make the greatest provision against.

"With two separate commands the problem is a different one. It is more difficult to adjust the balance of risk, and the General is always naturally inclined to give himself and his army the benefit of any doubt. That may be because if anything goes wrong there he alone is to be held responsible to his own countrymen for the safety of his army.

Weather Favored Germans.

"The enemy had another incidental but, as it turned out, very important advantage—that of weather. Exceptional weather favored his designs. It was both dry and misty. The attack which succeeded was made on that part of the line where under ordinary Spring conditions the ground would have been almost impassable.

"A wounded officer told a friend of mine today, a General, that under ordinary conditions no one could walk across the part which was traversed by the Germans at this time of the year. But it just happened to be absolutely dry and firm, and they walked across ground which no one had any right to expect at this time of the year would be in that condition.

"Not only that, but the fact that it was warm increased the mist, and the Germans were actually in some parts within a few yards of our front line before any one knew of their approach. It was quite impossible to observe them. This was a special disadvantage to us, inasmuch as our scheme of organization in that particular part of the line depended largely upon the cross-line fire of machine guns and artillery. They had, therefore, a very special advantage, of which they made the fullest use.

Closed Up Gap in Armies.

"With regard to the battle itself, as I have already stated, it will take some time to ascertain the whole facts. At one time it was undoubtedly very critical. The enemy broke through between our Third and Fifth Armies, and there was a serious gap, and the situation was retrieved owing to the magnificent conduct of our troops. They retired in perfectly good order, re-establishing the junction between the two armies and frustrating the enemy's purpose.

"The House can hardly realize, and certainly cannot sufficiently thank—nor can the country—our troops for their superb valor and the grim tenacity with which they faced overwhelming hordes of the enemy and clung to their positions. They retired, but were never routed, and once more the cool pluck of the British soldier, that refuses to acknowledge defeat, saved Europe.

"I am referring to the whole army, Generals, officers, and soldiers. I mean the whole army, and I draw no distinction. Their conduct has been one of incredible courage and great coolness under the most trying conditions. I do not think that any distinction can be drawn between officers and men. I am referring to the British Army, and that means all.

Praises General Carey's Feat.

"And I specially refer to what one Brigadier General did. Some reference has been made in the press already to it, where at one point there was a serious gap, which might have let the enemy into Calais."

At this point the Prime Minister spoke of the critical situation which developed when the German attack began. He said the gap on the way to Amiens was held by Brig. Gen. Carey, who for six days stood off the enemy with engineers, laborers, signalers, and anybody who could hold a rifle.

The Premier continued:

"Until the whole circumstances which led to the retirement of the Fifth Army and its failure to hold the line of the Somme, at least till the Germans brought out their guns, and perhaps the failure adequately to destroy the bridges—until all these are explained it would be unfair to censure the General in command of the army, General Gough. But until those circumstances are cleared up it would be equally unfair to the British Army to retain his services in the field. It is necessary to recall him until the facts have been fully ascertained and laid before the Government by their military advisers.

"After the retirement of the Fifth Army the French reserves came up with remarkable rapidity, when their position before the battle is borne in mind. In fact, the speed with which, when the final decision was taken as to the real designs of the enemy, the French reserves were brought up is one of the most remarkable feats of organization in this war, and between the courage of our troops and the handling of the army—the way the Third Army held, never giving way a hundred yards to the attack of the enemy—I think it right that it should be said about the army commanded by General Byng—what between the efforts of our soldiers and the loyal assistance given in true spirit of comradeship by the French Army, the position is for the moment stabilized. But it is clear that the Germans, having gained an initial success, are preparing another, and perhaps an even greater, attack on the allied armies.

Teutons Fail in Main Objects.

"Up to the present the enemy has undoubtedly obtained a great initial success. There is no good in not accepting the facts. It is from that basis we must begin to build. But he has failed so far in his main objects. He failed to capture Amiens. He failed to separate the French and British armies. But we should be guilty of great, it might be fatal, error if we were to underestimate the gravity of the prospect.

"The enemy has captured valuable ground, which is too near Amiens for comfort or security, and he has succeeded for the time being in crippling one of our great armies.

"I will now tell the House something of the measures adopted by the Cabinet to meet the emergency. I have already explained what was done about the French reserves. The Cabinet took every step to hurry up reinforcements in order to fill up the gap in our armies. No such large numbers of men ever passed across the Channel in so short a time.

"As the emergency was great it was impossible to allow those who were summoned to France the usual leave to visit their relatives. It was with the greatest regret that we found it necessary to cancel this permission, and nothing but the gravity of the position would have justified so harsh a proceeding. But the troops accepted the position in a manner which is worthy of the fortitude, courage, and patriotism they have shown throughout.

"There was an understanding that boys under 19 years would only be used in case of emergency. We felt that the emergency had arisen, and in so far as those who were over 18 were concerned, those who had already received six months' training, we felt it necessary that they should be sent to France.

"As to the guns and machine guns which were lost, the numbers are grossly exaggerated by the enemy. I am assured that they have also exaggerated very considerably the number of prisoners they have taken. The Commander in Chief assured me last week that it was a gross exaggeration.

"I am very glad to be able to say that the Ministry of Munitions were able not merely to replace those guns and machine guns, but that they still have got a very substantial reserve. The same thing applies to ammunition. There is an ample reserve of ammunition both in this country and in France.

"Our aircraft strength is greater now than before the battle, and we all know what brilliant service our airmen rendered in this battle. Until the whole story of the battle is told it will be almost impossible to estimate the services they rendered in retarding the advance of the enemy, in destroying his machinery, and in making it difficult for him to bring up his guns and ammunition. We feel confident that our armies, Generals, and soldiers will be quite equal to the next encounter, whenever it comes.

Wilson's "Dramatic Assistance."

"The next step to which I should like to call the attention of the House is the material and dramatic assistance rendered by President Wilson in this emergency—one of the most important decisions in the war. In fact, the issue of the battle might very well be determined by this decision.

"In America there is a very considerable number of men in the course of training, and the Allies looked forward to having a large American army in France in the Spring. It has taken longer than was anticipated to turn those soldiers into the necessary divisional organizations. If America waited to complete these divisional organizations it would not be possible for these fine troops in any large numbers to take part in this battle in this campaign, although it might be very well the decisive battle of the war.

"This was, of course, one of the most serious disappointments from which the Allies had suffered. It is no use pretending it was not one of our chief causes of anxiety. We depend upon it largely to make up the defection of Russia.

"For many reasons—reasons, perhaps of transport, reasons connected with the time it takes, not merely to train troops and their officers, but to complete the necessary organization—it was quite impossible to put into France the number of divisions every one had confidently expected would be there. Under the circumstances we, therefore, submitted to the President of the United States a definite proposal. We had the advantage of having the Secretary of State for War in this country within two or three days after the battle had commenced. Mr. Balfour and I had a long conversation with him upon the whole situation, and we submitted to him certain recommendations which we had been advised to make to Mr. Baker and the American Government.

Reading Submitted Proposal.

"On the strength of the conversation we submitted proposals to President Wilson, with the strong support of Premier Clemenceau, to enable the combatant strength of the American Army to come into action during this battle, inasmuch as there was no hope of it coming in as a strong separate army. By this decision American battalions will be brigaded with those of the Allies.

"This proposal was submitted by the Earl of Reading on behalf of the British Government to President Wilson, and President Wilson assented to the proposal without any hesitation, with the result that arrangements are now being made for the fighting strength of the American Army to be immediately brought to bear in this struggle, a struggle which is only now beginning, to this extent, and it is no mere small extent, that the German attack has been held up. It has stirred up the resolution and energy of America beyond anything which has yet occurred.

"Another important decision taken by the allied Governments I must also call the attention of the House to. It became more obvious after the battle than ever before that the allied armies were suffering from the fact that they were fighting as two separate armies and had to negotiate support with each other. Valuable time was thus lost. Some of us had been deeply impressed by this peril for some time and had done our best to avert it.

"But the inherent difficulties to be overcome are tremendous. There are national prejudices, national interests, professional prejudices and traditions. The inherent difficulties of getting two or three separate armies to fight as one are almost insurmountable, and it can only be done if public opinion in all these countries insists upon it as one condition of success.

"The Versailles conference was an effort at a remedy. How were the Versailles decisions carried out, and the extent to which they were not carried out? This is not the time to inquire.

"I respectfully suggest to the House that no good would come at this stage in discussing this question. But if any one needed conviction as to the wisdom of that policy, this battle must have supplied it. The peril we passed through, by establishing the conviction without challenge may, I think, be worth the price we paid for it.

"A few days after the battle commenced there was not merely the Government, but the commanders in the field. We had not merely Field Marshals, but army commanders present. We were so convinced—and the same thing applied to the French—of the importance of more complete strategic unity that they agreed to the appointment of General Foch to the supreme direction of the strategy of all the allied armies on the western front.

"May I not say just one word about General Foch? It is not merely that he is one of the most brilliant soldiers in Europe, but there is this to be said about him: Foch is the man who, when we were attacked and were in a similar plight at the first battle of Ypres, rushed the French Army there by every conceivable expedient—buses, cabs, lorries, anything he could lay his hands upon. He crowded French divisions through, and undoubtedly helped to win the great battle.

"There is no doubt about the loyalty and comradeship of General Foch. I have no doubt that this arrangement will be carried out not merely in the letter but in the spirit. But it is the most important decision that has been taken in reference to the coming battle. This strategic unit is, I submit to the House, the fundamental condition of victory. It can only be maintained by complete co-operation between the Governments and the Generals and by something more than that—the unmistakable public opinion behind it.

Asks Support for Foch.

"Why do I say that? For this reason: A Generalissimo in the ordinary and full sense of the term may be impracticable. There are three functions which a General wields—strategical, tactical, and administrative. What does administrative mean? It means control of organization, the appointment and dismissal of officers and Generals, and that is a power which it is difficult or almost impossible to give to Generals of another country with a national army.

"Therefore, in spite of all the arrangements made, unless there be not merely good-will, but the knowledge that the public of France, Great Britain, and America will assist in co-ordination and in supporting the authority in the supreme strategical plans chosen by the Governments, and in supporting the Governments in any action they may take to assert their authority, any arrangements made will be futile and mischievous. I make no apology for dwelling at some length upon this point. I have always felt that we were losing value and efficiency in the allied armies through lack of coordination and concentration.

"We have sustained many disasters already through this, and we shall encounter more unless this defect in our machinery is put right. Hitherto, I regret, every effort at amendment led to rather prolonged and very bitter controversy, and these great inherent difficulties were themselves accentuated and aggravated. There were difficulties of carrying out plans and other obstacles, and, what is worse, valuable time is lost.

"I entreat the nation as a whole to stand united for the united control of the strategical operations of our armies at the front. We know how much depends upon unity of concentration. We are fighting a very powerful foe, who, insofar as he has triumphed, has triumphed mainly because of superior unity and the concentration of his strategic plans.

"There is another matter to which I should like to refer, and it is the suggestion that our forces have been dissipated on a subsidiary enterprise. Not a single division was sent from France to the East. With regard to Italy, had it not been for the fact that there are battalions of French and British divisions there, the Austrian Army would have been free to throw the whole of its strength on the western front. If there were not some there now the Austrian Army would be more powerfully represented than is on the western front.

Divisions Taken from Saloniki.

"With regard to Saloniki, the only thing the present Government did was to reduce the forces there by two divisions. In Mesopotamia there is only one white division in all, and in Egypt and Palestine together there are only two white divisions, and the rest are either Indians or mixed with a very small proportion of British troops. In these divisions I am referring to infantry divisions.

"I want the House really to consider what that means. There is a menace to our Eastern empire through Persia, because through Persia you approach Afghanistan, and through Afghanistan you menace the whole of India. Had it not been for the blows inflicted upon the Turks, what would have happened? Before these attacks there were Turkish divisions helping the Germans in Russia. They would have been there helping the Germans on the west, exactly as they helped them on the east.

Germans Sent to Help Turks.

"But what has happened? They were attacked in Palestine and Mesopotamia and two Turkish armies were destroyed. If we had remained in Egypt and defended Egypt by remaining there on the canal and allowing the Turks to hold us with a small force while they were putting the whole of their force in Mesopotamia and menacing our position in India by that means, the Turks could now have been assisting the Germans in the west as they did in the east.

"What is happening now? German battalions at this moment have been sent to assist the Turks instead of the Turks sending divisions to help the Germans. The Germans now have sent battalions to help the Turks in Palestine. After all, if you have a great empire you must defend it.

"There was a great empire which withdrew its legations from the outlying provinces of the empire to defend its heart against the Goths and those legations never went back. The British Empire has not been reduced to that plight yet. We can defend ourselves successfully in France, and we can also hold our empire against any one who assails it in any part of the world at the same time.

"May I, before I leave this topic, say how much gratitude we owe to India for the magnificent way in which she has come to the aid of the empire in this emergency?

"It is not the fact that we have got three British divisions in Egypt and Palestine and one in Mesopotamia that has enabled us to hold our own, but it is the fact that we have had these splendid troops from India. Many of them volunteered since the war, and they have been more than a match for their Turkish adversaries on many a stricken field.

Can't Give Accurate Losses.

"It is too early to state yet with accuracy our losses, because in the case of a battle over such a wide front, fought with such intensity for over a fortnight, with vast numbers of men engaged, the losses sustained must be considerable. The claims of the enemy as to prisoners have been grossly exaggerated, and Field Marshal Haig has assured me that they were quite impossible from the figures at his disposal, and which he showed me, and the enemy's claims seem quite preposterous from the statement he made to me.

"But still our losses are very great and our reserves have been called upon to a considerable extent to make up the wastage and refit the units, and if the drain continues on this scale, a drain on the resources of reserves and of man power, it must cause the deepest anxiety, unless we take immediate steps to replenish it.

"The immediate necessity is relieved by the splendid and generous way and promptitude with which America has come to our aid, but they are simply lent to receive their training, with a view to their incorporation at the first suitable moment in the American Army in France, and even if they remain with the British right through the battle, the time will come when we shall need large reinforcements, if this battle continues.

"I want the House to consider for a moment what the plans of the enemy may be as they are now revealed. It was never certain he would take this plunge, because he knows what it means if it fails. But he has taken it. The battle proves that the enemy has definitely decided to seek a military decision this year, whatever the consequences to himself.

Reasons for German Effort.

"There is no doubt he has overwhelming reasons. There is the economic condition of his country and the critical economic condition of his allies. He is now at the height of his power, and Russia is at the least, while America has not yet come in in its strength. So this year the enemy may put forth something which approaches his full strength. But soon he will grow feebler and weaker in comparison with the allied forces.

"Everything, therefore, points to the definite determination of Germany to put the whole of her resources into seeking a military decision this year, and this means a prolonged battle from the North Sea to the Adriatic, with Germany and Austria throwing in the whole of their strength.

"There are still seven or eight months within which the fighting can continue, and everything depends upon keeping our strength right to the end, whatever the strain upon our resources may be.

"With American aid we can do it. But even with American help, we cannot feel secure unless we are prepared ourselves to make even greater sacrifices than we have hitherto made. I know what the Government wish. I know also what will happen if the demand which the Government is putting forward is not responded to.

"It is idle to imagine, as some people very light-heartedly seem to think, that you have got an unlimited reservoir of man-power in this or in any belligerent country. We have already raised in this country for military and naval purposes very nearly six million men. We canot raise here the same proportion of men per population as you can in other belligerent countries. I have repeatedly emphasized that in the House of Commons.

Says Navy and Shipping Are First.

"We have the greatest navy in the world, the command of the seas depends not merely for ourselves, but for our allies, upon the efforts we put forward. That is not only a question of manning the fleet: it is also a question of building, of adding to the numbers of ships, and of repairing the ships. Then you have got a mercantile marine, without which the Allies could not continue the struggle for a single month.

"All that must be borne in mind, and whatever happens and whatever proposals we put forward today, it would be folly to do anything which would interfere with the one fundamental condition of success to the Allies—that the navy and shipping must be first.

Industry to Bear Strain.

"We have also got to supply coal largely to our allies, as well as steel. But, owing largely to improved organizations in the various industries, to the way they are adapting themselves from day to day to new conditions, and to the increased numbers and greatly increased efficiency of woman labor, there is a reserve of men, which, consistent with the discharge of these obligations, may yet be withdrawn in great emergency for our battleline; not without damage to industry—I do not forget that—and not without, to a certain extent, weakening the economic strength of the country, and not without imposing restrictions and perhaps privations, but without impairment to the striking power of the country for war.

"Nothing could justify such drastic action except an overwhelming emergency precipitated by a great military crisis.

"I want to point out especially why the steps taken now are steps which will be useful in this battle. First of all, it is a battle which may last for months. The decision may be taken not now or next month, but may be months hence. But, beyond that, the Allies at the present moment have the same reserves of man power to reinforce their armies as Germany has, without taking into account those great reserves in America.

"The Germans, however, are calling up another class, which will produce 550,000 efficient young men. These will be prepared to be thrown into the battle line. This is the 1920 class, aged 18½. These can be thrown into the battle line before this fight

Continued on Page Four.

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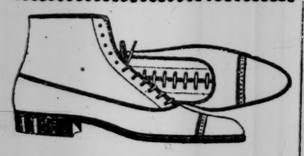

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Continuation of Lloyd George's Speech to the Commons

Continued from Page Three.

is over, and we must be prepared for their advent in this struggle this year.

"Therefore, I have to submit to Parliament the totals for increasing, and increasing very materially, the reserves which will be available for reinforcing our armies in the field during this prolonged battle, upon which we are only just entering. I will now give roughly some of the proposals we intend to make in order to increase the number of men available.

"We already have raised for armed forces during the first quarter of the year more than the quarter's proportion of the original number of men which it was estimated was the minimum required for the present year. We are also effecting a very strict comb out of some of the essential industries. Very large levies have been taken from munition works. They will amount, I think, to something like 100,000 grade 1 men.

New Call on the Miners.

"That has been done already this year, and it will, of course, involve the utilization of other labor to a very large extent in munition works. A call for 500,000 has been made already on the coal industry, and these men have been rapidly recruited. I regret to say that military needs will necessitate the calling up of another 150,000 men from this industry. These men can be spared, we are convinced, after entering into the matter very carefully, without endangering the essential output of coal for national industries.

"No one is likely to forget the fine response made by the miners at the beginning of the war, or the splendid part they have taken in hundreds of battles since then. They have been loyal in meeting the present demand of 50,000 men, and I am confident they would meet a further call upon them in the same spirit, in view of this great national emergency under which we are making it. The transport services also have been called upon to release the greatest possible number of fit men.

"Further calls are to be made upon the civil service. I do not think it is realized how much the civil service has done already. On one hand, it has had to release a large number of men for the army, and, on the other, it has to meet and is meeting the increased strain of work. But even at the risk of some dislocation we must call upon it to do more, and a clean cut of young, fit men must be made.

Not to Keep Men Below 25.

"It is proposed that no fit men below the age of 25 should be retained. That is the clean-out. We comb out beyond that. I shall explain it later. It is proposed that it should be applied to other industries as well.

"When we are adding to the age and when we are extending the military age, it should not be said that there are fit young men of 25 who are employed in the various industries of the country. This will bring the Civil Service into line, and on a general level, so far as a clean-out is concerned, with the munitions industries.

"Under an act passed in January of this year, we are issuing orders canceling all occupational exemptions by age blocks in specified occupations. That is the clean-out. The first of these orders is being laid on the table in the House today and other orders of the same power will follow.

"I know that the House will appreciate that it is not merely necessary to have men, but to have them quickly. It is no use raising them unless they are raised in time to take part in the struggle this year, when we shall be short of drafts, if the battle is a prolonged one.

"The Government, therefore, have shortened the length of the calling up notice from fourteen days to seven and have authorized the sending of notice by whatever method is the most expeditious and convenient. It may be necessary even to curtail the rights of appeal on medical grounds, but for the moment it is not proposed to do so. We have had a good many frivolous appeals, which have wasted a good deal of time, and if that goes on, it will be obsolutely necessary, in the interest of the security of the country, that the rights of appeal should be curtailed in this respect.

"There is another consideration. The strain upon the medical profession has been great already. We are very short of medical men, and we may be driven to do it by the hard necessities of the case.

Special Draft of Men Up to 55.

"I now turn to the new proposal embodied in the bill, which I beg leave to introduce today. Our first proposal is to raise the military age up to 50, and in certain specified cases we ask for powers to raise it to 55, but that only when a man with special qualifications is needed.

"For instance, it may be necessary to do it, in the case of medical men, in order to secure their services. It may be necessary in certain special classes, with special training and special experience, to secure their services for the army. When you come to the question of raising the age to 50, it does not mean that men between 42 and 50 are necessarily to be taken in order to put them into the fighting line. It may be that there are men of that age who are just as fit as men of 25, but I am sorry to say that that is the exception, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon men of that age altogether to make the finest fighting material.

"There are a good many services in the army which do not require the very best physical material, and it would be very helpful to get men of this age to fill those services, in order to release younger and fitter men to enter the fighting line. There is also to be borne in mind the fact that we have to prepare for home defense, so as to be able to release men from this country and fill their places by men between 42 and 50, who, I have no doubt, would fight very tenaciously for their own homes if there were an invasion.

"The proportion of men from 42 to 50 years of age whom we expect to be available is not very high—something like 7 per cent. That is only 7 per cent. of men from 42 to 50 will be available for the army.

"I only want to reassure people between 42 and 50 that all the men of that age are not going to be called up to the fighting line. I gave a sort of rough estimate that it would be only a small percentage of men of this age who would be likely to come under the provisions of the bill.

"Now I come to the question of exemptions from military service. It is known to everyone who has had experience in the difficulty of obtaining man-power that one of the many obstacles to success is the number of exemptions which have been granted, often for reasons which at the time appeared sufficient, but which should no longer be effective at the present time of crisis.

"The Minister of National Service already has the power under the act passed this year to cancel certificates granted on occupational grounds, and it is proposed to make free use of this power. There will be several of these exemptions which will be cancelled under the power which already has been conferred on the Minister of National Service by means of proclamations, but when the existing powers have been used to the utmost it may be necessary to go farther and deal with exemptions granted on other grounds.

"Accordingly it is provided by the bill that his Majesty may, by proclamation declaring that a national emergency has arisen, direct that a certificate of exemption from the military service of the nature specified in the proclamation shall cease to have effect, and that while any such proclamation remains in force no exemptions shall be granted which would fall within the terms of the proclamation.

"It is obvious that under this provision it would be open to the Government to cancel exemptions in respect of men under an age to be specified in the proclamation. This is another means of arriving at a clean-out so as to secure men of military age, fit young men for the purposes of the army under an age to be specified in the proclamation, and any existing exemptions granted to such men will be superseded and the men will be taken or left on medical grounds only. We have to choose between either submitting to defeat or taking the necessary measures to avert it. We will never submit to accepting defeat.

"I need hardly say that this provision will not be used to set aside the pledges given to discharged soldiers. They will be carefully observed.

"It is proposed further to make a change in the constitution of the appeal tribunals dealing with exemptions and to speed up their procedure. I want again to emphasize the fact that time is the essence of this thing. The existing tribunals, no doubt, have done very admirable work, but they will be the first to admit that their work has been hampered by a number of circumstances—the number of the tribunals themselves, the facilities for unnecessary and repeated applications, and the opportunities for delay under recurring rights of appeal.

To Reshape Appeal Boards.

"In these circumstances it is proposed to take power by an Order in Council both to reconstitute the tribunals and regulate the areas in which they shall work and standardize the grounds of exemption and limit the rights of appeal. It is impossible now to specify the precise nature of the changes to be made, but I may indicate the nature of the changes we have in mind.

"Firstly, the areas within which the tribunals may act will be reconsidered and in some cases adjusted; secondly, the local tribunals, like appeal tribunals, will become nominated bodies and be reduced in size. This does not mean that use will not be made of the assistance of existing members of tribunals and they will be willing, I hope, to continue to work under the new conditions.

"We propose to make an attempt to standardize more accurately than is now done the grounds of exemption, to prevent conflicting decisions on these matters in different localities, which is one of the great grievances felt in the country.

"Changes also will be made in the procedure, but upon these I do not intend to dwell at the moment. There is also the question of the extension of the act to ministers of religion for noncombatant purposes.

Announces Irish Conscription.

"I now come to the question of Ireland. When an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to put men of 50 and boys of 18 into the army in the fight for liberty and independence"—Joseph Devlin here interrupted—"and small nationalities."

The Premier resumed: "Especially, as I am reminded, to fight for liberty and independence and small nationalities, I am perfectly certain it is not possible to justify any longer the exclusion of Ireland."

John Dillon—You will not get any men from Ireland by compulsion, not a man.

"What is the position?" continued Mr. Lloyd George. "No Home Rule proposal ever submitted in this House proposed to deprive the Imperial Parliament of the power of dealing with all questions in relation to the army and navy. These invariably are in every Home Rule bill I have ever seen and are purely questions for the Imperial Parliament, so that I am no more claiming any national right that was ever claimed in the House. The Defense of the Realm act also was extended to Ireland.

"The character of the quarrel in which we are engaged is just as much Irish as English. May I say it is more so? It is more Irish, Scotch, and Welsh than it is even English. Ireland, through its representatives at the beginning of the war, assented to it.

Mr. Devlin here interjected—"Because it was a war for small nationalities."

The Prime Minister resuming: "Ireland, through its representatives, assented to the war, voted for the war, supported the war. Irish representatives and Ireland, through its representatives, without a dissenting voice committed the empire to this war. They are as responsible for it as any part of the United Kingdom. May I just read the declaration issued by the Irish Party on Dec. 17, 1914, shortly after the war began.

Byrne Recalls "Revolution."

Mr. Byrne interrupted with: "We have had a revolution since then."

The Prime Minister, resuming: "This is the Declaration of the Irish Party: 'A test to search men's souls has arisen. The empire is engaged in the most serious war in history. It is a just war, provoked by the intolerable military despotism of Germany. It is a war for the defense of the sacred rights and liberties of small nations and the respect and enlargement of the great principles of nationality. Involved in it is the fate of France, our kindred country and the chief nation of that powerful Celtic race to which we belong; the fate of Belgium, to whom we are attached by the same great ties of race and by the common desire of small nations to assert their freedom, and the fate of Poland, whose sufferings and struggles bear so marked a resemblance to our own.

"'It is a war for the high ideals of human government and international relations, and Ireland would be false to her history and to every consideration of honor, good faith, and self-interest did she not willingly bear her share in its burdens and its sacrifices.'

"It is not merely illogical that Ireland should not help, it is unjust. If it were merely England's battle, the young men of Ireland might regard that fact with indifference, but it is not. They are just as much concerned as the young men of England. Therefore, it is proposed to extend conscription on the same conditions as in Great Britain.

"As there is no machinery in existence and no register has as yet been completed in Ireland, it may take some weeks before active enrollments begin. As soon as arrangements are complete the Government will put the act into immediate operation."

When Mr. Lloyd George referred to Ireland, Alfred Byrne, Nationalist member from Dublin, shouted:

"We won't have conscription in Ireland!"

An uproar followed.

The report of the Irish Convention was adopted by a majority only, and therefore the Government would take the responsibility, the Premier said, for such proposals for self-government as were just and could be carried out without violent controversy. It would be some weeks before enrollment in Ireland began, the Premier continued. One Nationalist cried out:

"It will never begin."

Michael Flavin, Nationalist member from Kerry, said:

"You come across and try to take us."

Another Nationalist exclaimed: "It is a declaration of war against Ireland."

The Premier said the Man-Power act would be extended to Ireland under the same conditions as to Great Britain and that a measure of self-government for Ireland would be introduced. He told the Nationalists that conscription and self-government would not go together, but that each must be taken on its merits.

While the Premier was speaking, Joseph Devlin, Nationalist member for West Belfast, interrupted to move that the House report progress until the report of the Irish Convention was presented. This interruption created a storm of protest, and Mr. Devlin shouted:

"You cannot howl me down. I won't sit down. You may try Prussian methods in Ireland, but you won't try them on me."

The Speaker intervened, and told Mr. Devlin he could move adjournment after the Premier's speech, but not in the middle of it.

When the Premier was referring to Ireland John Dillon, the successor of the late John Redmond as leader of the Irish Nationalists in Parliament, said:

"If Irish liberty were at stake I would not hesitate to support that policy. I never challenged the justice of war. I don't challenge it now."

Mr. Lloyd George began: "I don't want to cause trouble—"

"You will get plenty," interrupted an Irish member.

The Premier said he hoped to get the bill through all its stages this week as it was a matter of urgency. He was interrupted by an Irish member, who shouted:

"You will have to get us out of the House first."

Resuming, Lloyd George said:

"While we have one ship afloat we should not accept a German peace. The men being taken now may be the means of a decisive issue."

Mr. Asquith Asks for Time.

After the Premier had delivered his address former Premier Asquith said that if, as he believed, the gravest peril which ever had menaced the empire was now confronting it, there was no sacrifice Parliament was not prepared to make. He appealed to the Premier to give a little more time for consideration of the bill.

Mr. Asquith said he would suspend judgment until he saw the bill in print. He invited everyone to keep his mind and ears accessible to reasonable argument. All the needful machinery, he added, could not be set up for weeks, perhaps for months.

At the conclusion of Mr. Asquith's speech Joseph Devlin moved an adjournment and warned the Government that it was entering upon a course of madness if it endeavored to enforce conscription on Ireland. Ireland, he said, never had been consulted on its willingness to pay this blood tax. If the Government would do justice to the Irish people it would give them the free Government of a free people.

After some debate Mr. Lloyd George asked that the motion be withdrawn so that the bill might be printed. John Dillon, supporting Mr. Devlin's motion, asked the Premier whether he had consulted anybody before taking this decision—if he had consulted a single Irish representative. If he had he should name the man.

Mr. Dillon said he hoped for the sake of the war and for the sake of the empire that the methods of the War Cabinet in dealing with the war were different from its methods in dealing with Ireland.

A bill applying conscription to Ireland, Mr. Dillon continued, would plunge the country into bloodshed and confusion and would open a new war front in addition to the western front. He urged the War Cabinet to inform itself as to the state of Irish feeling before proposing conscription to Ireland.

Carson for Conscription.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, said that the only thing that interested him on the present occasion was the pressing necessity of the country in relation to the war. He declared he asked himself what right had he as an Irish Member to give his adhesion to a bill which called upon the people of Great Britain to make sacrifices most terrible in character while Ireland should be absolved. If such a thing could happen, he would hang his head for shame.

Sir Edward said he regretted that the bill had been mixed up with home rule. Conscription for Ireland, either right or wrong, ought not to be propped up by home rule. He warned the Government that by introducing home rule they might be raising two agitations, one against conscription and another in regard to home rule, both of which might affect the operation of the bill.

Mr. Devlin's motion was defeated by a vote of 323 to 80, after the Government had applied the closure.

Then on a motion for leave to introduce the Man-Power bill, William O'Brien protested against what he termed the madness and wickedness of applying it to Ireland, the Government offering a shadow of a sham home rule, he said, in order to impose upon Ireland a naked military despotism at the point of machine guns. Because Ireland was weak, the Government was going to do to her what it dared not to do to Australia without consent, Mr. O'Brien said.

Leave to introduce the Government's Man-Power bill was carried in the House tonight by 299 to 80.

Discussion Period Extended.

It was announced in the House that the Government had decided to extend the time for discussion of the Man-Power bill until Tuesday of next week. This was a concession to a request of Mr. Asquith after a vote had been taken, and the bill had passed its first reading amid cheering.

SAYS LIBERALS ARE AMAZED.

Supporter of Lloyd George Thinks He Has Made a Grave Error.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 10.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, who has been consistently a supporter of the Lloyd George Government, writes:

"Why the Government should have gratuitously chosen at this moment above all others to impose conscription on Ireland is a mystery that I find it impossible to solve. Liberals for the most part are aghast at the folly of this impolicy. In the passion of resentment on the Irish benches the Prime Minister's announcement that the Government intends to bring in a bill to establish self-government in Ireland on the lines of the convention report passed almost unheeded.

"A great impression was made on the House by a noble, well-conceived, and very eloquent speech delivered by Mr. Asquith. It was a sombre reminder of the perils that threaten the splendid inheritance that our forefathers have bequeathed to us. Mr. Asquith thinks the situation confronting us today is graver than ahy that ever menaced this country in its thousand years of existence. He does not quail before the peril, least of all when he thinks of the indomitable spirit animating our soldiers. In this connection he told the House that one of his sons, an artillery officer, stated in a letter which was received this morning that his battery had been in twenty-one engagements in twelve successive days.

"It is not alone the British Empire," said Mr. Asquith, "but the cause of liberty and humanity that is in grave peril. In the face of such an emergency there is no sacrifice which the country is not prepared to make."

He earnestly appealed to the House to approach the bill from that point of view and begged the Government to give more time for its consideration. He made no reference to Ireland and abstained from any allusion to any specific proposal in the bill until he has been able to see it in print. This brief speech, so worthy in its spirit and temper, touched the emotions of every one who listened to it.

The atmosphere in the House of Commons did not foreshadow success. From his first sentence on Ireland the Premier was assailed with what Reuter's correspondent describes as "running hostile comment from the Irish benches."

The new Nationalist Leader, John Dillon denounced conscription for Ireland heartily. Nor were there signs of conciliation from the Ulster faction. The Irish Unionists met under the Chairmanship of Sir Edward Carson and resolved to support conscription, but they were merely indorsing what has been one of the planks in their platform.

It is felt generally that there is a greater and stronger force in the country than any operating in the House of Commons. That is public opinion, which apparently demands that Irish questions shall not stand in the way of winning the war.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech revealed that the Irish Convention had not reached any agreement and that the constructive work must be done by the Cabinet, guided somewhat by Irish opinion as revealed in the debates of the convention.

CALLED HIS BOLDEST STROKE.

Lloyd George Seeks to Solve Two Problems at Once.

LONDON, April 9.—David Lloyd George, it is thought here, made the boldest stroke of his career today by coupling home rule for Ireland with the conscription of Irishmen.

His disclosure in an address in the House of Commons in presenting the new conscription bill to Parliament swept aside all interest in the details of the conscription scheme, which had been forecast by the newspapers.

Ireland is the only subject talked of tonight. The only question asked is how will the Irish parties and their British sympathizers take to the new policy.

Everything depends on the nature of the proposals for self-government for Ireland to be adopted, as the Premier said, "without violent controversy." The first impression was skepticism as to whether the War Cabinet could frame a measure that would stand that test and the fear that the country might be plunged again into the old fury of the Irish quarrel, while fighting for its life against enemies outside its walls. It was because of this fear that the Asquith Government shelved the old Home Rule act and the Nationalists have blamed that shelving for the failure of more Irishmen to enlist.

Mr. Lloyd George, however, is daring enough to attempt to balance both debts by granting home rule and enforcing conscription.

IRISH BISHOPS JOIN IN DRAFT PROTEST

They Assert That Conscription Would Be the 'Worst Blunder' in Four Years.

DUBLIN, April 9.—The Irish Catholic Bishops' Committee at a meeting held today, which was presided over by Cardinal Logue, passed by a unanimous vote a resolution protesting against conscription in Ireland and declaring that to enforce conscription without the consent of the Irish people would soon inevitably end in defeating its own purpose.

"What between mismanagement and mischief making," said the resolution, "this country already has been desperately upset, and it would be a fatal mistake, surpassing the worst blunder of the last four years, to furnish a telling plea for desperate courtesy by an attempt to enforce conscription."

The Bishops attending the meeting included some who have supported recruiting and the Government's attitude in the war.

AUSTRIA GIVING LEAVE TO FARMER-SOLDIERS

Indications That Food Shortage Takes Precedence Over an Offensive Against Italy.

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, Tuesday, April 9.—The rumors of a coming Austrian offensive against the Italians do not gain confirmation from information obtained by the Intelligence Department of the American Army. It is learned that the Austrian High Command is utilizing the present lull to give leave on a large scale to farmers in uniform, so that they may go back home during the Spring to cultivate their fields.

It is understood that these leaves are being given on a larger scale than ever before, and have given rise to inquiries in the Reichsrat, in answer to which the Government hinted that the situation was such that the crops must be attended to, even by soldiers, to take care of future food needs.

CAREY'S VOLUNTEERS FILLED GAP FOR DAYS

General's Party of Servants, Clerks, and Signalers Beat Off Heavy Attacks.

The exploit of Major Gen. George Glas Sandeman Carey, referred to by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Parliament yesterday, was performed between March 22 and March 28, on the left of the British Fifth Army, just below St. Quentin.

Here the Germans on March 21 drove a wedge between the Inniskilling Fusiliers and the Ulster troops which would have ultimately separated the Third Army under Byng from the Fifth Army under Gough. The former held fast and the latter was giving way on the 22d, when Carey organized a "scratch" battalion in the rear, filled the gap and for nearly six days kept it filled until relieved.

How he did this was described by Philip Gibbs in a dispatch from the front dated April 2:

"The enemy struck in between these Ulster troops and battalions of Manchesters, Bedfords, Yorkshires, and Scottish fusiliers on their left, and it was necessary to draw back toward Ham. To fill up the gap 200 men from headquarters—staff clerks, servants, and signalers—assembled, and with great gallantry held their ground. To pioneer battalions, among them young citizens of Belfast, rifles were given, and they became a fighting force which beat off heavy attacks."

General Gough, who had been rapidly promoted, was removed from his command on April 1. A year ago Carey, with the rank of Colonel in the regular army, had only been commissioned temporary Brigadier General by the Military Secretary notwithstanding he was a Boer war veteran, Queen's medal, two clasps, an artillery expert of European reputation, and in the present war, besides being thrice mentioned in dispatches, had received the decoration of Companion of the Bath. He is 51 years old.

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FINE HOSE

Gen. Pershing's Casualty List for Six Days, April 3-8, Announced by the War Department

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The publication of casualty lists tonight by the War Department comprises six lists received on April 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. These contained 447 names, and brought the grand total of casualties sustained by the overseas expedition to 2,794. The lists given out today contained the names of 82 dead, 344 wounded, and 21 prisoners. The twenty-one prisoners had previously been reported as missing or as killed in action. In the sixday period there were 18 killed in action, 11 dead of wounds, 4 dead of accident, 46 dead of disease, 3 dead of unknown causes, 103 severely wounded, and 241 slightly wounded, 20 previously reported as missing, but now reported as prisoners, and 1 previously reported killed in action, but now reported as prisoner.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

A summary of the casualties to date follows:

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported April 3-8.	Total.
Killed in action	*183	18	*200
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	164	4	168
Died of disease	793	46	839
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Died of wounds	52	11	63
Civilians	7	0	7
Gas attack, suicide, executed, unknown causes	39	3	42
Total deaths	1,476	82	1,558
Wounded	829	344	1,173
Captured	22	21	43
Missing	†41	..	†21
Grand total	2,368	447	2,794

*One previously reported killed in action is now reported prisoner, and has been shifted to "Captured" column.

†Twenty previously reported missing are now reported prisoners, and are shifted from the "Missing" to the "Captured" column.

REPORTED APRIL 3.

Killed in Action—4.

CRUSON, FRED, private.
KING, EVERETT A., private.
KOHL, BENNIE M., private.
SALTMAN, ABRAHAM, private.

Died of Wounds—4.

BOHLMAN, ALVIN, private.
LAWRENCE, COURTNEY, private.
EVANS, CLIFFORD E., private.
LEWIS, ENNIS, private.

Died of Accident—2.

TAIT, FRED A., Sergeant.
COYNE, THOMAS, private.

Died of Disease—15.

HARTWICK, EDWARD E., Major, meningitis.
BROOKS, HENRY N., Captain, pneumonia.
FOLSE, ARTHUR FRANCIS, Sergeant, pneumonia.
MONTGOMERY, VINCENT C., Sergeant, pneumonia.
ACKLEY, EARL L., private, pneumonia.
GLAZENER, BRANCH L., private, pneumonia.
GRATTON, HENRY, private, pneumonia.
JENSEN, VICTOR M., private, meningitis.
KELLEY, SAM, private, pneumonia.
MAHAN, OLLIE, private, pneumonia.
MARTIN, BENJAMIN R., private, pneumonia.
SMITH, BERT L., private, mastoiditis.
TOMLINSON, JOHN, private, pneumonia.
VERGARA, JOE, private, pneumonia.
WHIPPLE, JOHN B., private, meningitis.

Died Cause Unknown—1.

RICKMAN, WILLIAM M., private.

Severely Wounded—6.

REED, MALCOLM D., Sergeant.
WHITMAN, RALPH H., Sergeant.
BELANGER, ALFRED, Corporal.
FAULKNER, JAMES M., private.
HENRY, CHARLES A., private.
VAN EVERAN, HORACE B., private.

Slightly Wounded—13.

HODGE, EDWARD B., Captain.
HORNER, DAVID A., Captain.
BERNEY, DANIEL E., First Lieutenant.
LEPPITT, GORTON T., Corporal.
McGUIRK, ANDREW B., bugler.
AUDITORE, CHARLES, private.
BOSWELL, DANIEL T., private.
BRUCE, JOHN H., private.
CALIMARIS, JOHN D., private.
CASALA, CHARLES, private.
FRYE, HERBERT C., private.
KEARNEY, JOHN J., private.
TSIOTRAS, PLIEZO, private.

REPORTED APRIL 4.

Killed in Action—4.

GREENER, MINOR, private.
SCHARF, JACK, private.
VUCELICH, JOVO, private.
WEBER, GEORGE JOHN, private.

Died of Wounds—6.

FRAZIER, FRANCIS V., Lieutenant.
MOONEY, E. L., Lieutenant.
ROBERTS, JOSEPH, Sergeant.
ANDERSON, ERNEST G., private.
SCHAEFFER, GEORGE H., private.
WASSIS, WILLIAM, private.

Died of Disease—8.

GUSTIN, HAROLD A., Sergeant, meningitis.
MUNSELL, ROY LEE, wagoner, pneumonia.
COLE, SIMON, private, pneumonia.
DEL NERO, EMILO, private, pneumonia.
FLEURY, OSCAR, private, pneumonia.
FRY, MACK, private, empyema.
ROZELL, GLENN C., private, abscess.
WILSON, EWART V., private, measles.

Wounded Severely—71

INGLIS, GROVER C., Lieutenant.
WALLACE, JOHN D., Jr., Lieutenant.
ECKELS, JOHN J., Sergeant.
MANTEUFFEL, ERWIN, Sergeant.
BUZINSKI, JOSEPH, cook.
DZINSKI, FRANK W., cook.
FARR, JOSEPH A., cook.
BARTLETT, VOLNEY W., Corporal.
CARAVATT, PAUL J., mechanician.
GODDARD, MYRTON A., Corporal.
HARDING, JOHN E., Corporal.
KORMANN, EMILIE H., Corporal.
NEWMANN, EDWARD F., Corporal.
PALICK, STEPHEN J., Corporal.
PREISS, ALLISON E., Corporal.
SANFORD, HAROLD A., Corporal.
WILLIAMS, JOHN E., Corporal.
LAMBERT, ALBERT G., mechanician.
MINER, WALTER H., mechanician.
ALCIATI, FLORENZO, private.
ALLING, KOLAND G., private.
ATKINS, WILLIAM C., private.
ATKINSON, EDWARD, private.
AUST, FRITZ F., private.
BEAL, WILLIAM, private.
BECHERE, LEON, private.
BERTI, LUGI, private.
BOUCHET, JOHN, private.
BULL, ALBERT P., private.
CAVALLARI, GIOVANNI, private.
COTE, PHILIP A., private.
FITZGERALD, JOHN, private.
FIXER, CHARLES R., private.
FLANAGAN, JOHN M., private.
FULLER, MONTIE H., private.
GINTER, PAUL L., private.
GOEMBESKI, STANLEY L., private.
GRIFFIN, HENRY J., private.
GROENVELD, CORNELIUS, private.
GROSS, JOHN B., private.
HAAG, VICTOR A., private.
HERMANONSKI, STANLEY, private.
KANIECKY, ADAM J., private.
KLOSINSKI, JOSEPH L., private.
KUZMIK, GEORGE, private.
LEVENBERG, MAX, private.
LIBBY, GEORGE A., private.
McCUE, JAMES E., private.
McGUIRE, HENRY E., private.
McHUGH, JOSEPH E., private.
MAHAN, AUSTIN E., private.
MARFAK, STEPHEN M., private.
MARTIN, LEO, private.
MAYNARD, LE ROY D., private.
MAYNARD, PAUL H., private.
MEYERS, VICTOR A., private.
MURPHY, THOMAS J., private.
NEBHAN, GEORGE, private.
PRESSEY, JOHN N., private.
ROSSI, GUIDO G., private.
ROSSIGNOL, ALBERT, private.
RUSNOCK, ANDREW S., private.
CROOKE, HERBERT A., private.
DECKER, RAYMOND, private.
DOWER, JOHN F., private.
ERICKSON, BENJAMIN W., private.
ERICKSON, STANLEY E., private.
SIMMONS, HARRY W., private.
TITUS, CLIFFORD C., private.
WILLIAMS, JAMES E., private.
WORDIN, ALVIN F., private.

Wounded Slightly—33.

MOORE, ZACK, Lieutenant.
COOPER, CHARLES J., Sergeant.
BOURKE, CHARLES E., Corporal.
JOHNSON, RALPH J., Corporal.
MURRAY, JOHN L., Corporal.
PENN, MERRILL N., Corporal.
SAWYER, RAYMOND F., Corporal.
SLATER, WALTER H., Corporal.
FALLON, THOMAS R., bugler.
ALLISON, EDGAR WARNER, private.
ATKINS, LOUIS, private.
BOYLEN, WILLIAM C., private.
CLANCY, JOHN J., private.
DARBY, JOHN T., private.
DOHERTY, JOSEPH M., private.
HISCOCK, EDWIN G., private.
HOXIE, EUGENE C., private.
LARNED, DAN, private.
McGRAIL, FRANCIS, private.
PARKER, BAXTER C., private.
PIERCE, WILLIAM P., private.
POOLE, RAYMOND, private.
POWERS, CHARLES W., private.
RIDER, GEORGE W., private.
RIVARD, RUDOLPH H., private.
SANGER, CALVIN G., private.
SANHEIM, JACOB P., private.
SPARKS, SAMUEL J., private.
STAUFFER, LEROY E., private.
STEELE, BENJAMIN D., private.
TERZO, NUNZIO, private.
TIRPAK, JOHN, private.
WALLACE, RALPH M., private.

REPORTED APRIL 5.

Killed in Action—2.

KRAUS, ANTON, private.
MILIGAN, CLAYTON, private.

Died of Disease—7.

BARTELS, WILLIAM A., Sergeant, pneumonia.
BROOKS, EARL L., saddler, pneumonia.
PATCH, ERIC C., private, pneumonia.
JACKSON, ARTHUR, private, pneumonia.
KENNEDY, WILLIAM B., private, peritonitis.
LASH, THOMAS, private, pneumonia.
PETERSON, CHRIS, private, pneumonia.

Died, Cause Unknown—2.

SCOTT, LEONARD L., Sergeant.
SMALL, NAMAN, private.

Wounded Severely—11.

SHERRICK, JOHN W., Lieutenant.
ARONSON, AXEL A., Corporal.
TRUMPFELLER, ROBERT J., bugler.
FOLTZ, LAWRENCE J., private.
MATTSON, JOHN M., private.
MOORE, JAMES A., private.
MUCHA, PHILIP L., private.
O'LAUGHLIN, THOMAS, private.
OLDYNSKI, CHARLES, private.
PERRONE, GAETANO, private.
SAFFA, JOHN, private.

Wounded Slightly—102.

MEANEY, MARTIN H., Captain.
BUNNELL, ARTHUR L., Lieutenant.
KEVENEY, JOHN W., Lieutenant.
STAMBAUGH, ISABEL, nurse.
STEVENS, FLOYD L., Lieutenant.
WARNER, HUNT, Lieutenant.
WILMETH, DELBERT O., Lieutenant.
EUSTACE, FRANCIS, Sergeant.
FRANCIS, WILLIAM J., Sergeant.
HAYES, PATRICK B., Sergeant.
HENNESSY, JAMES A., Sergeant.
JURGESON, ROBERT, Sergeant.
KENNY, JOHN J., Sergeant.
McCARTHY, DENIS, Sergeant.
McCERTNEY, ALONZO H., Sergeant.
McGARVEY, JAMES, Sergeant.
RUSSELL, KENNETH G., Sergeant.
WHALEN, JAMES, Sergeant.
LANIGAN, WILLIAM A., musician.
WHITE, MARK L., musician.
CLARKE, PATRICK J., Corporal.
COURTNEY, THOMAS J., Corporal.
DONOVAN, ANDREW, Corporal.
DONOVAN, DENIS J., Corporal.
FISHER, HENRY S., Corporal.
FLANAGAN, EDWARD F., Corporal.
HEILMAN, GEORGE D., Corporal.
HOBLITZELL, GEORGE, Corporal.
MAJOR, JAMES M., Corporal.
MAY, FRANK F., Corporal.
MILLER, WILLIAM, Corporal.
PETRIE, THOMAS J., Corporal.
RYER, HARRY W., Corporal.
THOMAS, CHARLES A., Corporal.
VON GLAHN, HERMAN H., Corporal.
DUFFY, FRANK, mechanician.
HAYES, JOHN J., mechanician.
O'NEILL, PATRICK J., mechanician.
WILLS, HENRY D., mechanician.
BRADY, JOSEPH F., cook.
EGE, FREDERICK, cook.
JOHNSON, PRESTON D., cook.
O'CONNOR, JOHN, cook.
BEALL, PENDLETON, private.
BEGLEY, JAMES J., private.
BEYER, WILLIAM T., private.
BRENNAN, CHARLES J., private.
BROCHON, ALEXANDER A., private.
BRYAN, WALTER H., private.
BYRNE, PATRICK J., private.
CAMERON, JOCK, private.
CARAHER, FRANCIS, private.
COCHRANE, JAMES H., private.
COCKS, JAMES D., private.
COFFEY, ROBERT H., private.
CONWAY, JAMES J., private.
DE CICCO, JAMES V., private.
DE NAIR, JOSEPH P., private.
DIMOCK, DWIGHT L., private.
DOPMAN, FREDERICK W., private.
DUNLAY, HERBERT H., private.
ESSED, KALIL, private.
FERRIS, THOMAS J., private.
FOLEY, JOHN V., private.
GASTON, PAUL, private.
GAUL, FRANCIS J., private.
GORMAN, FRANK J., private.
GROTH, CHRISTIAN J., private.
HARRIS, LESLIE, private.
HENDERSON, JOHN L., private.
HILEMAN, GEORGE W., private.
HOGAN, DENNIS, private.
JENSEN, ALBERT, private.
JONES, JOSEPH J., private.
KATZ, JULIUS, private.
KEISER, JETHRO E., private.
KUNTZMAN, WALTER H., private.
LESSER, HERMAN, private.
LINDQUIST, OSCAR C., private.
McCABE, JAMES P., private.
McGARIGAL, GEORGE, private.
McGOVERN, EUGENE, private.
McGOWAN, PATRICK J., private.
McPARTLAND, FRANK J., private.
McPHERSON, ROSCOE C., private.
MELEKY, GEORGE, private.
MENDES, EDWARD T., private.
MICHAEL, JOSEPH, private.
MORAN, JOSEPH A., private.
MURPHY, THOMAS F., private.
PETERSON, FREDERICK E., private.
PIERRE, BERTRAND H., private.
POWERS, FRANK, private.
REILLY, JAMES J., private.
SAUER, JAMES F., private.
SCHMID, HENRY, private.
SHEVLIN, JOHN A., private.
SMITH, LESLIE H., private.
STARK, WILLIAM G., private.
SULLIVAN, JOHN F., private.
SYLVESTER, LAWRENCE F., private.
WALKER, CHRISTOPHER G., private.

REPORTED APRIL 6.

Killed in Action—5.

DOW, JULIAN N., Lieutenant.
LIZZIE, PAUL, private.
PLEWACKI, ADAM, private.
RYAN, MATHEW M., private.
WILLINSKY, ANTHONY, private.

Died of Disease—6.

FIFE, MILLARD E., Sergeant.
WILLIAMS, FRANKLIN C., Sergeant.
HILL, CLAYTON D., private.
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM, private.
SNYDER, RAYMOND, private.
WILLIAMS, MALACHI, private.

Died of Accident—2.

SEIFERT, BENJAMIN J., Corporal.
HEMPHILL, JAMES, private.

Wounded Severely—10.

ALLEN, TOM JOHNSON, Lieutenant.
BLOOD, JOHN CABOT, Lieutenant.
COBB, HOLLIS F., Sergeant.
SOLLISH, HERMAN, Sergeant.
CURTIS, HARRY L., Corporal.
CLAYPOOLE, HOWARD P., private.
HICKEY, CHARLES F., private.
MALONEY, THOMAS F., Jr., private.
ROSSI, PERCY, private.
WARDEN, ELMER, private.

Wounded Slightly—59.

TAYLOR, FENTON, Captain.
FISH, HARRY C., Lieutenant.
QUINN, JOHN R., Lieutenant.
DA COSTA, SIDNEY A., Sergeant.
HAMMAKER, HERBERT, bugler, Sergeant.
JERUE, JOSEPH E., mess Sergeant.
WAGONER, FRANK J., battalion Sergeant-Major.
BECHARD, JOHN, Corporal.
CRUNDEN, WILLIAM H., Corporal.
McCABE, MATTHEW P., Corporal.
MACY, WILLIAM E., Corporal.
NALLON, MICHAEL F., Corporal.
TEMPLIN, EDMUND M., Corporal.
MALLETTE, FRANK R., Corporal.
BRESSLER, TROY E., bugler.
ALLEN, WALTER P., private.
AUDINO, LEONARDO, private.
BELANGER, JOSEPH, private.
BLANCHFIELD, JOHN A., private.
BRAHAM, JOSEPH, private.
BUK, FRANK, private.
CAREY, MICHAEL J., private.
DALEY, BERNARD, private.
DAVIS, LEONARD F., private.
DENNICK, GEORGE, private.
ELLSWORTH, JAMES, private.
FORMHALS, LOUIS, private.
FRANCISKO, JOHN A., private.
HALL, WILLIAM H., private.
HAWORTH, FRED, private.
HAYSLIP, LIGE, private.
HILL, HERBERT J., private.
HOULIHAN, JAMES F., private.
HOBBS, FRANK G., private.
JAMES, JOHN, private.
KINSELLA, JOSEPH, private.
KRANKOWSKI, STANLEY, private.
KYLE, JOHN J., private.
LAURIA, WILLIAM A., private.
McGRATH, VINCENT J., private.
McNABB, EMMETT, private.
McNEILL, EDWARD A., private.
MALMQUIST, RAYMOND H., private.
MARKS, DAVID, private.
MIELKE, PAUL A., private.
MONOHAN, FREDERICK, private.
MORRISSEY, JOHN F., private.
MURPHY, PETER H., private.
O'NEILL, LUKE, private.
PETERSON, EUGENE H., private.
PREVATT, JOSEPH C., private.
PRIMM, ORMONDE, private.
QUIRK, JOHN J., private.
ROACH, DAVID, private.
SALVATORE, FRANK, private.
SMITH, CLETIS W., private.
TABORSKY, LAWRENCE, private.
WERTZ, HARRY, private.
WISE, CHARLES, private.
SMITH, HARLEY C., previously reported in casualty list through error in cablegram for Cletis W. Smith listed above.

REPORTED APRIL 7.

Killed in Action—1.

RUPPRECHT, WILFERT, private.

Died of Disease—5.

TINSLEY, BENJAMIN T., A.F.C.
GORDON, JARRED, private.
LAMBERT, CLIFFORD N., private.
MILLER, FRANK F., private.
VAN NORDEN, HAROLD G., private.

Severely Wounded—5.

McGREGOR, WILLIAM J., Lieutenant.
DAVIS, FREDERICK, private.
MILLS, ROBERT C., private.
STIMSON, CLARENCE A., private.
STORMENT, LOWELL J., private.

Slightly Wounded—10.

SMITH, WILLIAM L., Captain.
BLY, ROBERT, Lieutenant.
GUTHRIE, MERRITT M., Lieutenant.
STONE, HARRY L., saddler.
BUTLER, JAMES J., private.
KANTNER, RUSSELL J., private.
KEMP, LOUIS L., private.
OELSCHLAGER, CARL, private.
RUSWICK, HOWARD J., private.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Prisoners—20.

SHEEHAN, JOHN A., Sergeant.
TRENT, MACK, Sergeant.
PAYNE, JOHN J., Jr., Corporal.
BACKUS, RUDOLF M., private.
BIRNEY, HARRY B., private.
BOGIN, BARNEY, private.
CURTISS, EUGENE F., private.
HOLM, ASHJORN, private.
KENNEDY, ALBERT M., private.
LARSEN, HANS, private.
LEITHAUSER, GROVER, private.
MARVIN, WILLIAM F., private.
MORAN, JAMES, private.
MOREY, ADELBERT, private.
O'CONNOR, DENNIS F., private.
O'CONNOR, WILLIAM F., private.
O'NEIL, HUGH, private.
PETERS, SAMUEL J., private.
REID, JOSEPH, private.
SCHULTZ, CARL, private.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Prisoner—1.

SOUZA, MATHEUS D., private.

REPORTED APRIL 8.

Killed in Action—2.

CHAPDEALINE, ALFRED, private.
FLANIGAN, THOMAS F., private.

Died from Wounds—1.

McCOUN, HARRY T., private.

Died of Disease—5.

DAVIS, LEONARD SEYMOUR, private, pneumonia.
GIVENS, JOHN H., private, anthracosis.
GLOVER, AMOS, private, pneumonia.
HORSFALL, GEORGE H., private, pneumonia.
PATTERSON, TRAVIS B., private, pneumonia.

Wounded Slightly—23.

ATKINS, ARTHUR K., Lieutenant.
BELIVEAU, JOSEPH L., Sergeant.
LINDSTROM, DUSTAF G., Corporal.
MANNING, HOWARD R., Corporal.
FALZARANO, MICHAEL, private.
FISCHER, MOSES, private.
HOCHREITER, ANTHONY, private.
KEENAN, FRANCIS, private.
KILLORAN, JOHN, private.
KLEY, ARTHUR, private.
McGRATH, GEORGE, private.
MATHIEU, JOSEPH E., private.
MAY, JOHN P., private.
MIRANDO, MARIO, private.
MURPHY, JAMES J., private.
PEACOX, CHARLES L., private.
PRATT, OWEN E., private.
QUACKENBUSH, LESLIE C., private.
SHEERAN, HENRY G., private.
SIMMONDS, FRANCIS G., private.
STUCEY, FRANCIS, private.
TOBOLSKI, ANTHONY E., private.
WEISS, MORRIS, private.

LISTS OF CASUALTIES AGAIN MADE PUBLIC

On Baker's Cabled Order, War Department Will Now Issue Them Regularly.

447 NAMES FOR SIX DAYS

Heaviest Toll of Any Day Since Our Men Landed in France—Was 124 on April 5.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Acting on cabled instructions from Secretary Baker, the War Department tonight resumed publication of the daily list of casualties among the American expeditionary forces. Lists which had accumulated between April 2, when the practice was temporarily discontinued, and April 8 were made public, and it was stated officially that the casualties would be announced regularly hereafter.

The reports issued tonight showed that 447 American soldiers were killed or wounded in action, died of various causes, or were captured by the enemy in the six-day period covered. The heaviest toll for a single day reported since the first American soldiers landed in France was shown by the list of April 5, which contained 124 names. Specific reference is made to twenty-one men having been captured by the Germans. Twenty of these previously had been reported missing and one previously reported dead.

During the last week correspondents with the American forces have reported unusual activity by the Germans on the fronts where the Americans are in the trenches, the dispatches of Sunday referring to the heavy artillery bombardment of the trenches held by General Pershing's men. A number of the casualties reported are belived to have occurred among the engineer units that took part in the great battle in Picardy.

The issuing of the daily casualty lists was suspended after receipt of a general order from Secretary Baker, in France, that in future all news relating to the expeditionary forces must come from the headquarters of General Pershing. While it was not believed that the order was intended to refer to the casualty lists, Acting Secretary Crowell and Major Gen. March, Acting Chief of Staff, decided to hold them up until a formal ruling on the point could be obtained from Mr. Baker.

Pressure still is being exercised in the attempt to have published the home addresses and next of kin of each man named in the casualty list. This system was abandoned by the War Department after General Pershing had reported receipt of a formal protest from the French Government that it resulted in the enemy's obtaining valuable military information. It is believed here that the feature objected to by the French was the inclusion of the date on which the soldier was killed or injured.

President Wilson is understood to have this matter under consideration now, but he is expected to withhold final decision until he has had an opportunity to discuss the point with Secretary Baker on the latter's return from Europe.

HEAR OF ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Rumor in England That an American Plane Crossed the Ocean.

LONDON, April 9.—All London was talking today about the latest war rumor—the landing in England last night of an American airplane after a non-stop flight from New York with twelve passengers. The authorities declared there was no basis for the story, but this denial served merely to give it additional currency.

According to the popular version, this was the "big surprise" which Premier Lloyd George said last week that the Americans would soon give the Germans.

WASHINGTON, April 9. — American aviation officials said today that no American airplane had crossed the Atlantic, and they were at a loss to explain reports in England that a machine carrying twelve passengers had landed there from America.

INVALUABLE TO SINGERS AND SPEAKERS. Brown's Bronchial Troches clear the throat, ease voice strain, relieve coughing.—Advt.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

DIRECT ATTENTION TO

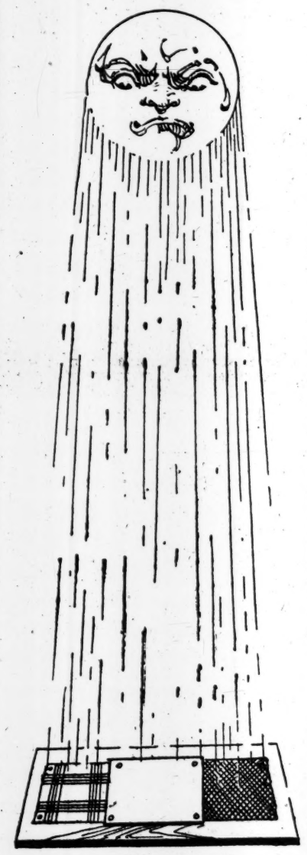
COATS AND CAPES

OF SERGE, TRICOTINE, TRICOLETTE, CASHMERE, VELOUR and DUVETYN, COMBINED WITH PLAIN AND FANCY LININGS, IN ALL THE NEW EFFECTS, INCLUDING SURPLICE, DRAPED AND FRINGED STYLES.

ALSO FEATURING

SMART DAY DRESSES

IN TAILORED SERGES—BRAIDED—EMBROIDERED AND BEADED EFFECTS; ALSO SEMI-TAILORED JERSEYS IN SMART BUT SIMPLE MODELS.



Testing the Woolens for Saks Clothes

¶ These are days of much uncertainty in the color world, but there never was any uncertainty at Saks. Before ever a piece of cloth is considered fit for service in our selections it must remain exposed to all the elements of the weather for at least two weeks.

¶ If after this test it shows any signs of disloyalty to its original colors it cannot enter our stocks under any conditions. And this is only one of a hundred ways we test everything that goes into Saks clothes for men.

Ask to See Style No. 244 at $35
—a single-breasted suit with patch pockets, fitted at the waist, with more genuine value to every inch than can be said of any other ready-for-service suit at the price.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made
Merchant Tailored for Service
—Human Hands Have Produced None Better

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

A Sale for Thrifty Folks

Real bargains in gloves for now or next fall—the season's accumulation of "seconds" from our Gloversville factory—"seconds" only because our standard of first quality is so high.

1.35 a pair
for Women's Gloves
in white and pearl gray *Lambskin*—tan, white, mode and gray *Capeskin*—Khaki color *Suede*—mostly one clasp gloves.

1.65 a pair
for Men's Gloves
of tan *Capeskin*—and "seconds" though they are, the wear is in them and they are handsome gloves.

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Ave.

Lord & Taylor
38th St. FIFTH AVENUE 39th St.

Lend Him a Hand
Own a Liberty Bond
Booth, Ground Floor.

Announcing a Presentation of
The New Capes
Those Smart and Practical Favorites of Fashion That Have Achieved So Pronounced a Vogue

Fully 50 new and distinctive models are now shown in the Lord & Taylor collection, and new arrivals are making their debut every day.

Capes for almost every occasion, for street, afternoon and evening wear. Capes of all the fashionable materials, and in styles for every type of woman.

Serge Capes, in those smartly practical models so much in evidence. Braid bound Capes, of quite military style; Capes with belted, cross-over or pointed waistcoat fronts; Capes with half sleeves; Capes, voluminous and on "dolman" lines; Capes with draped scarf or deep round collars.

Foulard makes the smartest of linings, and is used frequently for the trimming as well. A splendid assortment of Serge Capes at.....$29.50 to $50.00

Picturesque Capes of black Charmeuse, draped, tasseled or on Mandarin Coat lines, and in high colors. Satin Capes of rare and effective style for evening wear. $60.00 to $150.00

A Cape Special at $25.00
The "Cavalier"—A model in Navy Serge with broad black braid; cross-over front and deep collar give it a jaunty style, most appealing. Exceptional value.
Third Floor.

A Sale of Women's Pure Silk Sweaters
Remarkable Values At
$21.75
For the Woman Who Knows the True Economy of Quality.
Really remarkable values, for, today, the wholesale cost of these Sweaters would be more than this selling price. The most picturesque and strikingly clever novelties of the season, in colors and color combinations, beautiful and unusual.
Plain weaves and fancy weaves in models with Tuxedo fronts; Dutch, sailor and shawl collars; wide sashes and girdles, fringed and tasseled.
Third Floor.

Lining Satin
Special 85c a Yard
Wear guaranteed for two seasons; complete range of shades; 36 inches wide.
Ground Floor.

A Sale of 800 Semi-made Skirts
At $2.98 Each
Splendid value at this price these white Pique Skirts in new models and all sizes from 26 to 36 waist measure.
Second Floor.

An Important Sale
Untrimmed Hats
At the Very Special Price.....$1.95

A new shipment, that in its styles and straws, forecasts the Millinery vogue for late Spring and early Summer. Hats that by reason of their simplicity and distinction may be correctly worn for months to come. Shapes identical with those shown in our most exclusive Millinery fashions.
Close fitting Turbans, on the Russian and Spanish motifs always favored by the Parisienne.
Hats with tiny brims that are so becoming in their lines.
Rough straws of high lustre.
Lisere, Milan, Lacquered Chip, all requiring but little trimming. In black and the accepted colors for tailored and street wear.

Millinery Trimmings
Flowers, this season so favored; field flowers, pansies, crushed roses, every variety to be used as motifs or in clusters or half concealed by tulle—just the touch of cheerfulness needed today.
Feathers, ostrich, burnt goose and ostrich, copies of Paris novelties.
Cut ostrich Pompons, high fancy feathers for military Turbans, all at prices that meet the present demand for Economy without lowering quality Standards.
Untrimmed Hats in every fashionable straw and shape—$1.95 to $15.00
Fourth Floor.

ESTABLISHED 1849
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Intended For Reading

There are two classes of the Unwise—those who give Advice—and those who do not take it.

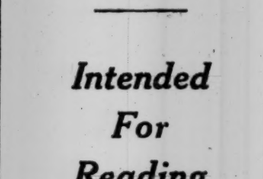
The object of this column is merely educational.

It bursts in at regular intervals overflowing with information about artistic things that strange to say are useful.

Hand bag (at left) of genuine mocha leather, silk lining, framed coin compartment, mirror, silk tassel. **$9.75**

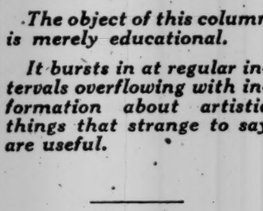
Bag (at right) of silk and appliqued velvet in colors, silk lining and handle, mirror, attached purse... **$8.00**

Monograms to order, from **$2.00**



Bottle case, of beaver calfskin, border of gold-tooling, velvet lining, 3 gilt-top bottles; case, 4¾ x 4½ x 1⅞ inches (initials stamped on case, 25c.) **$7.50**

Flask, black seal covering, screw-top and cup of silver plate, ¼, ½ and 1 pint sizes..... **$1.50-$2.00-$3.25**



"Pullman" bag, for women, rubberized changeable silk, in colors, removable rubberized case; complete toilet articles, 9½x6¾ inches... **$9.50**

Fitted for men..... **$12.00**

Water Set, white enameled wicker tray (14 x 10 inches); complete with quart-size colored enamel Thermos jug, 2 tall crystal glasses.... **$13.50**

"Leamington" bag, for men, tan or black grained hide, leather lining, 7 white celluloid fittings, razor strop, tooth, nail and shaving brushes, shaving soap; 16-inch..... **$48.00**
Initials stamped on bag without charge.

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The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York

404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — **253 Broadway** (Opp. City Hall)

Boston — **145 Tremont St.** — **London** — **89 Regent St.**

Dealers Throughout the World

LENINE TALKS WAR AGAINST JAPAN

Bolshevist Leader Also Hints at Complications with Great Britain and France.

ADVANTAGE TO BERLIN SEEN

Papers Refuse to Consider Disembarkation as Having Any Other Motive Than Invasion.

MOSCOW, April 8, (Associated Press.)—Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, in a speech here today, said that possibly Russia would have to declare war on Japan in connection with the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok.

"The Germans creep up from the south," said Lenine. "General Dutoff's movement slackened for a time, but it is again reviving. There are Japanese landings, assisted by Englishmen, and Frenchmen are coming from the Murman coast. We are being surrounded in a tight ring. It is possible after a short time, perhaps even within a few days, that we will have to declare war on Japan."

M. Lenine also hinted at grave complications with Great Britain and France because of their alleged help to the Japanese.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 8.—I have just been to the Smolny Institute, which is an almost empty and deserted building—a strange contrast to the Smolny Institute when it was the headquarters of the all-Russia Soviets instead of, as now, of the Petrograd commune.

While I was there news came from Helsingfors that the whole story of a German landing at Hango was false. The landing was made by Finnish White Guards in German uniforms.

The German demand that the Russian Baltic ships in Finnish ports be disarmed is based on the absence from the text of the peace agreement of a provision that Russian ships icebound in Finnish ports may stay there until navigation is possible. The crews are being reduced to a minimum, and disarmament is to be concluded by April 11. The parts of the ships' machinery removed are to be brought to Kronstadt.

Guarding the British Consulate.

It is now reported from Vladivostok that the Japanese authorities have received the Soviet representatives and have declared that the landing of troops was undertaken by Admiral Kato on the responsibility of the English. The landing party is posted near the railway station and is guarding the British Consulate. The streets are heavily patrolled by Red Guards, but there have been no conflicts.

In Petrograd Soviet circles it is still believed that the long-expected has happened, and that the Japanese will attempt to seize the Siberian railway.

Expect Mutinies in Siberia.

MOSCOW, April 7.—It is believed here that the Japanese who have landed at Vladivostok will probably encourage the anti-Soviet minorities in Siberia to mutiny and increase the difficulties in the rear, thus creating disorder and an excuse for more interference. Already there are signs of this. This may be profitable for Japan. It certainly is to the advantage of Germany, especially at a moment when steady organization inside the Soviet republic, both economic and military, was promising a new danger to Germany in the not distant future.

Even the anti-Bolshevist newspapers oppose the Japanese landing, although they are prepared to use it as a ground of agitation against the Bolsheviki. The Retch criticises the Bolsheviki for not being strong enough to prevent the Japanese landing. The Novoya Jizn indirectly calls for resistance to the Allies, and says scornfully:

"The Government talks of diplomatic measures. After the agreement of Brest-Litovsk, are they going to give us an agreement of Vladivostok?"

The Den refuses to believe it is a mere question of keeping order in Vladivostok.

"We fear the partition of Russia from the East has begun in the name of restoring order," it says.

The Menshevik newspaper Lutch foresees and protests against the possibility of an alliance with Germany against Japan.

The Pravda says:

"For us it is clear that this action of the imperialists of the alliance has a double end; on the one hand, to seize as big a lump as possible of Russian territory, and on the other to strike a blow at the Soviet authority."

To gauge the full moral effect of what has happened, it should be remembered that the Japanese descent synchronizes with the German descent on Hango. The Finnish anti-German Socialist Government has been forced to evacuate from Helsingfors to Viborg. Within a short time there will be a German-supported anti-Soviet State within an hour from Petrograd.

Unless the Japanese exploit is speedily liquidated, the Soviet will be cut off from the east by a similar foreign-supported anti-Soviet State, in which case nothing can follow except the destruction of the revolution and a disguised partition of Russia between the East and West for the lasting and not merely temporary advantage of Germany.

PEKING HEARS JAPAN MAKES NEW DEMANDS

Sending of 200,000 Troops Into China to Restore Order Said to be Included.

PEKING, April 4, (Associated Press.)—It is reported in semi-official circles that Japan has proposed to send 200,000 troops to China to co-operate with 200,000 Chinese troops, officered by the Japanese, to restore order throughout China and protect the borders. The alternative is that Japan will dispatch troops to Shangtung and Fukien Provinces for the protection of Japanese interests.

It is said also that Japan has submitted a new series of demands to China, including the complete control of China's finances, purchase of 50 per cent. of ammunition to be made in Japan, operation of iron mines and dockyards under Japanese control, and recognition of special Japanese interests in Mongolia, the same as in Manchuria.

The proposal is said to have been submitted by Baron Sakatani, the new financial adviser to China, and Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, at a conference with the President and Premier Tuan Chi-Jui. It is believed that part of the plan is the reorganization of China's currency on the basis of a Chino-Japanese financial alliance, which is alleged to be the object of the presence in Peking of Baron Sakatani as the head of a group of leading Japanese bankers.

British Generals to be Chosen by Selection

LONDON, April 9.—King George has signed a royal warrant providing that promotions to the rank of General in the British Army shall be by selection instead of by seniority.

This, it is said, will make it possible for a young officer who shows brilliant abilities as a leader to jump over the heads of seniors in the service.

With the King's decree for promotions of commissioned officers by selection there disappears a cherished tradition of the British regular army. Promotion by selection has always been the backbone of the non-commissioned body.

Military England has been divided into two camps—the press, which alleged that there was no chance for a man to rise in the service, and the military writers, usually retired officers, who adhered to the old system of initial preferment and then seniority.

In the army of the United States close adhesion to the seniority system is overcome by having an officer skip so many "numbers" or promoting him by legislation or Presidential orders, or both.

FALL OF HELSINGFORS EXPECTED BY RUSSIANS

Germans Acting as Masters of Finland—Fear Felt for Russia's Northern Ports.

LONDON, April 9.—With the arrival of the Germans in Finland, the Red Guard cause is lost and the fall of Helsingfors is expected in the near future, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Monday. The Germans demanded the disarmament of the forts, as well as of the Russian warships in Finnish waters before Friday, he reports, and the Russian commissaries agreed to comply.

The Germans have distributed by airplane a proclamation declaring that any damage to the fleet or to shipping in the ports or to the land defenses would be severely punished. They likewise demanded that the bolts and sights of the guns on the ships and in the land batteries be loaded on barges and anchored in the outer harbor of Helsingfors, off Gustafssvard, before April 11, the crews of the Russian ships to return to Russia, with the exception that thirty men might be left on the dreadnoughts, twenty men on the cruisers, five on the destroyers, and thirty on the submarines.

The Germans base their demands on Article 6 of the peace treaty, a note attached to which allowed the Russian fleet to remain in Finland until the ice melted.

The Germans, the correspondent adds, have detained four members of the Russian delegations, "owing to military considerations."

M. Kameneff, who some time ago was appointed Bolshevist Ambassador to France and was arrested in Finland, will be held by the Finnish White Guards as a hostage, Reuter's Petrograd correspondent reports. In reply to a request made by the Russian authorities through the Swedish representative in Finland for M. Kameneff's release, the White Guards said he would be held pending the receipt of guarantees of non-interference in Finnish affairs by Russian Red Guards.

RIBOT CONTRADICTS CZERNIN'S PEACE STORY

Says His Ministry Never Took Initiative in Any Negotiations with Austria.

PARIS, April 9.—Ex-Premier Ribot said today that the French Government of which he was the head at the time that Count Czernin said conversations concerning peace were held between Austria-Hungary and France never directly or through a neutral intermediary took any initiative in such a proceeding as the Austrian official communication asserted.

This constitutes a contradiction by M. Ribot of the Austrian statement that Count Revertata, Counsellor of the Austrian Legation in Switzerland, was invited by a neutral intermediary in the French Government's name to make known if he was prepared to take cognizance of the French Government's overtures to Austria-Hungary. It contradicts also the statement that Count Armand, confidential agent of Premier Clemenceau, in Ribot's name asked Revertata if conversations between France and Austria-Hungary were possible.

AMSTERDAM, April 9.—The Vienna Zeitung am Mitag, a copy of which has reached here, says that it has been authoritatively informed that the Austrian Government has decided never again to negotiate with the Clemenceau Cabinet, even in connection with the cessation of the war, as M. Clemenceau openly admitted that he had used confidential discussions as the means of obtaining information for the purposes of espionage.

The newspaper adds that Count Zzernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, adheres to everything he said concerning the parleys in Switzerland, and that further sensational disclosures are being prepared.

GERMANS' GREAT GUN BOMBARDED BY FRENCH

Long-Range Piece Discovered by Airmen—Continual Attacks Hamper Its Handling.

PARIS, April 9.—French aviators have discovered the location of the big gun with which the Germans have been bombarding Paris at long range. Continual bombardment of the spot by French artillery and bombing by airmen have made the handling of the great piece difficult. This explains the intermittent fire of the long-range weapon.

The piece is mounted at Crepy-en-Laonnois, near the road from La Fere to Laon. (The spot is eight miles southeast of La Fere and about seventy-five miles from Paris.)

A reply to Cardinal Farley's message of sympathy in connection with the German long-distance bombardment of a Paris church on Good Friday, in which seventy-five persons were killed, was received yesterday from Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris. The message follows:

"I hasten to thank your eminence and the Catholics of New York for their sympathy, their prayers and the generous resolutions which the sacrilegious deed of Good Friday has inspired them to make. I am confident that the Almighty will heed your vows and prayers in favor of the cause which unites us and which more than ever proves itself to be the cause of justice and of Christian civilization."

AMERICANS TO JOIN IN BIG BATTLE SOON

Assistant Secretary Crowell Announces That They Are Not Yet in the Fighting.

HAVE 1,000 AIRPLANES NOW

Machines Obtained from French and Italians, He States—Expects Long Battle.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—American troops have not yet gone into battle in Picardy, Acting Secretary of War Crowell announced tonight in an address to the National Conference of American Lecturers.

He added, however, that indications were that in the near future General Pershing's men would be actively opposing the Germans in their supreme effort on the western front.

The purpose of the German high command in its thrust, Mr. Crowell said, is to drive a wedge between the British and French armies, roll up the former force to the sea, and capture the Channel ports. No Bavarian or Austrian troops have been employed in the battle, the speaker asserted, the German leaders depending upon the Prussian troops, the flower of their army, to carry through to victory.

"The situation will be serious for a long time," Mr. Crowell declared. "The Germans have been going well, and only heavy rainstorms have prevented them from making further progress."

Turning his attention to the nation's much-discussed airplane program, Mr. Crowell said that there were more than 1,000 qualified American army fliers in France and that 1,000 machines had been procured from the French and Italians.

"When you hear of American soldiers defending themselves from German airplanes with their pistols, you need not believe it," the speaker said.

André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, addressing the conference this afternoon, said that to crush the German military machine allied unity must extend beyond military commands, that it must be applied to war supplies, to food, and to shipping.

"The first duty is national unity," said M. Tardieu. "Follow your chief. Act like one single man. Forget political struggles. We have done it, you will do it. The second duty is interallied unity. It has been effected as far as military command is concerned, but is not enough. The same unity must be truly and practically carried out for all other purposes, such as war supplies, food, shipping. This has not yet been done; it must be done. The third duty is the unity of feeling and understanding as to the conditions of victory."

France has been able to furnish the American forces with artillery, machine guns and airplanes, M. Tardieu said, and thus America has been allowed a sufficient length of time to organize and to start her own production along that line.

In telling of the sacrifices that France has made and is making the High Commissioner said that 1,300,000 French soldiers had been killed in action or died of wounds, and that another 1,000,000 had been maimed, invalided or captured.

AIRMEN BROKE UP GERMAN ATTACKS

Continued from Page One.

shot one dead and an infantry quickfirer drove the rest to cover. Just the same, I never covered a hundred yards faster in my life with bullets buzzing around me like angry wasps.

Dashing French Attack.

"The French cheered in delight when I threw myself down among them unhurt, and I stayed with them till night and saw them make a counterattack that afternoon, when they advanced two kilometers. Though many of them had been fighting several days without rest, they charged forward in splendid style. All were supremely confident that they could beat the boche, and kept saying, 'Wait. You'll soon see the whole lot retreat.'

"Next morning I got another machine and began again as before."

In the last few weeks the Storks have accounted for a great number of Germans officially corroborated and nearly as many whose fall it has been impossible to check up.

DEEDS OF DARING BY OUR ENGINEERS

Continued from Page One.

ican engineers and their Canadian comrades in arms were holding a position, what appeared to be a British staff motor drove up. The driver was in the uniform of a British soldier, and a man in the tonneau was in the uniform of a British staff officer. The officer stepped out and asked for the commanding officer. He was taken to a Canadian officer nearby. The staff officer ordered the commander to retire four kilometers, saying that the Germans were pressing on both flanks, and he might be cut off.

For some reason the Canadian commander became suspicious. He had the staff officer searched, when the latter failed to produce his authority, and papers were found on him proving that he was a German officer. He and his chauffeur were immediately shot.

American engineer officers are said to have been present when this incident occurred.

CLOSE FIGURING

We have so co-ordinated and dovetailed our labors that we cannot only build much faster than average contractors, but we can figure a completion date to a day and live up to it almost to an hour.

In this respect this organization is unique in the building industry.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Every Dollar

received by this Company for SARATOGA VICHY, less cost, will be invested in Liberty Bonds.

No bonds will be sold until *"Peace with Victory"* is achieved.

We owe this to our Liberal Patron the *"American Public."*

At All Liggett Fountains

Saratoga Vichy Water Dist'b'g Co., Telephone Murray Hill 866.

LIBERTY SIX

OWNER - SATISFACTION is evident in the ease of Liberty riding and driving; in the handling and in the care of the car.

Owner-economy is no less obvious; both in first cost and in the final expense of gratifying service over a long period.

Owner-esteem you recognize in the friendly words you so often hear about Liberty performance.

Ride in the Liberty. Drive it yourself. We believe it will have an important bearing on your next purchase of a motor car.

COLONIAL MOTORS
Incorporated
John F. Plummer, President
1748 Broadway, New York — Telephone 3107 Circle

We are The People who Remove the DUST FROM INDUSTRY

Dust Is Costly

It ruins Merchandise, Machinery and Health. With its companion lint it increases fire hazard. Our business is to provide you with the proper apparatus to remove it by either suction machines, blowers or ventilators.

We sell all makes, kinds, sizes for Factories, Showrooms, Public Buildings and Apartment Houses. Prices, $30 to $6,000.

Without obligating you we will send an expert (within 50 miles) who will diagnose your case and prescribe the proper apparatus.

Architects are Invited to Consult Us.

Write or 'phone

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

Muenzen Specialty Co.

131 West 42d Street

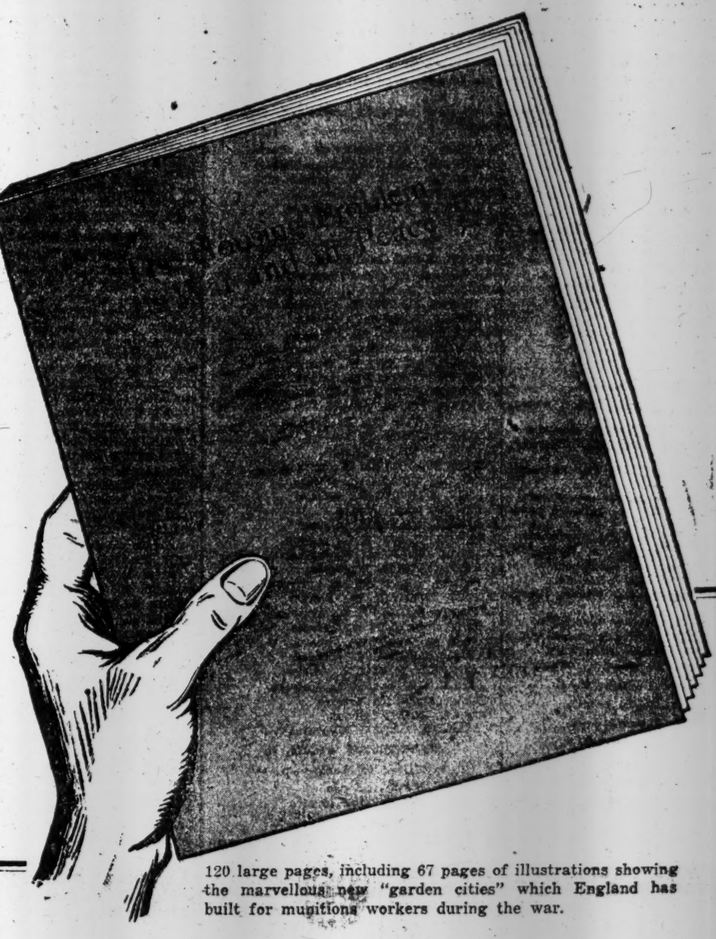
P. S.—If you forget the name or address ask this or any other New York newspaper.

REPAIRING AND BUILDING

We build special machines.

We repair portable or stationary Vacuum Cleaners.

We exchange your misfit for the proper one.



120 large pages, including 67 pages of illustrations showing the marvellous new "garden cities" which England has built for munitions workers during the war.

Fifty Million Dollars for Houses!

Houses for shipyard workers to live in—so we can build ships—and win the war!

Congress has given the money.

Congress will give MORE money.

How will it be spent?

How SHOULD it be spent?

How did England spend $700,000,000 for houses for HER war workers?

Why is she planning to spend another $1,000,000,000?

What is France doing?

What have other countries done?

What must WE do?

The right answer to the housing problem in war means the saving of thousands of lives—millions of money—months of time.
The wrong answer may mean an irreparable mistake.

This is a new publication now on press, entitled "The Housing Problem in War and in Peace." Issued by the

Journal of American Institute of Architects,
Washington, D. C.

Every citizen of the United States who wants facts must read this book!

Ready today.
120 large pages, including 67 pages of illustrations showing the marvellous new "garden cities" which England has built for munitions workers during the war. $2.25 a copy post paid to any address in the world.

Journal of American Institute of Architects
1741 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.
Enclosed find $2.25 for one copy of "The Housing Problem in War and in Peace."

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SAILORS ARE TOLD OF PERSHING HONORS

Woonsocket's Crew Greatly Pleased That Their Work Won General's Commendation.

MAY GET OVERTIME BONUS

Shipping Board Impressed by Loyal Helpfulness Shown by Ship's Company.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 9.—The officers of the American steamship Woonsocket and such members of her crew as are still on board received the official commendation of General Pershing today for their voluntary part in expediting the military cargo at an American base port in France. They were appreciative of the recognition their work had brought, and they were especially pleased in that it came directly from General Pershing.

Besides this, the men have also the appreciation of the United States Shipping Board. The officers of the board were quick to express their satisfaction over the public recognition of the crew of the Woonsocket, for they believe that such notice will be a stimulus to the crews of other vessels in the Government service to do just a bit more than their articles call for in order to assist in the war.

There were forty-eight men on the last eastward trip, and many of them have been paid off and have sought service on other steamships. Some still remain to make other voyages on the Woonsocket. There was nothing extraordinary in the makeup of the crew which won General Pershing's praise. The really extraordinary thing about it all is that these men should show such a unanimous spirit of helpfulness.

There is no appropriation for rewarding such services, but it is probable that the Shipping Board may find some way to pay overtime bonuses to the men who really did the work that hastened the unloading of the vessel at a time when hours were important in getting supplies to the American Army.

"It is most gratifying to find men who will do more than is required of them," said Captain W. B. Baker of the Committee on Ship Control. "It is only this spirit which will enable us to put the Kaiser back where he belongs."

Here is a list of the crew of the vessel:

Officers.

McCarthy, W. B., Master.
Martin, F. C., 1st Officer.
Dahl, H. H., 2d Officer.
Gilkey, J. F., 3d Officer.
Spykstra, Joseph, Reserve.
Olander, Gustave, Reserve.
Husterger, H. A., Reserve.
Barned, H. J., Stew'd.
Gober, Fred, Chief Eng.
Hunt, R. S., 1st Eng.
Lafitte, H. O., 2d Eng.
Reed, C. G., 3d Eng.
Dillon, J. P., Res. Eng.
Patchett, A. A., Res. Eng.
Sherwood, L. W., Res. Eng.
Nolan, Joseph, Bos'n.
Andreason, Thomas, carpenter.

Seamen.

Buzchis, John.
Christoffersen, Olaf.
Cherry, Frank.
Hansen, H. C.
Lowry, D. L.
Lleiger, Herman.
Limberk, F.
Lunde, Edwin.
Rial, Jose.

Fire Room Force.

Lousa, Andra.
Chao, Frank.
a.e. Frank.
Lorano, Francisco.
Muyico, Jose.
Osorio, A.
Vasquez, F. L.
Pinder, John.
Jensen, H. P.
Stark, W.
Hansen, W.
Riley, J. T.

Miscellaneous.

Candreio, Philippe, cook.
MacGowan, C. M., ass't cook.
Touringault, E., 3d cook.
Haase, Henry, deck boy.
Strachan, William, deck boy.
Gonzales, Augusto, messman.
Amorin, J. W., messman.
Gomes, Manuel, messman.
Francis, Henry, messman.

A Representative Crew.

The crew was drawn from the country from Denver to New York, and some of the men whose names were signed to the ship's articles came from Finland, Norway, Canada, Panama, France, and Holland.

The order commending the crew of the Woonsocket came from General Pershing through the Navy Department and Major Gen. George W. Goethals, as Director of Storage and Traffic. It finally reached the men through the Shipping Board. The services for which the crew was commended were rendered while the vessel was in a French port. There was urgent need not only for getting the cargo ashore, but the vessel had sustained some minor damage that made repairs necessary. Instead of awaiting the usual course of events the men set to work getting the cargo from the hold, and while one shift was doing this others set about making repairs. In this way the crew saved a delay which, General Pershing said, amounted to about a week. Their act also saved thousands of dollars. General Pershing wrote:

"I recommend that the extraordinary amount of work and efficiency shown by this crew should, if possible, be made known generally in such a way as to secure emulation."

OUR SUBMARINES OFF GERMAN BASES

Battled with Midwinter Gales All the Way Across the Atlantic to Get There.

ONLY ONE HAD TO RETURN

Then Set Out Again and Weathered Fourth Storm—Some Driven Far from Course.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the face of bitter Winter gales, American submarines, primarily designed for operations off the home coasts, have crossed the Atlantic to engage in the common fight against German U-boats. They are now aiding allied naval forces, as are American destroyers and American naval airmen, and they have been in the war zone for some months.

Secretary Daniels revealed the fact that the submarines had gone "over there" in his address at Cleveland Saturday at a Liberty Loan celebration, but gave no details. It is now possible, however, to tell for the first time of the mid-Winter passage of the boats across the seas in the face of the most severe weather known in years. In the perilous passages, the best traditions of the service have been maintained.

The first submarines to leave got under way in early Winter. Arrangements for the trip were made without a hint appearing in the papers, and, in fact, until Secretary Daniels spoke no word of the participation of the underwater boats in the war against Germany had been published.

The navy had some experience with long-distance work with submarines on which to draw. Boats have been sent to the Philippines, to Hawaii, and to Panama, but always in mild seasons of the year and with plenty of time for precautionary steps.

This time, however, they were to go in Winter, and a terrible Winter at that, with the Atlantic in its ugliest mood. The steps taken to get them across cannot be disclosed. But the fact that the department has no disaster to record is pointed to as proof of their sufficiency.

Officers and men of the submarines faced hard days as they put out. Cramped in narrow quarters and with storms in prospect they steered to sea with complete confidence in themselves and their boats. A laconic report of uneventful voyages bore out that confidence.

In mid-December others got started. While it was fair on sailing day, ahead of the submarines a 100-mile gale was brewing. Into it they plowed, rolling and tumbling. Details of the commander's reports have not been made public, but among the crews undoubtedly were men who recalled the first employment of the submarines at manoeuvers, when seasickness all but put the flotilla out of commission.

But there was no faltering. The boats were going to the front in real warfare this time. Even when towlines parted in some cases, unknown to the tugs and accompanying craft, the submarines battled forward alone. A majority of them reached their destination under their own power, ready for duty.

Some of the boats were driven far from their course. They showed up at different ports, but promptly put to sea again and reached their station.

One boat was the hard-luck vessel of the lot. Separated from the flotilla in the first storm and its compasses out of order, it turned homeward, only to strike two more gales in quick succession. However, it made port successfully and undamaged. With new fuel and supplies aboard and with a man or two, worn out by the long struggle with the elements, replaced, in a few days the boat put to sea again. It went through that time, despite a fourth gale it encountered.

Little has been said of the work of the British and French submarines in the U-boat hunt. They are playing a definite part, however, and lurking close to enemy bases. There has been encounters between submarines, some of which read like fiction. The service has been described as a trying one, for which men of courage and daring are needed. It is in this work, presumably, that the American submarines are engaged.

773 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

New York Furnished 128 of the Total Enlistments on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The regular army obtained 773 recruits yesterday, bringing the total obtained since April 1, 1917, up to 403,507. The showing for New York and neighboring States follows:

	Obtained Apr. 8.	Total to Apr. 8.		Obtained Apr. 8.	Total to Apr. 8.
Conn.	9	5,000	N. Jersey	23	10,168
Delaware	..	80	N. York	128	44,819
Maine	2	2,493	Penn.	101	45,788
Maryland	8	4,037	R. Island	4	2,500
Mass.	45	19,298	Vermont	..	645
N. Hamp.	1	1,885			

FORMS WAR LABOR BOARD.

President Puts Taft and Walsh at Head of Permanent Body.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Creation of a National War Labor Board to adjust all labor disputes during the war was proclaimed today by President Wilson, with its members the same men who recently framed the labor policy of the Government for the war period.

The board is headed by ex-President Taft, selected by employers, and Frank P. Walsh, selected by employes, representing the public.

Bayside Flier Wounded in France.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSIDE, L. I., April 9.—Howard Baker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker of Bayside, has been slightly wounded in action in France, according to a telegram received by his parents from the War Department. He enlisted in the Canadian Flying Corps four months ago. He is 18 years old.

RAILROAD PUBLICITY CUT.

Advertising Limited by McAdoo to Actual Needs of Public.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Railroad publicity and advertising will be limited to information needed by the public, under orders issued today by Director General McAdoo.

"The custom of exploiting train service, pleasure or health resorts, and the like must be discontinued until further notice," said the order. "All forms of general advertising, such as pictures, calendars, will maps, &c., must also be discontinued. Newspaper and other advertising must be confined to the giving of necessary information to the public.

"Timetable folders must be standardized, and distribution carefully checked to avoid waste. All advertising of luxurious trains, claims of superior service, and extraneous matter of every description must be eliminated and the folders made purely informative."

To work out standardized time tables a committee of three passenger agents from each of the three operating districts has been appointed, with A. L. Craig, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago Great Western, as Chairman.

Orders also went to the railroads today from Director General McAdoo to curtail expenditures by discontinuing many city freight and passenger ticket offices, or consolidating ticket offices, and by abandoning passenger travel solicitation and "off line" traffic offices.

Wilson to Address D. A. R.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—President Wilson will deliver a speech here next Monday at the opening of the annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The congress will be devoted largely to discussion of how women may help in the war.

$44,000,000 LOAN TO GREECE

Credit Arranged by Crosby Waits on Athens Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Greece will receive a loan of $44,000,000 from the United States as soon as the Greek Parliament has passed the necessary authorizing legislation, it was announced at the Treasury today.

The credit was arranged in Paris by Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and American representative on the Interallied Council. It was found necessary for the Greek Government to obtain special legislation before finally concluding an agreement.

Greece is the last of the allied belligerents in Europe to get a loan from the United States. A credit of $6,666,000 for Rumania was arranged several months ago, and a payment of $5,000,000 was made through Russia. Overthrow of the Kerensky Government prevented its delivery, and it was returned to the Treasury here. In view of the indefinite situation on the Rumanian front, the status of this loan has not been definitely determined.

Amends Draft to Exclude Neutrals.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The House today amended the draft law to exclude subjects of neutral countries who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States. The measure goes to the Senate. Drafting of neutral subjects has been the cause of many protests to the State Department on the ground that it violated treaty agreements.

The Saks Label in Your

Chauffeurs' Apparel

is a guarantee of quality

—quality in both the cloth and the tailoring and style that is absolutely beyond criticism. We spare no effort to make our apparel for chauffeurs the best that money can buy, for in selecting clothing for your chauffeur you want something not alone right in point of style, but also clothing that has been tailored to withstand the hard usage to which motor apparel is subject.

For wear, for style, for comfort Saks suits for chauffeurs are without a parallel.

Ask the man who bought one

Suits $19.50 to $50

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Besides being a PRIVLEGE it's War-time Economy to buy Liberty Bonds.

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Greeley
1234

Here Are Fashions Moderately Priced for Smartly Dressed Women

Women's Sport Hats
moderately priced

An exceptional interesting variety of hats suitable for sport, walking and general street wear.

The lines newly accepted for smart summer wear are represented in petal, pineapple, lisere, and other braids smart for this season's wear. Pictured here are two of the smart styles.

Prices will be found very moderate.

5.75, 7.50, 8.75, 10.00, and others higher.

Sale Today

195 Women's New Spring Suits
34.50 44.50

New styles taken from regular stock and repriced for this event.

The most wanted materials—serge, Poiret twill, gabardine or tricotine.

Conservative or novelty effects.

Sand, black, oxford, navy. **3rd Floor**

New Corsets
for Women & Misses

New summer models for the woman and miss show designs for stout, medium and slight figures.

2.50, a Misses' low top corset of white batiste with flexible front steel.

3.50, a Misses' rubber top corset of pink and white batiste.

4.00, a Woman's corset, rubber top style, of pink, light weight coutil.

5.00, two new styles for women made of fancy pink broche batiste.

7.50 and **8.50,** two models designed for the woman of commanding figure. Low top style, pink broche.

10.50 and **12.50,** a charming variety of women's styles in silk batiste now so fashionable.

For Correct Posture

7.50

Best Orpic Oxford

The Best Orpic oxfords are accepted by all women as the proper shoe to wear upon all occasions that require long continued standing, walking or any kind of foot strain.

The Shoe Section is very busy these days, fitting out Red Cross nurses and volunteers for war work, who find the Orpic oxford thoroughly satisfying, not only because it is comfortable, but because it has a certain smart style as well.

In Tan Russia or Black Vici Kid, 2½ to 7½, **7.50**

In White Canvas, 2½ to 7½, **6.00**

Women's Porch Frocks
moderately priced

VARIETY is strikingly apparent in the styles and the prices of the new porch and house dresses offered upon the Third Floor.

There is a wide variety in materials—dainty checks, fresh stripes, and chambrays. Compelling and charming variety of style, too, and price range that is most satisfying. We mention:

At **3.75** and **4.75,** the *DIX* house dresses in plaids, checks, plain colors—almost all the pastel shades are represented. Dainty trimmings of white.

At **8.50,** charming porch frocks, fashionably designed and smart in the slightest details. Surplices, quaintly pleated models, introducing fresh innovations.

At **9.50,** an assortment of novelty materials—ginghams and chambrays, featuring the surplice and draped skirts, and such trimmings as batiste and lace.

Pictured here is a model just received, of checked gingham with a simple and effective buttoned-on panel.

A New Sweater
for Women & Misses
6.85

In the Sweater Section upon the Main Floor, we have just received a charming new sweater made of Shetland wool.

It is made in a coat style, smooth finish with an artistically effected sailor collar and belt.

A simple design of unusual smartness. Black, white, coral, Copen, turquoise and khaki.

Fur Storage—Repairing and Remodeling—3rd Floor.

W. S. S.
THRIFT STAMPS
LICK A STAMP OVER HERE
LICK A HUN OVER THERE
ASK FOR THEM WITH YOUR CHANGE

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Misses', Juniors' and Girls'
New Fashions at Special Prices

Misses' Tailor-Made Suits

Sizes 14 to 20 Years

TWENTY new models of serge, wool tricotine, tweeds, Oxfords or wool jersey; belted, Empire or semi-fitted coats, several models with detachable vestees of silk or washable novelty weaves; new model skirts. *Special* **29.50**

Misses' Coats and Capes

Sizes 14 to 20 Years

VARIOUS length capes of men's wear serge, wool tricotine or covert cloth and especially designed on youthful lines; coats feature the shorter new sport lengths, also full-length models, of wool velour, Pom Pom Bolivia, silver velour, wool tricotine, serge or wool jersey. *Special* **39.50**

Misses' Organdie Dresses

Sizes 14 to 20 Years

ORGANDIE—the fashionable summer fabric for dainty, picturesque frocks, in white, pink, blue or maize; long roll collar, vestee and new shorter length sleeves hemstitched and edged with picoted self ruffles; tucked skirt with long organdie sash ends at back. *Special* **19.75**

Misses' Silk Dresses

Sizes 14 to 20 Years

DISTINCTIVE new models of figured or dotted foulard silk; Pompadour chiffon; embroidered, beaded or braided Georgette crepe; plain or striped taffeta silk, also tailored satin or silk crepe de chine dresses. *Special* **29.50**

Misses' Custom Tailored Tan Covert Suit or of Navy Wool Tricotine
(Illustrated)
40.00

EXCEPTIONALLY fine tailoring is a dominant note; notched rever collar, button trimming, self bound buttonholes and slashed pockets; skirt with rounded patch pockets. 14 to 20 years.

Girls' Smocked Pongee Dresses

Sizes 12 to 16 Years

TWO-PIECE model of natural pongee silk; slip-over blouse with hand-smocked at waistline and top of pockets; self sash draws through waistline smocking; skirt attached to waist lining. *Special* **11.50**

Girls' & Juniors' Tailored Coats

Sizes 6 to 17 Years

THREE-QUARTER or full-length belted coats, of wool velour, checked or khaki-color worsted; with convertible soft crushed collars and oddly shaped patch pockets. *Special* **16.50**

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SHOPS—*Second Floor*

Iron Men

UNITED, the iron men in our splendid national armies and the "iron men" in our national pocket-book will win this war. If they go over the top together, they will be invincible. Enlist *your* dollars today in the cause of Liberty.

Not until we put our whole national weight into the struggle do we insure an early VICTORY. Do your all *now:* less will be too little. Every bond in the Third Liberty Loan hastens the day of VICTORY.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway, New York

This Space Contributed by

HYGRADE WINE CO

60 Stores in Greater New York

SERVICE COURTESY

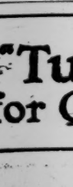
American Taximeter Company

1765 Broadway, New York

Service Stations in 15 Cities

VICHY FRUTI

RELIEVES INDIGESTION
SOUR STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE



Consists of Vichy Salts guaranteed by French Govt., combined with pure fruit juices.

40 Cts. At Your Druggist.

"Turner for Concrete"

CREEL DENOUNCED IN HOUSE AND SENATE

Longworth Calls Unpreparedness Speech Most Unpatriotic Utterance of the War.

DEMANDS HIS RESIGNATION

Senator Johnson Declares Creel Is Not Fit to Participate in Prosecution of the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, was denounced in the Senate and the House of Representatives today for his statement yesterday before the National Conference of American Lecturers, that he would always be proud that this country had made no preparation for the war until President Wilson delivered the speech that made war inevitable. Senator Hiram Johnson of California and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania were Mr. Creel's Senate critics, and Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio attacked him in the House, demanding his resignation.

In his speech Representative Longworth called Mr. Creel's statement of pride that America was unprepared before the war, the most "unpatriotic, un-American sentiment that has been uttered by an American citizen since this war began." He said that it would "delight only the Hindenburgs and those here who wished ill to America."

After he had read the extract of Mr. Creel's speech delivered yesterday, Mr. Longworth launched into the attack, and was greeted with prolonged applause, in which some Democrats joined.

"Let me read the most monstrous utterance any American citizen has uttered since we entered the war," said Mr. Longworth, as he quoted the extract from the speech by Mr. Creel before the Conference of Lecturers. "Can you believe that any American, especially a man connected with the Government, could have said this?"

"Read it; what is it?" shouted a Democratic member.

"I will read what Mr. Creel said. Here it is, quoted from an afternoon Washington newspaper: 'I will be proud to my dying day that my country was inadequately prepared when it entered the conflict. To have been prepared would have given the lie to everything we ourselves believed in and to our self-avowed position before the world.'

Sloane Calls It Damnable.

"I ask you to let that sink into your minds for a moment," added Mr. Longworth. "I never thought the day would come when a man who calls himself an American citizen, particularly when he holds a position of high importance in this Government, would publicly proclaim such sentiments as that."

"Who was it said that damnable thing?" asked Representative Sloane of Nebraska, who had entered the Chamber while Mr. Longworth was reading.

"Mr. Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information," answered the Ohio member. "I know of no instance up to now when the most craven pacifist ever went half so far. I have heard men since this war began apologize for our failure to prepare in some degree for the inevitable, I have heard some men condone this failure as a political necessity, but never before have I heard an American boast of it and glory in it.

"That is fine news, my colleagues, to send to our boys at the front. That is a message which will cheer the hearts of our brave allies. General Foch, in supreme command of the allied forces, no doubt will delight and glory with Mr. Creel upon the fact that America entered this war entirely unprepared. That brave Belgian King and General Joffre, who months ago came to us and begged for men and cannon; General Haig, and the Generals commanding the Italian armies will, of course, join Mr. Creel in his patriotic delight that this country is in the least possible degree able to render efficient assistance to the Allies in this greatest emergency that the world ever saw. And it is the emergency of today, my colleagues. It is the emergency of this particular drive that is now going on and not of something that may happen in the far distant future."

"Does not the gentleman think that von Hindenburg would also appreciate that sentiment?" asked Representative Denison of Illinois.

"I was about to enunciate that precise sentiment," Mr. Longworth replied. "The only individuals abroad to whom such a message will bring cheer are the commanders of the armies of the Central Powers, and the only men at home to whom it will bring cheer are those that wish ill to America.

"The only men that have a right to rejoice in the fact that America entered the war unprepared are the Kaiser, the Emperor Charles, von Hindenburg, von Ludendorff, and all their murderous crew."

Representative Madden of Illinois suggested that men who attended the conference held for the purpose of preparing lecturers for the Liberty Loan campaign would take, as a caption for their speeches, "Unpreparedness."

Would Censor Creel's Utterances.

"I sincerely hope there is no such ulterior motive behind this," Mr. Longworth continued. "I say that no such unpatriotic, un-American statement has been uttered by any American citizen since this war began. I repeat that the only men who have the right to join in this expression of delight at our failure to be at all prepared for this war are the Hindenburgs and Ludendorffs abroad and the I. W. W. and Bolsheviki at home.

"This was a peculiarly sinister utterance to go forth at such a time as this, this derision of the principle for which our late colleague, Augustus P. Gardner, a short time ago laid down his life. I hope to suggest that a very efficient censorship should be placed hereafter upon any utterances of this gentleman, and that future utterances on his part should come from him in a private capacity. This speech should receive the attention of those high in authority."

"If he uttered this in his private capacity, as a citizen of the United States, he might have been arrested, might he not?" asked Mr. Madden.

"I think very probably," Mr. Longworth answered. "He ought to have been. What Mr. Creel may think as Mr. Creel is a matter of absolutely no importance, but what he says in public in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, is of the highest importance, because the American people have the right to believe, to presume, that he represents the views of those higher up. Is it the view of those in high authority that it is a just cause for boasting that this country went into this war totally unprepared, with the necessary corollary that the day this war is over we must at once reduce ourselves to a condition where we shall be totally unprepared to enforce a just and lasting peace? If that is not the view of those in high authority, then Mr. Creel should resign or be removed at once."

"Perhaps," suggested Representative Greene of Vermont, "Mr. Creel took in view the celebrated address made in this House when men who were advocating preparedness were told not to be nervous or hysterical."

"If the gentleman from Vermont is alluding to what I think he is, that same gentleman the other day made a fine appeal to the American people for 'force, force, force,' and yet on the very next day the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information advocates 'cowardice, cowardice, cowardice.'"

It was during the Senate debate on the Sedition bill that Senator Johnson assailed Mr. Creel.

"I read this morning the language of the distinguished gentleman who presides over the Bureau of Public Information, Mr. George Creel. I read he stated, as has been adverted to before upon the floor during this debate, that he 'thanked God that this nation was not prepared for war when we entered the war a year ago.'

"I can imagine and you can imagine, too, the answer of the fathers and mothers of the land whose sons have gone over the sea today and are in the trenches of France with six brief months of preparation against a lifetime of preparation of their foes. These fathers and mothers answer just as you and I, I am sure, answer this remarkable utterance of a 'duly constituted authority of the United States.' We answer him, 'If you thank God our boys were unprepared when they entered this war, we feel you are not fit at this particular time to participate in the prosecution of this war in any regard.'

Now the pith and point, as applied to this bill, is what? Yesterday a 'duly constituted authority of the United States Government thanked God we were not prepared a year ago."

Senator Wolcott challenged Senator Johnson's statement that Mr. Creel was a "duly constituted" official of the Government. Senator Johnson read from the executive order appointing him.

"If you questioned validity of that appointment after this bill went into effect," added Senator Johnson, "you would subject yourself to imprisonment for twenty years."

Senator Penrose said Mr. Creel's utterance "betrays such a lack of good common sense that it is worthy of nothing but contempt."

"I do not see," said the Pennsylvania Senator, "why we should permit men like Mr. Creel, whose scurrilous and defamatory utterances on the Constitution were read in this body a few day ago, to be holding office, and publishing a publicity chronicle, when he is smeared all over with treason."

SHORT WEIGHT FOR NAVY.

Provision Merchant and Three Employes Are Found Guilty.

John Fitter, a provision merchant of 120 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, and three of his employes were found guilty in the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday for conspiracy to defraud the Government by delivering supplies of short weight and short count to the navy yard in Brooklyn and the navy barracks in City Park. It was testified that Fitter and his employes had caused the Government a loss of about $30,000 in the few months their contract had been running.

George B. Goodman, a yeoman in the navy, and Edward Will, the chief commissary steward at the barracks, also were named in the indictment, but they gave the evidence that resulted in the conviction of the four civilians and were turned over to the navy authorities for trial by court-martial. The conspiracy was discovered by E. R. Springer, a clerk in the Paymaster Corps, who reported to his superiors. The employes convicted were Moses Praeger, Joseph Katz, and Henry Wittohn. Judge Edwin Garvin will sentence the men on Thursday. The penalty is a fine of $1,000 or not more than two years in prison, or both.

WOMEN SEEKING RECRUITS.

Mayor's Committee Will Hold Meetings at Public Library.

The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense will open at the Fortieth Street entrance of the Public Library today a series of recruiting meetings for the Twenty-seventh Division, which is in need of 3,700 men. Mrs. Penrhyn Stanlaws has charge of the recruiting tent at the library and she will be assisted by prominent speakers and society women. The Rev. Dr. W. Norman Guthrie of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie will speak today. A program has been arranged which includes the Highland Bagpipers.

At a luncheon and meeting of the Advisory Board of the United States Junior Naval Reserve at the Bankers Club yesterday afternoon, resolutions were adopted on the death of Commodore Jacob W. Miller, Chairman of the board. Dr. William T. Hornaday, the President, in outlining the work of the Junior Naval Reserve, said:

"In the last two years we have trained over 8,000 boys for the navy and merchant marine. The service flag for the New York City training station alone shows 276 stars, most of these boys going into the navy." Among those at the luncheon were Felix Warburg, A. M. McGray, Edgar B. Lethbridge, J. P. Tams, William S. Kies, P. H. W. Ross, Clarence S. Weller, W. L. Fitch, Percival Kuhne, and E. A. Oldham.

UPHOLD PUNISHMENT FOR SWIFT COMPANY

Packers Will Not Be Permitted to Deal in Eggs Here for 30 Days.

$3,750 PROFIT TO RED CROSS

Federal Food Administration Also Suspends Zinn & Co. for Seven Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The United States Food Administration ruled today that Swift & Co. must suspend all dealings in eggs in New York City for thirty days from midnight of April 10, and that Zinn & Co. of New York, brokers, through whom Swift & Co. purchased twelve carloads of cold storage eggs at excessive prices, must accept the same ruling for a period of seven days. It is further ordered that both corporations shall donate to the American Red Cross, Liberty bonds equivalent to the unjustified amounts involved in the transactions. In the case of Swift & Co. this amounts to $3,000 and for Zinn & Co. $750.

The charge against the big packing concerns was brought by the Federal Food Board of New York. An appeal was taken to the United States Food Administration, and the cases were reviewed here. This official announcement was made tonight by the Food Administration:

"There is no evidence that Swift & Co. were guilty of profiteering; but while they may not themselves have been profiteers, they bought twelve carloads of storage eggs from a profiteer at a price which they knew gave the seller an unreasonable profit, and with full knowledge that the Food Administration had ruled that the profit, and therefore the price, was unreasonable. By making the purchase they assisted the seller to profiteer, and, although they made no excessive profit themselves, they were the medium by which the excessive charge of the seller was passed along to the consumer.

"They evidently thought that the responsibility was upon the party who made the excessive charge, and not upon the party who paid it; but in as clear a case as this we shall not hesitate to penalize both parties.

"We therefore approve the findings of the Federal Food Board of New York and order Swift & Co. to suspend all dealings in eggs in New York City for a thirty-day period, beginning midnight, April 10, 1918, with such exceptions only as the Federal Food Board may deem necessary in the interest of the public. They are further ordered to apply to the purchase of Liberty bonds of the present issue a sum equal to the margin between the price paid for the eggs and their average selling price, without allowance for expense, and to turn over the Liberty bonds to the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, furnishing to the Federal Food Board the chapter's receipt for the same, accompanied by the usual certificate that this contribution is not to affect in any way their future contributions to patriotic or charitable purposes.

"A copy of the foregoing judgment and order is to be posted conspicuously, under the direction of the Federal Food Board, upon the entrance of their place of business during the said thirty days.

"Zinn & Co. of New York City were the brokers through whom Swift & Co. purchased twelve carloads of storage eggs from Wood & Co. of Moulton, Iowa. The price paid leaves to Wood & Co. an excessive profit. The cost and reasonable profit margin upon eggs of this character had been the subject of much discussion by the egg trade of Chicago, Boston, and New York, in conjunction with the Food Administration. The results of this discussion and the rulings of the Food Administration were perfectly well known to all parties. Zinn & Co. made no excessive profit themselves, and it is evident that they felt that this fact relieved them from responsibility.

"We approve the findings of the Federal Food Board in this case, but prefer to change slightly the form of the penalty. Instead of thirty days' suspension from dealing in eggs, we direct a suspension from dealing in eggs in New York City of seven days beginning midnight April 10, 1918, but add that Zinn & Co. are to apply to the purchase of Liberty bonds of the present issue a sum equal to the full amount of their commission on this transaction and to turn over these bonds to the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross."

George J. Edwards, General Manager of Swift & Co. in New York, issued this statement last night:

"The Swift & Co. policy is to observe all the regulations of the Food Administration. Any violation by the Swift & Co. of New York organization was entirely an unintentional offense, in that we paid too much for eggs. We are not charged with making excessive profits. We were profiteered against, and the price we paid was not above the prevailing market. We bought the eggs to take care of our trade and not to make an excessive profit."

SUSPENDS 19 BAKERIES.

Food Board Likely to Punish Forty Other Establishments.

As a warning to bakers who are inclined to disregard the wheat regulations of the United States Food Administration, the Federal Food Board yesterday suspended the business of nineteen bakery establishments for three days. In addition to these cases, there were forty others brought to the attention of the Bureau of Complaints yesterday. Hearings will be begun today on about 200 complaints received against bakers of the city during the last week. The bakers who were suspended yesterday were:

American Vienna Roll, 145 Ludlow Street, April 12, 13, 14.
Joseph Gruner, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, April 15, 16, 17.
Genovese & Falbbe, 419 West Thirty-ninth Street, April 15, 16, 17.
Reubin Wellin, 805 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12, 13, 14.
Solomon Schaffel, 265 Avenue A, April 13, 13, 14.
Herman Stern, 104 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12, 13, 14.
John Knobler, 740 Tenth Avenue, April 15, 16, 17.
Abram Weitz, 847 Madison Street, April 15, 16, 17.
Schochet, 156 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12, 13, 14.
F. Clausen, 6,614 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, April 15, 16, 17.
Spindler & Goldstein, 137th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, New York, April 15, 16, 17.
Pekosky, 158th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, April 12, 13, 14.
Michael Petrangelo, York Avenue, New Brighton S. I., April 15, 16, 17.
Toranos Bakery, 20 Morgan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12, 13, 14.
S. Kanter, 34 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 15, 16, 17.
Seigel, 138th Street and Brook Avenue, Bronx, April 15, 16, 17.
Kosenevitch, 255 Monroe Street, April 15, 16, 17.
Miller, 830 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 15, 16, 17.
Frank Gurbesan, 16 Monroe Street, April 12, 13, 14.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that the need of wheat for army and navy purposes was so great that an even more drastic measure than a three-day suspension would be invoked against the bakers if they persisted in disregarding the rule requiring a 20 per cent. substitute in the making of bread.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of check for $25, from an anonymous contributor, to be applied to the American Women's Hospital Fund.

When you brush your teeth twice daily with

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

you somehow feel that you are giving your teeth a square deal.

You can *see* that Pebeco is making your teeth cleaner and whiter.

You can *feel* that it leaves your mouth pleasantly and wholesomely clean.

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At our instance, the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of New York has offered to receive from United Cigar Stores customers for safe-keeping in its safe deposit vaults, their Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps without charge or expense of any kind for this service.

Ask the clerk for a card in any United Cigar Store in Greater New York.

CIGARS UNITED

United Cigar Stores Co.

Society Brand Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

WHAT the mark "Sterling" means on silver the label "Society Brand" means on ready-to-wear clothes. A guarantee of integrity. It is the pledge of the makers.

No garment is a genuine Society Brand model unless the inside pocket bears the label. Go to "Style Headquarters"—where Society Brand Clothes are sold.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers
Chicago New York Montreal

Clad in Society Brand Clothes, Father and Son appear like brothers. They level men's ages.

"THE well dressed man spells success and inspires confidence." The Society Brand label is the pledge of correct style and workmanship of highest quality.

New Spring models are on display

At Leading Clothiers

'CANNOT IGNORE' BOLO'S REVELATIONS

Officials, at First Skeptical, Quickly Convinced of Their Gravity.

DRAMATIC NIGHT INTERVIEW

Visit to His Cell Promptly Followed by Countermanding of Death Arrangements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 9.—The respite of Bolo Pacha on Sunday evening, almost at the very moment when his execution was being fixed for the next morning, has been ever since its announcement almost the sole topic of conversation in Paris and has eclipsed interest even in the pending resumption of the great battle itself.

It now becomes known that the respite was granted in exceptionally dramatic circumstances which might have been part of a modern motion-picture plot.

Sunday evening after Albert Salle, Bolo's counsel, had gone to the Elysée Palace and made an appeal to President Poincaré for mercy, the newspapers were informed that the appeal had been refused, and that the execution would take place "very shortly."

Meanwhile, the military authorities, in whose hands the arrangements lay, had arranged that Bolo should be shot at 6:15 Monday morning at the fort of Vincennes.

After his final interview with the President, however, M. Salle went back to the Santé Prison to inform Bolo of the result of his effort.

M. Salle is one of the best known men at the Paris bar. He was officially appointed by the court to defend Bolo, and it is known that he undertook the task with great reluctance. No fault can be found with him for the devotion with which he has carried out his unwelcome task, and probably one of his most unpleasant moments was when he had to tell Bolo that all hope must be abandoned.

What took place at this interview is unknown, but after an earnest talk of a half hour's duration M. Salle hastily left the prison and went to see M. Ignace, Under Secretary for Military Justice, and told him that Bolo wished to make an important statement in the interest of justice.

In the circumstances, as was natural, the authorities received the request with considerable skepticism, but toward 8 o'clock the same evening Lieutenant Jousselyn arrived at the prison and was immediately admitted to the prisoner's cell. Bolo was in a state of prostration and was lying on the bed, but as soon as Lieutenant Jousselyn entered he leaped to his feet and eagerly asserted his wish to make a statement.

Lieutenant Jousselyn and his clerk sat down at a small table in the cell, and for nearly an hour the condemned man dictated a carefully worded statement. The Lieutenant at first doubted Bolo's good faith, but as the prisoner began to reveal fact after fact and name after name he quickly excited the liveliest interest in his auditors.

When Bolo had finished speaking Lieutenant Jousselyn decided that his statement was sufficiently important to justify him in reporting it immediately to the judicial authorities, and by the latter's orders steps were promptly taken to countermand the arrangements for the execution. Telephone messages were sent to Vincennes and the execution was postponed indefinitely.

Yesterday morning a conference of the judicial authorities was held, and steps were decided upon for the purpose of verifying the statements made by Bolo. The same afternoon Lieutenant Jousselyn again saw Bolo in his cell and took down further details from his lips. Other interviews between Jousselyn and Bolo have taken place this morning and this afternoon.

So far no word has been allowed to leak out as to the nature of Bolo's revelations, but it is significant that M. Ignace asserts that Bolo has made statements of such gravity "that we cannot and must not ignore them."

The revelations are now generally regarded as much more important than they were first believed to be. Judicially Bolo's case is especially interesting from the fact that never within living memory has a prisoner been respited on the eve of execution for the purpose of making a statement of this nature.

ILLINOIS GETS AID IN CURBING SEDITION

Federal Agents to be Sent to State in Response to Governor Lowden's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Federal co-operation in suppressing disloyalty and disorder in Illinois was promised today by Attorney General Gregory in response to a request from Governor Lowden. Special agents of the Department of Justice will be assigned to advise with State officials and aid in the conduct of investigations.

In announcing the Attorney General's decision, department officials let it be known that he was prepared to lend similar assistance to other States desiring it. Without new legislation, officials say, they are almost powerless to deal with disloyal utterances, the suppression of which they think is essential to the prevention of disorders, but the Federal agents are expected to accomplish something in co-operation with State authorities.

Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby of Illinois had long conferences today with Mr. Gregory and John Lord O'Brian, special assistant to the Attorney General for war work. He told them Federal aid was imperative to check increasing instances of mob violence against disloyalists, particularly in the mining districts of Southern Illinois.

While the recent lynching of a German at Collinsville, Ill., probably hastened the decision of the Illinois officials to seek Federal support, it is understood that any part the Department of Justice agents may play in investigating this particular case will be only incidental to a general plan of co-operation.

The Attorney General's representatives will report to Governor Lowden at Springfield for preliminary conferences before undertaking their work. There a general program probably will be mappe[illegible]

BARES BERLIN ORDER FOR CIVIL WAR HERE

Dr. Sperry of Syracuse Produces Message Sent Out in 1915, Directing Disorder.

SOUGHT TO GERMANIZE US

Shows That Hearst Proposed in 1907 to Form an International German-American Alliance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Professor Earl Sperry of Syracuse University, who for some months, in a Governmental capacity, has been investigating German propaganda in the United States, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee today that the "German octopus" as he called it, had plotted to fasten its tentacles upon America and establish Germanism everywhere. Among other things, he said, the German Foreign Office had agents in Mexico to stir up war between that country and the United States.

The witness produced a document, obtained during his service with the Government which was promulgated by the German Foreign Office, and communicated to German Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls in neutral countries, on Feb. 23, 1915, revealing a plot to incite strikes, explosions, and even civil war, in the interest of Germany. This document, of which Dr. Sperry said there was no question as to its authenticity, was in the nature of a cable dispatch, and it read as follows:

"It is brought to your knowledge that in the countries where you are accredited that there have been founded special bureaus for organizing propaganda in the countries of the coalition at war with Germany. The propaganda will have for its aim the inception of social movements, accompanied by strikes, revolutionary explosions, separatist movements, and civil war, as well as an agitation in favor of disarmament and a cessation of this bloody war."

The Foreign Office instructions, Dr. Sperry said, gave incontrovertible proof that Germany wanted to embroil neutral nations in difficulties that would keep them out of the war against the Prussian autocracy. Dr. Sperry said the German Foreign Office worked through many organizations to spread its propaganda in the United States. Among these, he said, were the American Embargo Conference, the Friends of Peace, the American Neutrality League, the American Independence Union, the American Truth Society, and the Laborers' National Peace Council, the latter of which, Dr. Sperry said, was financed by Fritz von Rintelen, now in the custody of the Government. Von Rintelen had a fund of $500,000 at his disposal to influence legislators and organizations, Dr. Sperry declared, and he spent more than $300,000 of it in an effort to stir up labor agitation against America's war preparations. Dr. Sperry said that a large part of the money used by von Rintelen was spent through Jeremiah O'Leary.

Meant to Coerce Us.

"It will be noticed," Dr. Sperry explained, "that the German Government includes among its military measures separatist movements. The German-American movement in the United States, of which the heart and centre was the National German-American Alliance, was such a separatist movement. Its military significance lay in this, that in case of war between Germany and the United States the organized German-Americans were to persuade or coerce the Government of the United States to adopt policies favorable to Germany.

"The events in the United States since the war began prove that this general plan of the German Government has been carried out here. There have been formed at least six organizations which aim to serve the German Government by bringing pressure direct or indirect upon Congress.

"The American Embargo Conference is typical of these organizations. It was financed, as is proved by its cash books, by leading German-Americans of the Central Western cities. During the eleven months following June of 1915 it spent $57,000 for the purpose of influencing Congress.

"While the country has had much in the past to indicate the real aim of these organizations that sprang up here since 1914, their activities gain new and added significance when they are considered in the light of the dispatch from the German Foreign Office to the German diplomats in neutral countries."

Dr. Sperry testified that William Randolph Hearst bestirred himself in 1907 in an effort to establish an international German-American alliance, with the object of bringing about a close community of spirit between the United States and Germany. He produced a letter written by Mr. Hearst in German in October, 1907, to the German-American Alliance Conference in New York, offering to defray the expenses of ten or twelve delegates, to be appointed by the President of the Alliance, to go to Germany.

Mr. Hearst's Offer.

In the letter Mr. Hearst wrote:

The time has now come for the German-American National Alliance to broaden the field of its activities and to extend its hand to Germany so that both countries may go forward side by side on the path of progress. With this purpose in view it is desired to found an international German-American alliance, with a branch in Berlin, in order to promote an understanding of German art and German ideals in America, as well as the study of German social and economic relations and the most cordial political relations between the two countries. It is therefore proposed that this convention authorize the President to name a delegation of ten or twelve leading citizens who have this matter at heart in order during the year 1908 to go to Germany and to act in the interests of this great project.

Mr. Hearst promises to co-operate with this delegation and through his eight papers in five cities to make its purposes and its goal known to the Government and the people of the United States. In order further to meet the costs of this movement Mr. Hearst offers to pay all the expenses of the above-mentioned delegation, including such public functions as it participates in while in Europe.

Achtungsvoll, (very respectfully,)

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

"It was decided," Dr. Sperry said, "that the invitation should be considered at the following annual convention.

"The members of this convention were taken at Mr. Hearst's expense to visit the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and they were his guests while there. During their stay, the President, Dr. O. J. Hexamer, sent the following telegram to the German Emperor:

"'The National German-American Alliance assembled in the Germanic Museum at Harvard sends cordial greetings with the hope for a permanent flourishing of friendly relations between the old and the new Fatherlands.'

"To this cablegram, the Emperor replied as follows:

"'I heartily thank the National German-American Alliance assembled in the Germanic Museum at Harvard for its friendly and patriotic greetings.

"'WILHELM, Imperator, Rex.'"

The German propaganda, Dr. Sperry said, "was worked through churches, both Catholic and Protestant, in the United States.

"Church societies were at work instilling ideas of Germanism in communities," said the witness. "The propagandists also used the schools. There are 491 German schools in the United States."

ARREST EXPORTER AS ENEMY ALIEN

Secret Channel Found, Federal Officials Believe, Providing Information for Germany.

MANY DOCUMENTS SEIZED

Kuhlmann, the Authorities Suspect, Has Long Worked Through an Emissary in Switzerland.

With the arrest of Gustave Kuhlmann, General Manager for the import and export house of Crayen & Co. of 81 New Street, the Federal authorities believed yesterday that they had finally found a secret channel through which Germany has been able to obtain information concerning economic and commercial conditions in this country. Kuhlmann was taken in custody by officials of the Department of Justice yesterday and locked in the Tombs as a dangerous enemy alien, there to remain pending an investigation of evidence tending to show a violation of the Trading with the Enemy act.

In Kuhlmann's possession the Government authorities found documents and papers which, in their opinion, indicated that he was accustomed to supply Germany with information concerning commercial conditions here, through an emissary in Lucerne, Switzerland, whose real name was Ludwig Fahl, but whose assumed name was Louis Farley.

Under the name Farley, and under the guise of being an American citizen, the officials have discovered that this emissary was able to have remittances of 2,000 and 3,000 francs transmitted to him by Kuhlmann through the American Consul in Lucerne. According to the Federal authorities, Kuhlmann, himself posing as an American citizen, used the name George Coleman, and carried on all his secret correspondence under that name.

The officials of the Department of Justice intend to make a close investigation of the firm of Crayen & Co. It was said yesterday that the head of the firm, George A. Crayen, was at the present time a resident of Germany, and his partner and brother, William Crayen, was established somewhere in Switzerland.

Before the war the firm was an importer and exporter of novelties. Since the war it has turned its operations to surgical wares and neo-salvarsan. Kuhlmann is 40 years old and lived in Brooklyn.

The officials of the Department of Justice interested themselves at once in the papers and documents found in his possession not only for the facts that they might reveal concerning the transmission of information by German agents in this country to their home Government, but also for the identities they might possibly reveal of persons who had long been under suspicion as being active in German propaganda.

Kuhlmann himself made no statement yesterday. It is suspected by the authorities that he has been sending information to Germany through Switzerland ever since the United States entered the war. Up to a late hour yesterday the collection of evidence against Kuhlmann had not been completed, but within a day or two the Department of Justice expects to be in a position to say definitely whether Kuhlmann will be prosecuted under a charge of violating the act which prohibits trading with the enemy.

DEATH IN AIR COLLISION.

Cadet John Insinger of Colorado Killed at Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, April 9.—Cadet John Insinger of Greeley, Col., was instantly killed at Love Field, an American aviation camp here, today, when two machines crashed together about 500 feet in the air.

Cadet Earl Zinn, who was piloting the machine which collided with Cadet Insinger's airplane, was slightly injured.

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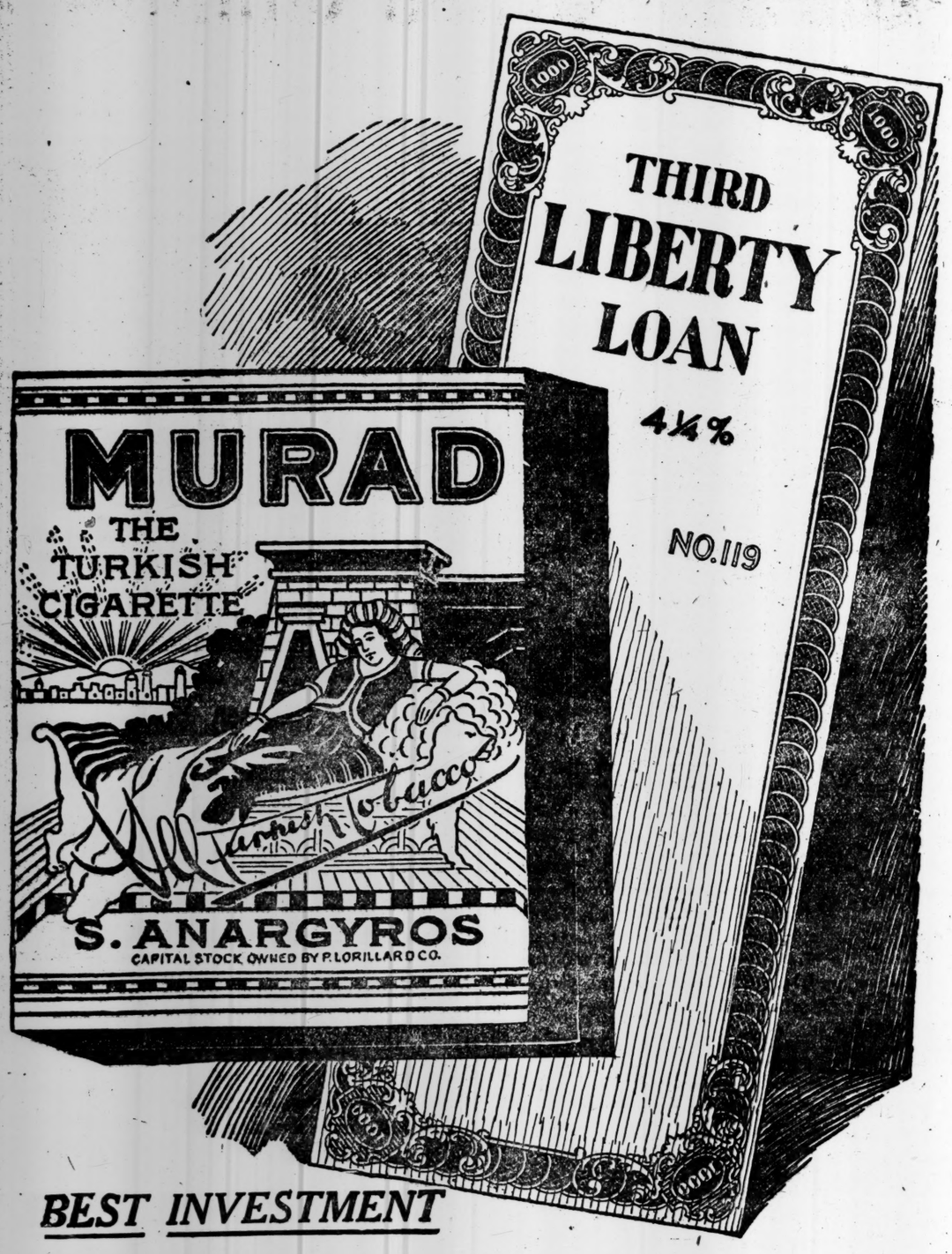
The Third Liberty Loan campaign is now on. The Federal Reserve Board has directed that the subscriptions be canvassed on a trade basis.

All firms and individuals are requested to place their subscriptions with the committee representing the trade in which they are identified.

Help Your Country!

Send your subscription today to

MRS. WILLARD STRAIGHT,
Chairman
509 Fifth Ave.



BEST INVESTMENT

My last dollar, if needed, Uncle Sam! My word is my bond.

Murad

390 SHIPS CARRY MEN AND SUPPLIES

United States Has Been Able to Put 2,762,605 Tons Into War Service.

TOTAL WILL GROW STEADILY

Japan's Ships Will Be Added This Summer, Making It Over 3,000,000 Tons.

ROUTING MORE EFFICIENT

Interallied Board's Work Has Added 20 Per Cent. In a Month—U-Boat Menace No Longer Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—By restricting imports, withdrawing ships from the less necessary trade channels, and obtaining neutral tonnage by agreement the United States has been able to put 2,762,605 tons of shipping into the transatlantic servive to carry men and munitions to France. Of this 2,385,344 tons are under American registry, the remainder beings ships operated by private interests and neutral tonnage. There are in all 390 ships, of which 322 are of American registry.

It was said today that the shipping situation, from the viewpoint of the United States, was more favorable than at any time since the nation entered the war. The tonnage now in service includes only a small part of the 500,000 or more tons of Dutch ships which were requisitioned. It is believed that the 3,000,000-ton mark will be reached when all of the Dutch shipping available for oversea service is in use.

To this tonnage will be added gradually the 250,000 tons which Japan has promised during the Summer months and the ships now under construction in this country which are nearing completion. Later Japan will add another 200,000 tons or more which is to be built.

All of the shipping now available to the United States is being routed and loaded by the Interallied Ship Control Committee of which P. A. S. Franklin is Chairman. The increased efficiency which has been obtained by this committee during the last thirty days, it is said, has added 20 per cent. to the service given by the fleet or the equivalent of 400,000 in figures of tonnage, over the February service.

Reports received from the shipyards lately have not been unfavorable, and it is believed that the April deliveries will set a new record, despite the delays in supplies and transportation troubles.

Apparently there is a general feeling of optimism over the situation and a conviction that the fleet available for transatlantic service will be gradually increased despite the best efforts of the German submarines. Barring some disaster in the shipyards it seems positive that the point has been reached where Germany cannot hope to cut down the total amount of tonnage which the United States is now able to use in transit to Europe and must instead accept the verdict that the fleet will steadily grow in proportions.

The Ship Control Committee also has the power to route tonnage under the control of Great Britain and the other allied nations the tonnage of which is not given in the figures quoted above. Every energy is being put forward to add to the efficiency of this tonnage as well as by providing better facilities for loading and unloading and a system of routing which will put an end to delays which have proved serious in the past.

Rabbi Wise to Speak at Benefit!

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will be the only speaker at the Yale-Princeton-Harvard concert and dance in the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday night, when the musical clubs of these universities will give a program of college and patriotic songs for the benefit of the Armenian and Syrian relief work. Rabbi Wise will conduct a spirited drive to sell Liberty bonds, and will explain the work of the American Committee on Armenian and Syrian relief. Mrs. Oliver Harriman heads the Concert Committee.

TO PUSH WAR STAMPS SALE.

Chemicals Division of National War Savings Committee Is Organized.

A chemicals division of the National War Savings Committee has been organized with members as follows: Ellwood Hendrick, Chairman, consulting editor of Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering; J. R. de la Terre Bueno, Vice Chairman, editor of General Chemical Company Bulletin; Jerome Alexander, Treasurer, National Gum and Mica Company; T. E. Casey, Secretary, The Barrett Company; Charles F. Roth, manager of National Exposition of Chemical Industries; George W. Nott, business editor of Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry; F. M. Turner, technical editor of Chemical Engineering Catalog; William H. Nichols, Jr., President of General Chemical Company; T. M. Rianhard, Vice President of The Barrett Company; J. B. F. Herreshoff, Vice President of Nicholas Copper Company; Charles H. Herty, editor of Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry; Franklin H. Warner, Secretary and Treasurer of Warner Chemical Company; H. I. Moody, Treasurer of National Aniline and Chemical Company; C. E. Sholes, sales manager of Grasselli Chemical Company; C. P. Tolman, manufacturing manager of National Lead Company; E. D. Kingsley, President of Electro Bleaching Gas Company; Charles F. Chandler, Emeritus Professor of chemistry, and J. M. Matthews, editor of Color Trade Journal.

The committee in a letter sent to all manufacturers of chemicals, dyestuffs, and chemical apparatus has requested each manufacturer to organize his establishment to forward the sale of Thrift Stamps among his employes.

FINDS 'APACHE' BAND HERE.

Five Alleged Members Are Questioned by District Attorney.

The District Attorney's campaign against the sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors was interrupted yesterday by the discovery by Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith of an interesting novelty of the underworld in a band of "Apaches," who came here direct from Paris. This discovery was due to a young woman taken in the raids on Sunday morning. She said that she was a Belgian, had been in Liége during the attack on that city, had escaped into France, and made her way into this country with an "Apache" who has held her in fear of her life ever since. Five alleged "Apaches" were taken to the District Attorney's office to be questioned after the girl told her story, and were detained overnight at Police Headquarters. Assistant District Attorney Smith said the men are suspected of several thefts and hold-ups. If they are found to be French citizens, they may be deported to France for military service.

District Attorney Swann declared yesterday that his campaign against resorts east of Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-fifth Streets would be continued until he was satisfied that all places there selling liquor to men in uniform had been closed. Judge Swann said:

"Conditions in this city are better than they were before Commissioner Enright took charge. He is a fine executive, and has made good progress in bettering conditions. We are combating vice and gambling, which grew and flourished under the preceding administration. We have had the full co-operation of the police."

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All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 8B, Boston."

Illustrated Booklet

of Hotels and Boarding Houses at Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains, Pa., free by calling at the

HOTEL ADVERTISING COMPANY, 90 West St., New York.

TRANSIT EMPLOYES URGE 6-CENT FARE

Ask Service Board to Grant It So Interborough Can Pay a Higher Wage.

TOLD TO SEE THE MAYOR

Cordiality Between President Shonts and Officers of Employes' Brotherhood.

Representatives of the Brotherhood of New York Railways Company Employes Association, led by T. M. Fasakerley, the association's President, called on Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission yesterday and asked him to help the employes get an increase in pay when the present agreement with the company expires on Aug. 31. This association was organized during the long strike of the surface railroad employes in 1916, and it was so fair in its efforts to reach an adjustment of the difficulties at that time that its relations with the company and with Theodore P. Shonts, the company's President, became very cordial.

In his suggestion to the Mayor that all of the surface and rapid transit lines in the city be permitted to increase the fare to 6 cents, Mr. Shonts said that in September the company would be called upon to increase wages, but there was no intimation in yesterday's talk with Mr. Straus that the committee had previously discussed the matter with Mr. Shonts or that the committee waited upon Mr. Straus, and will probably wait later upon the Board of Estimate, at Mr. Shonts's suggestion. At any rate the matter of more wages has been transferred to the Mayor and to the other members of the Board of Estimate, and for the present is safely put of the hands of Mr. Shonts.

Mr. Fasakerly issued a statement in which he said his association had no intention of not keeping the agreement made two years ago with the company, that with the war came an additional burden upon the employes, and that the company had also to carry a much heavier load than formerly.

The committee announced its intention of taking up with the Mayor and the Board of Estimate the matter of a modification of the company's franchise. The Mayor, in letters to Mr. Shonts, has clearly intimated that he was unalterably opposed to any increase in fares.

FORCED LABOR BILL PASSED

One of Sixty-Odd Measures Put Through by Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Assembly in a seven-hour session today passed sixty-odd bills, including the bill of Assemblyman Cowee of Rensselaer County providing for requisitioning by the Governor of the labor of able-bodied males between 18 and 60 years who are not engaged in a lawful and useful occupation. The bill requires the Governor to designate by proclamation the industries and occupations affected on or before June 1 next. All men subject to its provisions must register with the Sheriff. The State Industrial Commission is to requisition men as needed.

Assemblyman McElligott's bill making disloyal utterances during the war a misdemeanor was recommitted on motion of Majority Leader Adler. Objection was made to the form of the bill.

Senator Argetsinger's bill moving primary day two weeks ahead by placing it on the ninth Tuesday before election day and providing that balloting may be held by soldiers within twenty days, instead of ten days, prior to the general election was passed. Other changes are made in the election laws to facilitate taking of the soldier vote.

The Assembly passed the Drug Committee's bill to regulate the sale and distribution of habit-forming drugs. A Department of Control is created, to be headed by a Commissioner, named by the Governor for a six-year term, at $6,000 a year.

By a vote of 188 to 22, the Assembly passed the Welsh bill requiring the Military Training Commission to furnish boys over 16 years with certificates of enrollment for military training. No boy between 18 and 19 may attend a public or private school or be employed without such a certificate unless exempted by the commission.

DEFEAT IN SENATE FOR WEST SIDE BILL

But Ottinger Measure Will Be Brought Up Again for Final Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Denounced as a "grab," and an attempt on the part of the New York Central to "steal" priceless property on the North River waterfront, the Ottinger bill, which provides for a commission of nine to reach a settlement of outstanding differences between New York City and the railroad company in connection with the proposed west side terminal improvement, was defeated in the Senate today by three votes short of the required Constitutional majority of twenty-six.

The action of the Senate, however, is not final, and undoubtedly the Ottinger bill will figure in another fight before the end of the week, when the legislative session is scheduled to adjourn sine die. Senator Ottinger, immediately the result of the roll call had been announced, moved for a reconsideration of the vote and that this motion be temporarily tabled. Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner, who had led the fight against the bill, clamored for immediate action on the motion, but was defeated when three Republican Senators—Lockwood, Murphy, and Thompson—who had voted with the Democrats against the bill, voted with Senator Ottinger on the motion. This will enable the bill to be brought up at any time, and advocates of the measure say they have succeeded in obtaining a sufficient number of votes to insure its passage.

After disposing of the Ottinger bill the Senate by unanimous vote concurred in an Assembly bill appropriating $100,000 for the expenditures of the Harbor Commission appointed by Governor Whitman to act in concert with a similar commission from New Jersey in devising ways and means for the improvement of New York Harbor facilities.

In amended form and under an emergency message from the Governor, the Pearon bill to provide two days for local option elections in thirty-nine cities of the State passed the Senate tonight. Provision is also made in the amendments submitted by Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse for police protection of the ballots over night. Appointment of two watchers each by the drys and wets is permissible. The bill goes back to the Assembly, where favorable action is expected tomorrow. Governor Whitman will sign it immediately.

GOT LICHNOWSKY LETTERS.

Beerfelde Said to Have Sent Copies to Crown Prince and Ludendorff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 9.—The Lichnowsky disclosures continue to be much discussed by the German press. The Vorwärts denies the report that Captain Beerfelde was arrested for distributing copies of the Lichnowsky letters, and says that Beerfelde, who was decorated with the Iron Cross, returned from the war owing to his pacifist inclinations, and that last Fall he first learned of the Lichnowsky letters at the house of Geheimrat Witting.

The paper declares that Beerfelde without Witting's knowledge had several copies printed and sent to the Crown Prince, General Ludendorff, and well-known leaders with the idea of propagating the truth. He was then arrested on the charge of disobeying orders of his senior, but afterward was proved not guilty and liberated.

Beerfelde then brought an action against his senior officer with serious accusations, and was thereupon again arrested. The paper declares his arrest was not on the charge of circulating the Lichnowsky letters.

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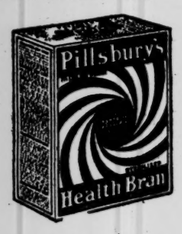

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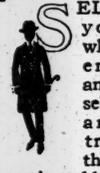

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Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake. Especially attractive during the Spring and Summer months. Appeals to fathers, mothers and children.
Room and bath—$2.50 upwards.
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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES.
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News for Book Buyers

The Spring Number, The New York Times Review of Books, next Sunday, will give a list of 300 leading books of the season, reviews by Professor Brander Matthews, Professor James H. Hyslop, Percy Grainger, and Bliss Carman of the more important publications. News of authors and publishers, essays on notable topics of interest to readers and book lovers—a choice feast of literary delicacies for all who appreciate the output of the master minds of the age.

In 1917 the advertising of publishers in The New York Times reached a total of 619,708 agate lines, and exceeded the combined totals of three other New York morning newspapers making a feature of book advertising.

Circulation of the Spring Book Number will exceed 400,000 copies.

TO MELT $250,000,000 INTO SILVER BULLION

Use of Treasury Reserve to Pay Trade Balances Proposed to Congress.

HAS BACKING OF McADOO

Would Repurchase Silver at $1 an Ounce—Reserve Bank Notes to Replace Certificates.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Melting into bullion of not more than 250,000,000 silver dollars now in the Treasury for sale and export to pay trade balances and repurchase of silver at $1 an ounce are proposed in an Administration bill introduced today by Senator Pittman of Nevada as an emergency war measure. Silver certificates would be withdrawn from circulation as the dollars were taken from the Treasury, and Federal Reserve Bank notes of new $1 and $2 denominations substituted.

If enacted the measure virtually would fix a standard price for silver at $1 an ounce, several cents above the present market, and stabilize the world market, since the United States produces almost half of the total. The bill also is intended to stimulate silver production, and to use the Treasury's reserve stocks of that metal, instead of gold, to settle this country's commercial trade balances in the Orient and elsewhere.

In anticipation of action by Congress, Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint, has formulated an agreement with silver producers and dealers to sell to the Government at the $1 rate. The probable result would be for the Government to absorb the country's entire output, about 74,000,000 ounces last year. Officials have stated they would make arrangements to supply quantities of silver to jewelers and manufacturers requiring it.

The bill would permit the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the selling price of the Government's silver, but it is assumed this would be not less than $1. India, China, and Japan need silver most for coinage, and quantities also might be exported to South American countries and European neutrals whose trade balances are against the United States. India's requirements would be negotiated through Great Britain.

Small Reserve Bank Notes.

The Treasury now holds 491,000,000 silver dollars, containing about 376,000,000 ounces of silver. In withdrawing silver certificates based on this coin an effort probably would be made to take bills of denominations of $5 and more, leaving the $1 and $2 bills, which are now in great demand.

To guard against contracting circulation, however, Senator Pittman's bill would provide for the issuance of Federal Reserve Bank notes, of which only $11,670,000 are in circulation, in smaller denominations than the present $5 minimum. Federal Reserve Bank notes are virtually the same as national bank notes, but the special notes would have a slightly different basis, consisting of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, or one-year gold notes. Arrangements would be made for the Federal Reserve Board to force withdrawal of these when the silver was replaced in the Treasury. No more could be issued at any time than the face value of silver taken from the Treasury.

Secretary McAdoo wrote to Senator Pittman supporting the bill as a war measure, although he suggested there might be a wide difference of opinion on the best methods of replacing silver certificates with other currency. His letter follows in part:

"The price of silver has varied from about 48¼ cents per fine ounce, at which price it sold during August, 1915, to $1.18 per fine ounce during September, 1917. The European war has greatly enlarged the demand for silver. The Orient is willing to accept silver in place of gold for commodities furnished by them, and it is to the interest of the United States and its allies that foreign trade balances should, as far as possible, be settled in silver, rather than in gold. The gold in this country and in the hands of its allies is needed as a base for the enormous credit structure it is necessary to erect in the process of placing Government loans, and every ounce of silver that can be used in the settlement of foreign balances is so much gained.

"It is better to settle trade balances by shipping silver than to make arrangements for stabilizing exchange, where these are possible, as they are not in the Orient, because these exchange arrangements, whatever their form, always mean a deferred demand for gold, while the settlement of foreign balances in silver is a definitive settlement, calling for no future adjustments. Further, the unprecedented business activity in this country has caused an unusual demand for silver for subsidiary coinage, the needs of the United States for this purpose during the present year being greater than ever before, amounting, as they do, to approximately 21,250,000 ounces.

To Borrow Silver from Treasury.

"The proposition is, in brief, to retire silver certificates, to borrow from the Treasury the silver for use for the war purposes above set forth, and then, as silver from time to time in the future comes on the market, to replace the silver so borrowed by purchase in the market at the fixed price of $1 per fine ounce, and to replace the borrowed silver by coining the new silver acquired for that purpose into standard silver dollars. There is no limit of time within which this must be done.

"The cost of producing silver, like the cost of producing all other commodities, has greatly increased. Labor is receiving very much higher wages than during normal times. Machinery is more expensive, and the chemicals and other supplies needed in the production of silver are all correspondingly higher in price. The price at which the silver is to be rebought has been fixed in the proposed bill at $1 per ounce. This price was arrived at after an examination by the Director of the Mint into the cost of producing silver, in a number of different mines, and the Director of the Mint is of the opinion that $1 per fine ounce, under all the conditions at present prevailing, is a fair price. The silver released through the retirement of silver certificates will be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury for the war purposes stated, at a price that will permit him without loss to rebuy, at the price of $1 an ounce, the silver thus sold.

"The proposed measure is unquestionably in the interest of the country as a whole for the prosecution of the war. It proposes no permanent change in our existing currency arrangements. What is proposed is a temporary change, consisting of the active use for war purposes of the silver now lying inert in the Treasury. The bill provides within itself the steps necessary to reverse that position and to replace and recoin the silver.

"The popular and well-found feeling against a bond-secured currency does not apply to the present issue, because (1) the issue is strictly temporary in its nature, (2) the security behind the issue automatically provides for the redemption of the issue, (3) no artificial value is given to any long-time bonds by the circulation privilege, and no vested interest is created in the circulation privilege, which, if created, it might prove burdensome for the Government or the banks to abate."

No silver dollars have been coined since 1904. Determination on the part of Treasury officials to urge the fixing of a silver price resulted from the erratic fluctuations of the silver market. A conference of Western Senators, silver producers, and Treasury officials recently discussed the subject at length, with the idea of $1 an ounce as a pair price.

Recent Price of 91 Cents.

The Government has been paying 91 cents an ounce for silver for some time, while quotations as high as 95 cents for "spot" metal have been quoted here. The price has been moving upward steadily for the last month, starting from around 85 cents.

The establishment of a quotation of $1 an ounce in the proposed law did not bring surprise to local silver merchants. The prediction had been adhered to ever since negotiations between Government authorities and silver producers began last Autumn over the 1918 output that a price of $1 would be necessary to keep production at a high level.

SCHOLA CANTORUM SINGS.

Folksongs of Europe and America —People's Liberty Chorus.

War bonds were on sale in Carnegie Hall during the concert of the Schola Cantorum last evening, and after the men's division of the choir had sung Jan Sibelius's remarkable "Song of Exile" in fighting rhythms of 4's and 6's, Mr. Schindler introduced a speaker, Brooks Leavitt, who called for volunteers for the People's Liberty Chorus, which will meet at the High School of Commerce in West Sixty-fifth Street and will not only sing at Liberty Loan meetings, but will hold a festival at the completion of the loan.

Folksongs of Europe and America made up the program of the Schola, which opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Among a Russian group was a "Ballad of the Kremlin," arranged by Schindler, while Josef Suk's Slavonic songs for women's chorus included one, "The Wish to Wed," of special charm, and the men's chorus made a fine effect in the Finnish national epic, "Kalevala," represented by a "Song of Kullervo," and in Palmgren's "Finnish Lullaby."

The American airs, beginning with Harvey Loomis's "Sun Worshippers," to a Zuni Indian melody, included also Howard Brockway's "Brother Green, or the Dying Soldier," from the Kentucky mountains, and Mrs. Natalie Curtis Burlin's "God's a-Gwine ter Move All de Troubles Away," from Carolina, with baritone solo by H. T. Burleigh. Mr. Burleigh amid great applause also sang his own negro spiritual "Deep River."

INDIAN SONGS AT CONCERT.

C. W. Cadman and Tsianina Redfeather Appear with Schumann Club

Charles Wakefield Cadman, composer of "Shanewis," played his intermezzo from that opera and an excerpt from another, "The Thunder Bird," that he has written in collaboration with Norman-Bel Geddes, at a concert of the Schumann Club last evening in Aeolian Hall. Tsianina Redfeather, the Indian singer, gave the "Canoe Song" from "Shanewis," with other native melodies arranged by Thurlow Lieurance and Carlos Troyer.

The Schumann Club, led by Percy Stephens, produced Deems Taylor's humming version of a Bach air for women's voices, some spirituals such as "Go Down, Moses" and "Sinner, Please Doan Let Dis Harves' Pass," arranged by H. T. Burleigh, and four of Cadman's songs arranged by Victor Harris, including "The White Dawn," "The Moon Drops Low," and "Indian Mountain Song," and the famous "Land of the Sky-Blue Water."

ART NOTES.

Olive Tilton is showing portraits and miniatures at the Scott & Fowles Gallery. A note in the catalogue of the exhibition states that for the duration of the war Mrs. Tilton is donating the entire proceeds derived from portrait orders to the Red Cross. Her portraits are painted with a sprightly ease of execution, and are charming in color, the high key suggesting delicacy and brightness without the crumbling chalky look that too often accompanies a blond palette. The poses are graceful and the heads have a convincing look of likeness, but time could be well spent in mastering the construction of the figure. The hands and arms and feet are wooden, which goes far toward counteracting the pleasant lifelike vivacity of the general effect.

Plans of the Society of Independent Artists Changed.

Owing to war conditions the Society of Independent Artists has not been able to secure a tent for the exhibition at the Moorish Gardens. However, a very much more satisfactory plan has been arranged. Two large stores together at 112 and 114 West Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, have been rented, and will be fitted to accommodate the exhibition at the same date as was arranged at first, April 20 to May 12. One entire store front will be converted into an immense doorway, the other flanked on each side with decorations extending the height of one story, which is the height of the building. One of the decorations will be painted by William Zorach, beginning with the 12th, pictures will be received at the above address, and in case of mistake there will be a man stationed at the Moorish Gardens to receive pictures sent there by artists unaware of the change.

High School Girls' Art Work Shown.

Art student work of the girls of the New York high schools is being exhibited in the Hall of Forestry of the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, and will continue for the remainder of the month. The work was done under the direction of James P. Haney, Director of Art in the High Schools.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lillian Lorraine has been engaged for the Ziegfeld "Midnight Frolic" on the New Amsterdam roof, and will make her debut there on April 22.

A new play entitled "A Friendly Divorce," written by Tadema Bussiere, will be tried out by the Cecil Spooner stock company next week at the Grand Opera House in Brooklyn.

Three thousand seven hundred and fifty members of the Custom House Employes' Association attended last night's performance at the Hippodrome.

Beatrice Terry, niece of Ellen Terry, will be seen as Ophelia in the Shakespeare Playhouse's production of "Hamlet," to be made at the Cort on Friday afternoon.

Yvette Guilbert will give a recital at the Neighborhood Playhouse, in Grand Street, on Saturday night, and Edith Wynne Matthison will present scenes from "As You Like It" and "Romeo and Juliet" on Sunday night.

THE TERRIBLE army AND ITS BANNERS

A Symbolic Religious "Comedy" by Charles Rann Kennedy Has Five Acts.

BILLY SUNDAY KNOCKED OUT

Simple Faith, Pure Hope, and Modest Good Works Versus Terror of Hell Fire.

THE ARMY WITH BANNERS, a comedy in five acts, by Charles Rann Kennedy. At the Vieux Colombier.

Mary Bliss	Edith Wynne Matthison
Julia Manners	Adrienne Morrison
Job Limp	Wallace Erskine
Timothy Hodge	Edmund Gurney
Tommy Trail	Ernest Anderson
Pomeroy Wragg	Walter Kingsford
Daffy	Henry Herbert

If we grasp the symbolism of Charles Rann Kennedy's new play, what the world needs today is not the terror of hell fire, so prominently and profitably exploited by Billy Sunday, but the simple faith, pure hope, and modest good works of an earlier Christianity. To convey this message he has written a play in five acts which he calls a comedy.

Miss Matthison appears as an ancient and apparently senile gentlewoman with white hair and palsied hands, who is spending a vast fortune in good works, having converted a Gothic Nunnery of the thirteenth century into an orphanage. She is surrounded by a group of associates, whose religion is of the conventional order, and deeply tinged with worldliness. For her edification they have hired a revivalist of the Billy Sunday model. To her simple mind what they promise is the second coming of Christ, and in the glow of enthusiasm with which this hope fills her she is rejuvenated. Her white hair becomes golden and her palsied hand becomes firm.

The "great scene" of this comedy occurs when Billy Sunday, alias Tommy Trail, arrives in football breeches and sweater and leaps in circles about the gentle pietist, endeavoring to strike into her heart the terror of hell fire. He does it with a vocabulary in which football field, barroom, and Puritan theology mingle on even terms. Shocked and chilled at first by the form which this supposed second advent assumes, the good lady rises by degrees to a mood of exalted religious feeling in which the coming of the true spirit is manifested.

A curious atmosphere of lunacy weighs upon the play, which, it seems, is only in part intended. Never for a moment do any of the characters converse. They stand together on the stage and speak their minds quite irrespective of one another. For mortal hours it is like listening to the confessions of the madhouse.

The Man of the Past utters conservatism interlarded with reference to his ailing liver, which his gestures locate somewhere in the lumbar region. The Man of the Present divides his remarks between small considerations of thrift and the pain in his stomach. The Lady of Good Motives apportions her time between complaining of the macaroons dispensed to the children of the orphanage and lamenting the collywobbles induced in her own child by midnight lobster. All this means something—something momentous, portentous, and not at all difficult to guess.

Most baneful of all was the Man Out of Time, and in his case those who find sport in chasing the wild, untamed Symbol can get a run for their money. When he said that to save your own soul you must forget it and crack jokes at the universe, the white scut of an idea was visible in the jungle; but when he professed to have died, explored hell and returned, one did not wonder that William Sunday shied at him.

Miss Matthison was very charming, whether white-haired or blonde, and she conveyed with notable intensity the effect of simple piety and spiritual fervor. As the religious jokester, Henry Herbert made up for any obscurity in his lines by his quaint and high-spirited characterization. As the Billy Sunday man, Ernest Anderson roused the audience to its one moment of hearty delight and enthusiasm.

The title is from The Song of Solomon, who alleged that his lady was "clear as the sun and terrible as an army with banners." Mr. Kennedy's play is very far from equaling this lady in clarity; but there are many people, including all men in the world, for whom an army with banners has nothing on it in the matter of schrecklichkeit.

Bills for Last Week of Opera.

The Metropolitan yesterday announced its closing nights of opera this season, including a gala farewell for Caruso on Friday evening of next week in "L'Elisir d'Amore," and a last matinee the next day for Farrar in "Tosca." Miss Farrar also sings a special "Carmen" next Wednesday afternoon, while Mr. Caruso and others will take part in an extraordinary benefit concert for Italian soldiers on Sunday night.

The twenty-third and final week opens Monday with the triple bill, "Shanewis," "L'Oracolo," and "The Dance in Place Congo." Caruso sings Wednesday evening in "L'Amore del Tre Re." Barrientos will be heard Thursday in "The Barber of Seville," followed by "The Dance in Place Congo." A final popular Saturday night, April 20, will be played before the company goes to Boston.

Maurice Dambois's Last Recital.

Maurice Dambois, the Belgian 'cellist, gave a farewell recital yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. He was heard in a sonata of Geminiani, Boellmann's "Symphonic Variations," and pieces by Glazounow, Cui, and Davidoff, Bach, Schumann, Popper, and Rubin Goldmark. Marcel Charlier assisted at the piano.

Women to Dine with Democratic Club

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, will represent the National Administration at the annual dinner of the National Democratic Club in celebration of the 175th birthday of Thomas Jefferson, which will be held on Saturday night at the Hotel Astor. Other speakers will be Henry F. Hollis, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey. For the first time in the history of the club women will be seated on the main floor with members and their guests.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Word of Thanks to the Public of New York:

Today, after spending nearly two weeks in New York City, Mr. D. W. Griffith will depart for Los Angeles.

Mr. Griffith came to New York to supervise the actual first presentation of his "HEARTS OF THE WORLD," at the 44th Street Theatre.

After laboring for 18 months, after travelling thousands of miles across the seas to the battlefields of France, after spending more than EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, Mr. Griffith at last saw the realization of his great achievement when the Public of New York rose in their seats, cheered his great drama of love and war to the echo, applauded it as the greatest of all screen masterpieces, and gave him the reward of appreciation which is so dear to the heart of the Artist.

Mr. Griffith cannot leave New York without expressing to the public of this city his deep gratitude at the reception accorded his great work, and the love and affection he will henceforth have for the great Metropolis which so abundantly is showing its actual appreciation in CROWDED HOUSES and THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE TURNED AWAY AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Griffith desires, therefore, to convey to all his friends, to his well-wishers, and to the Great Public, his heartfelt thanks.

(Signed) DAVID WARK GRIFFITH,
(Per William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest, Managers.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

SIGNS ANTI-BRIDGE BILL.

Gov. Whitman's Act Prevents Spanning of Hudson Near Castleton.

ALBANY, April 9.—Governor Whitman today signed the Sage-Welsh bill to prevent the erection by the New York Central Railroad of a bridge with midstream piers in the Hudson River near Castleton.

Several business organizations in Boston and other New England cities had expressed opposition to the bill on the ground that any delay in the construction of the proposed bridge would interfere with shipments of freight to New England territory. Supporters of the bill argued that the piers would be a menace to navigation and would aggravate ice gorge and flood conditions in Spring.

INDICTED FOR RACE RIOTS.

Congressional Inquiry at East St. Louis Causes Grand Jury Action.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 9.—Five indictments resulting from the recent Congressional inquiry into the East St. Louis race riots have been returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Cairo, Ill., it was learned today.

The indictments are based on the testimony of Myrtle Gardner, who said she had been held as a white slave at a hotel here.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
MAT. TODAY $1.00 BEST SEATS | Anniversary Week—Special Features.
NIGHTS AT 8:15. Parade Saturday.
WEEK SUNDAY—HIPPODROME
★ ANNIVERSARY NIGHT
BIGGEST EVENT OF THE YEAR.
★ 50 CELEBRATED STAGE STARS
ARMY AND NAVY FEATURES.
★ SEATS SELLING, 50c to $2.00

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Tonight, 8:15. "The Living Corpse."
Friday & Saturday "Der lebende Leichnam," von Leo Tolstoi.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
MME. ROMAINE & Artist Sex—All Seats Settle. Harris & Manion, Fran-Reserved cis Morey & Co., & 6 others. 25, 35, 50

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices.
Maids of America with Al K. Hall.

QUICK ACCESS TO YEAR'S NEWS.
Often a long and tiresome search is required to find some article once published in the newspapers. Such trouble is saved by owners of The New York Times Index, each volume of which summarizes three months' news, bound attractively in gray cloth. Price $2.00 per volume, $8.00 a year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

WALTER DISCARDS THRILL IN NEW PLAY

In "Nancy Lee" He Has Written a Drama Closely Akin in Theme to "The Easiest Way."

NANCY LEE, a drama in a prologue and three acts, by Eugene Walter and H. Crownin Wilson. At the Hudson Theatre.

Miss Nancy Lee	Charlotte Walker
Mr. Lee	Clarence Handyside
Miss Grace Lee	Rosalie Mathieu
Mrs. Lee	Pauline Duffield
Douglas Wreford	Ralph Kellard
Andrews	Charles MacDonald
Molly Ddy	Jobyna Howland
Kittie Graham	Charlotte Carter
Ethel Drayton	Judith Voss
Johnny Boland	A. S. Byron
Anthony Weir	Lewis Stone
Alice	Marie Pettes
Mrs. O'Neil	Blanche Moulton
Process Server	David Adler

"Nancy Lee," which was played for the first time at the Hudson last night, marks a sharp turn in the playwriting career of Eugene Walter. Mr. Walter's recent Broadway offerings have been of the spinal column school, in which the thrill, and the thrill alone, was wooed; now, however, he goes back to "The Easiest Way" for a play closely akin to that piece in theme, and containing a number of characters from the same social stratum, albeit they are not quite so bad.

In place of Laura Murdock, then, we have Nancy Lee—embarking upon a life which presents no surface similarities to that of Laura, but which, as the author points out in a prologue, is really the same. Nancy, unlike Laura, marries her man—marries him because she has been equipped by her training for no career other than marriage, because it is an alliance which will enable her parents and sister to keep up appearances a little longer in their Southern home, and because there is nothing else to do. At heart she is bitter, but she goes through with her bargain.

The life with the wastrel husband is not shown; the first act, eight years after the prologue, finds the husband dead, his estate a myth, and Nancy trying to go through with the life into which the companionship of her husband's friends has thrown her. It is in the depiction of this life that Mr. Walter's duplication of "The Easiest Way" is most marked; Brockton, man about town of "The Easiest Way," is reproduced in the Boland of "Nancy Lee," and his chorus girl associate becomes Molly Day, equally given to a worldly viewpoint and frequent "My Gods!"

Even here, however, Nancy does not abandon herself to the life as did Laura. There are, to be sure, unchaperoned yachting parties and motor trips, but through them all Nancy holds herself aloof. The first act finds her, in her financial extremity, accepting money from a callow youth without knowing that he has stolen it. The disclosure brings her face to face with a lifelong friend of the youth's father, who straightens things out, applies many harsh names to Nancy, and effectually arouses her to a sense of right and wrong.

He also demands that she return the money advanced, or its equivalent, and goes so far as to call upon her the following day to receive it. Nancy duly makes the proffer of goods equal to the amount desired, but, needless to say, it is not accepted. Her sincerity begins to be evident, even to the doubting friend of the father, and the interview ends by an offer of assistance. The final act is devoted to a somewhat overlong arrival at a happy ending.

All of this is told in straightforward and interesting style by Mr. Walter, and the play, while it does not begin to challenge "The Easiest Way" in its searching qualities, contains many well-drawn characters and is in general true to the life which it represents. If the piece has any conspicuous defect as an evening's entertainment, it is probably that the peak of interest is reached early in the play, and that from that point there is a slow but none the less steady decline. Of the play's popularity, however, there can be no reasonable doubt.

The acting is for the most part all that it should be. Charlotte Walker has the long and trying title rôle, and does well with it, particularly in its emotional moments. She will be better in the lighter moments when she conquers a tendency to oversmile. Lewis Stone gives a well-sustained performance as the guardian who ends by marrying Nancy, and Ralph Kellard, as the love-mad youth, also is satisfactory. Jobyna Howland, with most of the comedy lines to speak, overplays a trifle as the worldly friend. A good bit is done by David Adler, as a process server.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w. Sat. & Tues., 2.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

ASTOR Thea. Beg. TOM'W EVE. 8:15 Sharp Seats Now.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in a new musical show FANCY FREE
Marilynn Miller—Harry Conor—Ray Raymond.

Theatre VIEUX COLOMBIER, 65 W. 55th. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:20.
SEASON IN ENGLISH.
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
In a New THE ARMY WITH BANNERS
Comedy. By CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production
MAYTIME
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE
W. of B'way. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:45.
Ph. Bryant 61. Evs. 8:45.
"Politely audacious; witty, startling."—Herald.
A PAIR OF PETTICOATS
Comedy by Cyril Harcourt,
with Norman Trevor—Laura Hope Crews.

44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15.
LIONEL BARRYMORE
in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
THE PLAY ALL NEW YORK IS TALKING ABOUT.
THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME
"Will stay home at this theatre for a long time."—Herald.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
POP. 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY.
FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL MUSICAL HIT

HAMLET CORT THEATRE. SPECIAL MATS.
Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30, Next Sat. Morn. 10:30,
with Walter Hampden. Beatrice Perry, Charles Stevenson and Elma Kruger.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. Evenings 8:20.
Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat.
POP. 50c TO $1.50 MATINEE TODAY.
YES OR NO WITH CHRYSTAL HERNE, JANET BEECHER.
Marjorie Wood and Great Cast.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat.
POP. MAT. TODAY, 50c TO $1.50
The LITTLE TEACHER Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."
By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
POP. MATINEE TODAY, 50c TO $1.50
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO.
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. at 8:20.
A. H. WOODS Presents
Matinee Today & Sat., 2:20.
AN AMERICAN ACE
By Lincoln J. Carter.
A BIG PATRIOTIC MELODRAMA AT PATRIOTIC PRICES—50c TO $1.50.

A Comedy of Universal Appeal.—Herald. The Stuart Walker Co. in Tarkington's
SEVENTEEN
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30.
THE SQUAB FARM Comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today, 2:15.
WM. HODGE in His Best Comedy.
A CURE FOR CURABLES

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today, $1.50.
EYES of YOUTH
With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20.
"A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!

Comedy, 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
MARY SHAW ♠ WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION
By G. BERNARD SHAW.
EXTENDED AGAIN
Positively last time April 20.

Nazimova in "Hedda Gabler" by Henrik Ibsen.

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:10.
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Thurs. 25c and 50c.
WM. COLLIER in "NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

Loew's 7th Ave. At 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mats. Thurs., 25c & 50c.
GEORGE 'ARLISS in "Hamilton."

Century Thea., 62d, Near B'way. Tel. 8800 Col's. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2.
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The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage.
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A Musical Tale of the East. Now in Its 2d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices—Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balcony 75c-50c; Fam. Cir. 50c-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.

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SMARTEST, BRIGHTEST AND BEST AFTER THEATRE SHOW EVER SEEN IN NEW YORK.
William Elliot, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present a New
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Admission to everything, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location.
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CHILDREN under twelve, half price all Mats., except Sat., to $1.00 seats and over
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Last 8 Times Pan and The Young Shepherd Pastoral Comedy.
Special Popular Mat. Tues., 50c to $1.

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Prices 50c to $2, except Sat. Night, $2.50.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S
RADIANT MUSICAL COMEDY
The Rainbow Girl
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. NIGHTLY 11:30.
APR. 25th—FOLLIES BALL—Seats Now.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15.
SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in The Off Chance

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today and Sat. 2:20.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
ESTATE OF HENRY B. HARRIS presents
NANCY LEE
By EUGENE WALTER & H. CROWNIN WILSON

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. M. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
LAST POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY.
TOOT-TOOT NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
MONDAY, APRIL 15—Seats Tomorrow
MRS. FISKE in a New Play "SERVICE"
Preceded by "A Night at an Inn."

GAIETY BROADWAY & 46 ST. Evgs. 8:20. POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY 2:30.
SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH-maker in town.

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"The Distinctive, Beautiful Playhouse." Bryant 7410. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
The Fountain of Youth
"Sprays Brilliants of Wit."—Times. HENRY MILLER and NOTABLE CAST.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. POP. MAT. TODAY, 50c TO $1.50.
Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. POP. MAT. TODAY, 50c TO $1.50.
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The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

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ROSA LYND (LADY CHETWYND) In the Patriotic Play
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Every American Should See It.—Town Topics.

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MATINEE TOM'W. BEST SEATS $1.
LOVE'S LIGHTNING
A Comedy by ADA PATTERSON & ROBERT EDESON
NEXT MON. OLCOTT Once Upon a Time."—Seats Thurs.
CHAUNCEY

VANDERBILT, W. 48 St. Tel. Bry. 184 Evgs. 8:20.
MUSICAL HIT OF THE SEASON!
OH LOOK! with HARRY FOX.
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BELMONT 48 St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 48. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Thur. & Sat.
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BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

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FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS.
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

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DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

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PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Col. Circle. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today and Sat., 2:30. Military-Naval Melodrama of Today.
MATINEE TODAY ALL ORCH. $1.00 SEATS
7 DAYS LEAVE
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Wed. and Sat.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. E. of B'way.
Phone Circle 1366. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Today, Fri. & Sat., 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
CHARLES HOPKINS Presents His Punch & Judy Theatre Company, in
"APRIL"
A New Comedy by HUBERT OSBORNE.
Greatest Play for Women Theatre-Goers in Many Years!
"Charm of Youth—ended in Sunshine."—Sun.
Sat. Mng. 11:15 Sarg's Marionettes Great

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ALMA REAL In SONG RECITAL.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Night, April 11, 1918
Song Recital SHOMER-ROTHENBERG by MME.
Accompanied by Mr. Alfred Kastner, harpist.
Benefit Pal

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

The supreme and compelling reason for raising the conscription age to 50 years in Great Britain and for extending the draft to Ireland is the same reason that makes the buying of Liberty bonds the imperative duty of every patriotic American. The fate not only of Europe but of America, of liberty, "may depend upon the "success with which the last German "attack is resisted and countered." These are the words of LLOYD GEORGE proposing in the House of Commons yesterday the measures to increase the British man-power in the field. Of the sacrifices he asked the British people to make he said that "nothing "would justify them except the most "extreme necessity and the fact that "the nation was fighting for all which "was essential and most sacred to "the national life." Germany has taken men of 60 and boys of 17. England increases the measure of her people's contribution to freedom.

The people of England, even the labor organizations, the people of Scotland and of Wales will bear heroically the new burdens laid upon them. Men up to and including the age of 50 will be enrolled for conscription, no man under 25 will be exempted by reason of industrial occupation, and clergymen will be called upon for non-combatant service. There remained the question of Ireland, where it has been openly threatened that conscription would be resisted with the extreme of violence.

LLOYD GEORGE accepts that challenge as Mr. WILSON accepted the German gage of battle. The English people would never permit him or any other Prime Minister to decline or evade it. If Englishmen must give up their lives to save everything that is essential and sacred to the national life, no part of the empire will be permitted to shirk its duty. Loyal Irishmen are no shirkers. They have done splendid service at the front, where their blood has mingled with the blood that has flowed from the veins of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders. Only the irreconcilables in Ireland talk resistance. They forget that if Germany were the master of their destiny, that Germany so many of them here treasonably conspired to aid, they would be scourged into the ranks and no bones made about it.

It is worth any Irishman's while who hopes some time to see the Irish people happy and contented to use all his powers of persuasion in favor of a peaceful acceptance of conscription. It may mean the making or the unmaking of Ireland. The Government, in announcing the draft in Ireland, accepts the workable parts of the convention's conclusions, and offers a reasonable measure of self-government. If conscription is cheerfully assented to, if Ireland does her part, it is as certain as anything in politics can be that the powers of the Irish governing body will be liberally extended after the war. Let resistance be offered, let scenes of violence in Ireland now engage forces that should be employed in France, where there is dire need of all Britain's man-power, and the unreasonable members of the Nationalist Party in the House of Commons can foretell as well as anybody whether Ireland will have earned the right to expect indulgent treatment in the years following the war.

NO GRAIN FOR SWITZERLAND.

Germany will not permit Switzerland to receive American wheat by way of the French port of Cette unless she can have part of the quantity thus imported. For some time past the grain has been ready here for shipment, and our Government has provided vessels to carry it. But it is held at our ports because Germany has sunk one ship as it was approaching Cette with supplies for the Swiss, and threatens to destroy others which may follow.

Why does Germany insist upon having a share of the grain? Probably because the Central Powers are getting little foodstuff from the Ukraine. In that country, where a large surplus has been produced in normal times, there is not enough now to satisfy the needs of its own people. Proof of this is found in German testimony. The Cologne Gazette prints the report of a representative sent to make an investigation in the Ukraine. He says:

> The country is completely disorganized. The rural population must first become reaccustomed to tilling the soil. Meanwhile an unprecedented dearth prevails, and the population of Kiev and other cities is suffering bitterly for lack of bread.

Austrian newspapers admit that their Government is sending flour to its troops in the Ukraine; 100 carloads recently crossed the border. An American who has come to London from the same country, where he had been for two months, says there may be no grain to be exported for at least a year, because supplies on hand are very small and farmers are not inclined to plant for new crops. And so neither Germany nor Austria, needing food, can look to the Ukraine now for any substantial relief.

We are ready to keep the promises made in the agreement of December last with Switzerland. They called for about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn in eight months, with other supplies, and the Shipping Board said two weeks ago that 50,000 tons of ships had been provided for the work. But Germany stands in the way. Her submarines menace any supply ship that approaches Cette. What can Switzerland do? It is a difficult situation. She needs the foodstuffs, but a protest from her Government might cause invasion. Her condition should appeal to neutrals elsewhere not exposed to attack. They should emphatically express sympathy with her and disapproval of Germany's oppressive injustice.

THE SIGNAL CORPS' RESPONSIBILITY.

The report that changes are imminent in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and that some of its highest officers may be affected, is at least plausible. Exactly what the relations of the Signal Corps with the Aviation Production Board are it might be difficult to define, but between them they are responsible for the spending of a vast sum of money, hundreds of millions of dollars, without producing a single battleplane for the front in France after eight months of effort. There was at first a disposition to put the blame for the failure of the aviation program upon the factories, which Rumor with its thousand tongues filled with German spies; but it turned out that the pedants of the Signal Corps would never be satisfied with any accomplished task, pestering the mechanics with unending changes of design. "If they would let us alone," was the despairing cry, "we could build airplanes."

How many times the vaunted Liberty motor was tinkered with will never be known, but it is now stated, with what appears to be finality, that, while the Liberty is not adapted to the work of combat machines, it is excellent for reconnoissance planes, and will do well enough for the bombing kind. This recalls the ingenious but futile attempts of another bureau to improve the unequaled French field gun and its rejection of the Lewis machine gun in order to invent, in the fullness of time, a better arm. Armageddon may be fought to a finish, but some of our War Department experts refuse to be hurried. Most leisurely, complacent, and unproductive of all have been the mathematicians and pundits of the Signal Corps.

When an organization of the army charged with the responsibility of assuring the mastery of the air to the Allies is not able, at the end of a year of war, to protect American troops on a short sector of the front from the raids of the enemy, something is radically wrong in that organization. If a brigade commander sacrifices troops by incompetency, he is straightway "scrapped"; in the field failure is not often tolerated. When it is overlooked exposure follows, and sooner or later there must be a reckoning. Why should the Signal Corps, the intelligence department of the army, escape a shakeup when it is found wanting? The Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments were reorganized because they failed to function in emergencies, holding up the preparedness program. It is so notorious that the twin promoters of army aviation, the Signal Corps and the Production Board, have not met the public expectation that the wonder is why reorganization has been so long delayed.

THE SEDITION BILL.

It seems extraordinary that the Senate should have frittered away almost a whole session in debating the point whether the word "willfully" should qualify the utterance, printing, writing, or publishing of disloyal or abusive language about the Government, flag, or soldiers of the United States, which the Sedition bill was to punish with adequate fine and imprisonment. Certain Senators were once in high quarters described as willful, and perhaps the recollection rankled. But the average man, who has neither prestige nor influence, is safer with the word "willfully" in the bill. Criticism sometimes leaps hotly to the lips when disloyalty is not harbored. What to one hearer might be a warrantable stricture might to another savor of enmity to the Government. Therefore, it should be necessary to prove intent, as in the case of many things inhibited by the Criminal Code.

Of the unamended bill Senator SHERMAN of Illinois said: "It is an "abridgment of the right of free "speech." And if enacted as it came originally from the Judiciary Committee the bill would have been open to that condemnation. Constructive criticism might have been regarded by partisans and by sentimentalists as destructive. Men might have been locked up, although we do not think they would have been, for expressing honest opinions about the course of the Government in prosecuting the war, with no thought of inflaming the enemy alien or spreading sedition.

Criticism, honest criticism, ought not to be muzzled, and it should not be open to the malignant to put a wrong construction upon language never intended to "support or favor "the cause of the German Empire or "its allies in the present war, or "• • • to oppose the cause of the "United States." But the law, because of a simple amendment, adopted singularly by "a margin of half a dozen votes," will require proof of intent to be disloyal and to aid the enemy. With the word "willfully" left out, calling a spade a spade in what was said about an act or omission of the Administration detrimental (in the critic's view) to the cause of America and her allies might have had awkward consequences.

Hitherto the Department of Justice has complained of want of statute law when taken to task for failing to deal with sedition and disloyalty. The new act will give prosecuting officers plenty of latitude to frame indictments against traitors, obstructionists, and the disaffected. If they do their duty fearlessly and with intelligence, there will be no excuse or pretext for lynch law in its various forms of violence as a manifestation of Americanism.

BANKS AND THE LIBERTY BONDS.

The banks are generally allowing it to be understood that they will advance the money for the purchase of Liberty bonds at the coupon rate for ninety days upon only a 5 or 10 per cent. margin. At the end of that time subscribers are invited to make further arrangements, sometimes with an intimation of "favorable" conditions. Other cities are more definite in the announcement that the rate will be raised when the loan is extended. The proposal of several renewals in consideration of reduction of the amount advanced was not adopted, for the familiar reason that it converted a short-time loan into a long-time lockup, and that is undesirable when there is such a demand for accommodation for war purposes. The earlier British loans were floated with the announcement that the full subscription would be advanced by the Bank of England for three years at 1 per cent. below the Bank rate. The result was a great and rapid increase in the discounts to figures far above the private deposits, with signs of commercial restriction, although abnormal relief was given in various ways. The last British loan (in 1917) was floated only after stopping other issues of Government paper, which resulted in raising the deposits above the discounts, and thus created a banking situation favorable to the loan. The result was that the discounts and deposits moved widely in opposite directions, showing that the five billions was raised out of deposits, not discounts.

In this city loans exceeded deposits a billion dollars at the time of the November statement of the Government. At the present time, taking into consideration about 100 leading cities, the official figures show loans and investments about 106 per cent. of deposits. The inclusion of investments with the loans deprives the figures of any disquieting suggestion, and surely no one would wish to suggest anything like niggardliness in banking accommodations to loan subscribers. It would be easy to emphasize either inflation or contraction principles into economic error, but they are not so contradictory as they seem. At least under present conditions they are reconciled by the large extent to which accommodation to loan subscribers is translated through Treasury disbursements into commercial stimulation. When the Government is spending a billion a month and is exerting every effort to spend more there is harm rather in limiting Government resources than in enlarging them.

Bankers, therefore, have the ability and should have the disposition to do all they can to finance the Government liberally, and applicants for war uses as liberally as they fairly can. There is a shadowy region where it is hard to say whether the applications are for essential or nonessential war uses, and where the credit desired is not such as commercial banks ought to give, unless there is to be confusion between the fiscal and monetary functions of the Government. It is easy to name belligerents whose Governments provided money, or at least currency, rather than credit for war uses. It is to the credit of the United States that the least of that mingling of functions is observable here. Our money has expanded, but no more than trade and prices. Our credit has expanded for the same reasons. But our currency and our credit alike are instantly exchangeable for gold, subject only to restrictions upon export, and that for reasons of war rather than commerce or finance.

It is not convincing to say that the banks ought not to finance loan subscribers for nothing. There is a profit which does not appear on the books, speaking in a strictly commercial manner. The unprofitable loan subscriber is likely to be a long-term depositor, and there are promises of incidental profits. But aside from profit there is substantial ground for the banks and the depositors alike to be liberal with the Government. It is the best and cheapest investment in insurance against tyranny and invasion. Never will it be so cheap as now to bury forever the pretensions of Kaiserism. Never shall we have as thankful and able allies as now. It is the duty of bankers and depositors alike to be liberal with the Government, and not too modest about it. The man who takes his bonds has a duty also to see that his neighbor takes his bonds, and should have all the help example can set and all the courage advice can supply.

THE HARMLESS, NECESSARY CAT.

Again the Legislature has been dealing with one of its hardy perennials, the bill introduced by Senator ROBINSON for the State Conservation Commission to protect useful birds against cats. With the purpose of this measure there will be general sympathy, but in its present form at least it must arouse grave dissatisfaction not only among lovers of cats but among lovers of justice.

The present bill provides that any adult person possessing a hunting license may, and any peace officer or game warden must, destroy in a humane manner cats which are hunting birds protected by law or which have such birds in their possession. Fair enough, so far as concerns cats discovered in flagrante delicto. But how are you going to determine whether a cat peacefully drifting across the landscape is hunting a bird protected by law, or cherishes the laudable purpose of abolishing a sparrow, or is merely walking abroad for purposes of recreation? This law would practically permit any cat to be spurlos versenkt at the pleasure of a peace officer or adult male who might misinterpret his purposes. Elementary considerations of justice require the observance of the laws of cruiser warfare against cats; they should not be destroyed, even in a humane manner, without visit and search which should ascertain whether their purposes are really anti-social or not.

But such investigation involves difficulties. Last year the Senator would have had all cats duly tagged—in effect, provided with passports. But your cat cherishes a strong feeling of individual liberty; he does not like to have his movements investigated. The task of registering the young men of draft age was considerably easier than the registration of cats. Some few patriotic felines might come forward voluntarily, but to round up the slackers would take an army which could ill be spared in these times.

Even worse was the Senator's first proposal this year, that all cats be belled. It was open to the same objection as registration, that you would first have to catch your cat; with the additional drawback that an obbligato of jangling chimes would be added to the back fence oratorios which enliven the city dweller's night. So we have the present measure, whose inequity is patent.

Moreover, any proper bill should draw a distinction between the city and country cat. Whatever the social status of the cat in the countryside, to the city dweller he furnishes an admirable example of enterprise and good humor in meeting the hardships of city life and realizing its hard-won joys. And recognition of the admirable qualities of the cat is now properly given by the selection of a rampant tom, with battered tail, scarred sides, and chewed-up ears, as the emblem of the fighters in the tanks, whose motto is "We treat them rough." Under the device of the tomcat the tanks are going out to make war upon the black Prussian eagle, a game bird who by his own activities has put himself outside the protection of the law. The totem of the tanks deserves a better fate than to be shot on sight by any one who may chance to misinterpret the object of his voyagings.

THE DAIMLER AFFAIR.

In the attitude of Germans of various classes toward the inquiry into the affairs of the Daimler Motor Company there are indications which support others noted by correspondents of a new and more clearly defined alignment of social and economic classes in Germany. The old Junker aristocracy seems to have rallied, though not too whole-heartedly, to the support of the industrial magnates. Conservative speakers in the Reichstag defended a company which had made a profit of 173 per cent. last year, had reported it as 11 per cent., and had threatened to close its factory, to go on an employers' strike, if it were not allowed an increase in prices of 50 per cent.

No profiteer in America ever stood to his guns so defiantly as the whole German industrial class, at least those who have any connection with the profitable war industries, have stood by the Daimlers. Says the Deutsche Zeitung, an organ of this class: "The Daimler works have per-"formed great services for the Fa-"therland, and if the case is ex-"ploited in Socialist fashion the con-"sequences for the new war loan may "be disastrous. It is already re-"ported that private persons have "withdrawn their subscriptions on "account of the scandal."

This comment might be studied with profit by such Americans as profess to see no difference between German and American capitalism. When we read of the bitter opposition to any investigation of the doctored reports submitted by the company to the Government, opposition in which Conservatives join, we may remember that the Krupps have also been accused of such action, and that the All-Highest WILLIAM is reputed to be a very heavy stockholder in this profitable enterprise.

German industry which profited from foreign commerce is apparently looking forward with some apprehension to the days of peace after the war; consequently, as the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger suavely says: "No "one can blame the company for "making the best of things." Not all German industrial magnates may share the views of AUGUST THYSSEN, who recently blamed the Government for starting the war and for failing to make good its promise to make it financially profitable to Germany, but there appears to be a good deal of unrest among those who must suffer most from the opinion which the Germans have won for themselves in the world outside. So, apparently, they are to be kept quiet by being allowed to make unheard-of profits; even if they blackmail the Government by threatening to stop war work or by refusing to buy war bonds, it must be tolerated. What the authorities must think when these matters are dragged into the indecent light by radicals we may imagine; it is significant that though a motion was made in the Reichstag by the parties of the Government bloc for the seizure by the military of all profiteering industrial plants, the Government itself—that is to say, Count HERTLING, who is responsible to the Kaiser and not to this bloc—was very cool toward the proposal.

Meanwhile, if landed aristocracy and industrial capitalists are drawing together, there is a more clearly defined opposition. Students of German economics tell us that the war is making the rich richer, the poor richer, the middle class poorer. The poor are growing more prosperous, a condition which history has shown conducive to a demand for more political rights; and the middle class is becoming an educated proletariat, embittered by recollection of better times gone past. The period following the war may show Germany in the condition of extreme opposition of capitalists and proletariat which MARX forecast, though this state be reached by methods not at all in accordance with Marxian theory.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Cannot the Facts Be Given?

By forbidding the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the Liberty Loan Committee to make public, day by day, the total of subscriptions to the new bond issue, the Treasury Department has taken action the wisdom of which is questioned by many, and the question thus raised is certainly open to discussion.

There is hesitation, naturally, to condemn this course outright as a mistake, for it is realized that nobody is more interested in the success of the loan than Secretary MCADOO, that none has given the attainment of success more thought, and that none can be better—perhaps none as well—informed as to the facts. On the other hand, the problem is one of psychology, and on such no judgment is final or even very authoritative.

The Treasury officials, like the rest of us, are believers in the efficacy of publicity in the attainment of good objects. They have asked for, and received with obviously sincere gratitude, a vast amount of it from the newspapers of the country and from innumerable committees of hard-working patriots, but now, suddenly and not a little to the confusing of everybody concerned, there has been withdrawn a form of publicity the great value of which has hitherto been assumed as self-evident.

No adequate reasons for the change have been given. That does not prove that none exists, but neither does it prove that one does. A vague reference to the danger of exciting jealousies among towns or groups will not do, nor does the danger of serious inaccuracies in totals seem a sufficient excuse for withholding information that certainly is of general interest. Jealousy is only another name for rivalry, and rivalry in well-doing is always held desirable.

It is possible that the publication of separate subscriptions is sometimes harmful as giving an excuse for taking in bonds a sum as small as that taken by another person or corporation, but more often, probably, it would have the contrary effect by showing what that other person or corporation had done and exciting a determination to equal or exceed his or its subscription.

Sentiment outside of the Treasury Department strongly inclines to the side of full publicity, and not a few people hold that the public has a right as well as a wish to know from day to day the rate at which the loan is being taken.

Diplomatic Secrets Disclosed.

It is evident that the longer the controversy between the French and the Austrian statesmen goes on, with respect to what they did and said about a separate peace, the more will the world at large learn and the more interesting will be what is learned. It was obvious from the very beginning that M. CLEMENCEAU'S brusque contradiction of the original version of the "conversations" between REVERTATA and ARMAND would not be conclusive, and confident expectations of exciting details still to come are getting new justification daily as the interchange of accusation and denial goes on.

Already several veils have been raised, and as each ascends some new figure is disclosed. The figures are increasing in size, too, and principals of royal stature are beginning to take the place of agents more or less humble and therefore more or less easy to repudiate if it should be convenient to do so.

What we are getting is a glimpse at our old friend—or foe—secret diplomacy. Nothing very distinctly or seriously scandalous has yet been disclosed, at least in regard to the French negotiators, but there must be a good deal of uneasiness in Austria-Hungary as it becomes plainer and plainer that she, either of her own initiative or in the familiar rôle of Germany's tool and vassal, was trying to drive a wedge between France and Great Britain. The purpose or aspiration probably was less to secure a separate peace with one of these allies than to make them distrustful of each other by creating a difference between their aims or arousing a belief in the existence of such a difference. From all present indications the effort will be a complete failure.

The scoldings that Count CZERNIN is getting from the German press do not have the ring of sincerity. They seemingly constitute a path of escape from responsibility for Germany, leaving Austria, as usual, to bear the burden of embarrassment and humiliation. As Austria has no reputation to lose, she will not much mind reproaches present or to come.

A Danger Far from Imaginary.

Mgr. LAVELLE, speaking in the cathedral on Fifth Avenue as the representative of Cardinal FARLEY, did well when he reminded his hearers that only by being what he called "100 per cent. American" could they make sure that some day they, too, would not be massacred by German cannon, just as were other worshippers similarly assembled in Paris on Good Friday.

There are Americans who needed that warning far more than did those who listened then, but it is one not to be forgotten or disregarded by any of us, and no argument is wasted that strengthens our realization of the fact that war and the dangers of war are as much America's as they are England's and France's.

Of course the appeal to fear is not the highest of appeals, but it must be made with the others, and none can afford to ignore it. We are not helping the Allies to do something; we are joining them in the performance of a task as much ours as theirs, and for failure to perform it our penalty will be the same.

WHERE K. FRANCKE STANDS.

A Reply to a Question Put to Americans of German Origin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hermann Hagedorn's book, "Where Do You Stand?" is an appeal to all Americans of German origin to declare publicly their allegiance to this country. I have responded to this appeal in the inclosed open letter. Perhaps you will be good enough to publish it.

KUNO FRANCKE,
Hon. Curator of the Germanic Museum of Harvard University.
Gilbertsville, N. Y., April 6, 1918.

[Inclosure.]

Gilbertsville, N. Y., April 6, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Hagedorn:

I thank you for sending me your stirring little book entitled, "Where Do You Stand?" and I feel moved to answer at once, as well as I can, the question put by you so impressively to all Americans of German blood.

Where do I stand? Although I deeply deplored the tragic chain of circumstances and events which a year ago forced the United States into the European war, I have now come to believe that the participation of the United States in this war, provided the unselfish principles enunciated by President Wilson are strictly adhered to, will eventually make for a peace more democratic, equitable, and permanent than otherwise would have been the case. Sadly, therefore, but unreservedly, I accept the fact that Germany for the time being is my country's enemy, and I am determined to uphold our Government in its policy of forcing Germany, and for that matter all the belligerents, to accept a peace which will indeed make the world safe for democracy.

While I thus pledge myself to the support of our Government in this war, I cannot have anything in common with the fanatics who make it their business to inflame the people indiscriminately against Germany and everything German. I thoroughly believe in the ideals of American democracy and rejoice in our free institutions and the liberal and generous spirit of American life. But I must also recognize that the German system of government has achieved great things in the training of the German people in good citizenship and public service as well as in raising the level of personal worth and attainment. I thoroughly sympathize with the parliamentary parties in Germany which are striving to obtain for the people a larger share in directing its policies; but it would seem to me utterly futile to attempt to bring about this democratization of German public life by force from without. What I hope for is that American ideals of popular activity and American sympathy with the German progressive parties will help these parties to win their fight against the reactionaries and thus to open the way for a peace in accordance with the dictates of popular rights and common humanity.

I cannot help thinking that many Americans of German blood entertain views similar to those which I have here tried to express. I believe they would do a service to their country by openly declaring them.

Very sincerely yours,
KUNO FRANCKE.

The Price of Cotton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me why it is that, while there has been Government regulation of prices of wheat, steel, and other commodities, apparently there has been no suggestion of fixing the selling price of cotton? There is much war work, especially in connection with the Medical Department, that must be seriously affected by cotton at 35 to 36 cents a pound.

IRVING PUTNAM.

New York, April 7, 1918.

"ON THE PLAINS OF PICARDY."

In Picardy, in Picardy,
Where History and Romance
And Song and Rhyme, from ancient time,
Birthed Fame and gloried France—
In Picardy, in Picardy,
Stands brave my boy, today,
To fight *my* fight, for God and Right,
And I—well, I can pray!

In Picardy, in Picardy,
Where smiled a joyous sun
On grain-spread field and vineyard yield,
And maids were wooed and won—
In Picardy, in Picardy,
The fields are desolate;
The sad sun frowns on ruined towns,
And maidens moan their fate.

In Picardy, in Picardy,
See rising from the plain
A flag that thunders to the Hun:
"Ye shall not! Out, foul stain!"
In Picardy, in Picardy,
Our hundred million souls
Oppose with our brave boys yon power.
It shall not gain its goals!

ALBERT STEVENS CROCKETT.

THE ACHILLES HEEL OF THE GERMAN MONSTER.

A Short Drive from the American Front in France to Cause Germany's Overthrow for Lack of Iron Ore.

By WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS,
Professor of Geology, University of Michigan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the lessons of the present German drive is the almost prohibitive sacrifice of man power by the army of the offensive on the German plan of overwhelming through mere weight of numbers. Today the advantage seems to rest with the Allies, since their losses in men have probably not greatly exceeded a third of those of Germany, and they have succeeded in countering the shock without any considerable draft upon their mobile reserve army.

Nothing is more certain than that the German "blood bath" will, when it has been stayed, be followed up by a "peace drive," in which full use will be made of every devilish device in order to deceive, and in which all treasonable, pacifistic, faint-hearted and weak-minded elements in the allied nations will be fully mobilized—the La Follettes, Hillquits, Nearings, Jordans, and Bergers.

Of the many arguments which will be put forward, the most potent with the loyal, though faint-hearted elements of the population, will doubtless be the supposed impossibility of either side obtaining a military decision in its favor. Under ideal weather conditions and with unprecedented artillery concentration, (thanks to Germany's peace propaganda in Russia and Italy,) Germany, with a sacrifice measured probably by more than 350,000 casualties, has driven into the allied territory a broad wedge, the apex of which is about thirty-five miles from the starting point. It will now be argued that the distance to Berlin from the allied front at Verdun is not far from 650 miles, or about nineteen times this distance, most of the way through exceedingly difficult country and with three great rivers, (the Rhine, Weser, and Elbe,) to be crossed. No less than nineteen drives of this intensity, it will be argued, would be required to accomplish the entry into Berlin.

To those who do not know the facts this argument will appear to have much plausibility. The truth is, however, that a single drive eastward from Verdun which should penetrate no further than the present German offensive has already gone, (thirty to thirty-five miles,) would bring the war at once to an end. This is easily proved, and has been admitted as long ago as March 20, 1915, by a deputation from six of the most powerful industrial and agrarian organizations of Germany made in a confidential communication to the German Chancellor. This confidential memorandum was obtained and published in France in 1916, and its truths are self-evident to any student of mineral resources or of economics.

No one needs to be told that the sinews of land warfare today are guns and munitions, which in turn depend upon developed resources of coal and iron. Germany, while possessing almost inexhaustible resources of coal, has no considerable bodies of iron ore outside of Lorraine, and her great industrial development since 1871 is entirely to be accounted for by this body of iron ore, which was wrested from France with the conquered provinces. In 1870 Germany produced but 1,400,000 tons of pig iron, whereas in 1913 her output was nearly one-third of that of the entire world. Of the iron ore which she mined for the purpose, three-fourths came from the Lorraine beds, all of it from a circumscribed area some thirty miles long and eight miles wide, hugging the French border. A considerable percentage of the remaining third was obtained from the province of Luxemburg in the same area over the frontier to the northward. The district extends also across the frontier into France, so that the German (Lorraine) iron ores west of Thionville (Diedenhofen,) the French ores of the plateau of Briey and the plain of the Woevre, and those of the province of Luxemburg, form one continuous area which spreads out in all directions from the common frontiers of the three countries. The near border of this great iron district is distant scarcely ten miles from the present battlefront on the heights of the Meuse east of Verdun, and the further edge only about twenty miles beyond.

How has Germany succeeded in protecting this most vulnerable and vitally important section of her territory? The story is an interesting one. On July 25, 1914, ten days before war was declared, with "malice aforethought" Germany sent the entire 16th Army Corps stationed at Metz and a portion of the 8th Corps stationed at Treves and Cologne to occupy in force the Lorraine iron fields along the entire frontier. Here, while the small bodies of French "covering troops" were keeping ten kilometers in the rear of their frontier under official orders issued in the interest of a peaceful solution of the international situation, the German troops mounted batteries and felled trees to make ready for action. On the 2d of August, two days before war was declared, German troops advanced through the neutral territory of Luxemburg and occupied the iron district there, then, crossing into France, they advanced upon the French fortress at Longwy and occupied the French iron district as well. Thus two days before the declaration of war Germany had the entire iron area of France and Luxemburg, as well as that of Lorraine, firmly in her grasp. France has accomplished the modern miracle of her defense against Germany under the handicap of the loss of most of her iron-producing district and been forced to bring much of her iron from her colonies across the Mediterranean and from other sources.

Now let us read the confidential memorandum of March, 1915, which was presented to the German Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg. The report says:

> The manufacture of shells has required quantities of iron and steel of which no one could have had an idea before. • • • If the production of pig iron and steel had not been doubled since the month of August, the continuation of the war would have been impossible.
>
> As raw material for the manufacture of these quantities of pig iron and steel the "minette" (Lorraine ore) takes a place of greater and greater importance, because this ore can alone be extracted in our country in rapidly augmenting quantities. The "minette" covers at this moment 60 to 80 per cent. of the manufacture of pig iron and steel.
>
> If the production of "minette" had been disturbed the war would be as good as lost. (Translated from the French.)

The report goes on to say with much force that if French troops had been able to advance into Lorraine five to ten miles beyond the frontier, or had even held the frontier, the war would have ended from Germany's lack of iron. Verdun is referred to as the "bridgehead" of the iron region, and the following conclusion is arrived at:

> The security of the German Empire in a future war necessitates therefore imperatively the possession of all the mines of "minette," and comprises the fortresses of Longwy and Verdun, without which this region cannot be defended.

It was shortly after the submission of this memorandum to the German Chancellor that the great drive on Verdun was begun. This gives special significance to the recently published statement of M. Pichon, the then French Minister of Foreign Affairs, since verified by the ex-Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, that Baron von Schoen, the German Ambassador at Paris, had instructions to demand of France the handing over to Germany of the fortresses of Verdun and Toul for the period of the war in case France should agree to remain neutral. As Verdun is the "bridgehead" of the main "minette" area, Toul serves a like purpose with regard to the small outlying section of "minette," situated a short distance to the northward of Nancy, an area which has continued to remain in French hands.

In the minette iron district is therefore the Achilles heel of the German monster. Once driven from this area, Germany would be forced to an unconditional surrender, as she has herself admitted. Development of the iron in Ukraine, with which a "peace" has recently been concluded, is not possible on a scale commensurate with Germany's needs without several years of development, and the question of transportation across the 1,200 miles which separate the district from the industrial section of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia would have to be solved. Should the attempt be made to bring the ore in sufficient quantity from the equally distant Kiruna mines of Swedish Lapland, means would have to be found by the Allies, as they have been found before, to interrupt the Baltic traffic.

It is hoped, therefore, that the specious argument which will soon be put forward in the interests of a "German peace" will be met by a knowledge of the facts.

WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS.
New York, April 3, 1918.

NO SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

The View That the Kaiser Cannot Be Beaten by More Talk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter to the National Socialist Party of Great Britain, dated Jan. 11, 1918, and signed by John Spargo as Chairman and J. G. Phelps Stokes as Secretary of the Social Democratic League of America. This letter appeared in Justice of London on Feb. 28. It is a reply to a letter from the former body proposing the creation of a new international Socialist organization. It suggests, as a counterproposal, the formation of a group of allied Socialists as a "sort of left wing" within the international, and further suggests an international conference of allied Socialists either at the conclusion of peace or earlier, and "immediately prior to the holding of the regular International Socialist Congress."

The writers explicitly say that they "have expressed their own views upon their individual responsibility." Nevertheless, from the fact that the letter twice affirms their official designations—once in the text and again with the signature—a representative character is necessarily given to the expression. As it does not represent my own views, nor those of any other former Socialist Party member with whom I am acquainted, I feel obliged to record publicly my strong dissent.

There is no international now in existence. The old international was broken to pieces when the German Army (composed largely of professed Socialists) invaded and pillaged Belgium. The Socialist Party of Germany has never denounced this act, but has, instead, enthusiastically supported the Government which perpetrated it. There may be a new international formed after the war, but it is unthinkable that for many years thereafter there can be any fraternization between the working class of the allied countries and that of the Central Powers. Any proposal which assumes the old international to be still in existence is self-condemned.

The proposal of an "international conference of Socialists from the allied countries, and if possible those from every country who share our views," is equally objectionable. Conceding the entire good faith of Messrs. Spargo and Stokes in this matter, I must yet say that this proposal is fraught with vast mischief. Would this conference include the party Socialists of this country who have so assiduously made themselves the tools of Prussianism? Would it include the minority groups of Germany, who, though opposing the German Government, stand for what would be essentially a German peace? Would it include the "defeatist" element of Italy or the minority groups of Norway and Sweden, whose doctrinaire pacifism plays directly into the hands of the Kaiser? Would it include the precious Lenine and Trotzky, whose betrayal of the cause of democracy has given new victories to German arms on the Italian and French fronts?

There is no need of any conference of any kind except among those elements who are sincerely and determinedly bent on the defeat of the German military power. Whatever adds unity and strength to the carrying out of that purpose is to be supported, and whatever tends to delay its accomplishment is to be unsparingly condemned. The notion that talk, and more talk, and still more talk, can interpose a barrier against Prussian bayonets and Prussian cannon is a delusion that dies hard, even after what has happened in Russia. With the world on fire, and with democracy threatened with extinction by the triumph of German military force, the one defensive need is action. The proposal for fresh palavers, however sincerely meant, tends only to further triumphs for Kaiserism.

W. J. GHENT.
Los Angeles, April 3, 1918.

A Vote of Thanks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting of the Civic Art Committee of this organization held on April 4 the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved, That the Civic Art Committee of the Woman's Municipal League tender to THE NEW YORK TIMES a vote of thanks for its unwearying effort to save Central Park from war trenches and other proposed encroachment and spoliation, and to preserve it for the use for which it was intended.

JEANNETTE HODGDON,
Chairman Civic Art Committee, Woman's Municipal League.
April 6, 1918.

WILSON'S SPEECH SOBERS GERMANS

Vorwaerts Says It Is Victory in the West or National Defeat.

SEES GREAT TASKS AHEAD

The President Has Made Impossible Any "Peace by Understanding," It Declares.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 9.—"No other solution of the world struggle is to be seen than the hoped-for complete German victory in the west," says the Berlin Vorwärts in a mournful article on President Wilson's Baltimore speech. The tone of the speech, the same journal says, "leaves us in no doubt as to where we stand. Either the war must at an early period be finished in the west by military means or else our future will lie dark before us. Indeed, our future will not be bright, even if a successful conclusion is reached, but will be much less so if that decision is not achieved."

The semi-official comment on Wilson's speech is vastly different from that of which we have unfortunately read too often in the press. It shows what a lost war would mean for Germany. These are unusually serious words. In January, 1917, we were accustomed to read in the German papers that England would lay down her arms on account of the U-boat war in a few months. The American war menace was said to be only a bluff and in no way to be taken seriously, because before America could even make the attempt to help the Entente, the war would be over. Had those phophecies been fulfilled the bloody struggle on the west front would not have taken place.

The Vörwarts, however, is thankful in a way to the President for his speech, for it reminds the Germans of what, under the influence of their newspapers, thay had been too apt to forget: namely, that 'war is not like plucking cherries. It warns its readers that stupendous tasks still lie ahead and that though the German people have less reason to despair of the outcome than others engaged in war, there is no reason for them to regard the coming events with lightheartedness or presumption. It points to the great force, moral and material, with which America can support the Entente, and then goes on to say:

"President Wilson's speech leaves us in no doubt that the bridges to peace by understanding have for the present been broken by the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Wilson, the undisputed political leader of the Entente, will not recognize that peace and sets before Germany the choice either to retreat before his threats of force or accept the combat of force with him. Thus the war has been forced to development in which only the means of material forces count."

Cite Holland Against Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 9.—As President Wilson's speech at Baltimore has not yet been published in full in Germany, the newspapers refrain from extensive comment.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that the whole world knows that the present battle in the west is the result of the Entente's desire to fight, and that Wilson could have influenced the Entente, had he really desired peace, but he did nothing to prevent the Versailles decisions. It adds that the belied all his tirades about right and humanity by his course toward Holland. It goes on: "He now calls openly for the utmost force and so finally clearly defines America's and the Allies' policy. Germany will not allow the joke of peace to be applied to her. For this reason she fights her heroic war. Wilson's speech was at best propaganda for the war loan, and it shows what defeat would signify for Germany."

The German press is not losing in opportunity of using the requisitioning of Dutch ships as propaganda against the Entente. This and the fact that Holland is obliged to feed many foreigners are favorite topics.

The Weser Zeitung asserts that the Dutch Government has informed the British Government that it must send supplies of foodstuffs for the French, Belgian, American, and Russian subjects in Holland, but that no answer has been received yet.

The newspaper states that Germany is ready to comply with such a demand, and that steps have already been taken by Berlin.

Up to the present nothing is known of these reported demands by officials of allied circles with the exception of the feeding of prisoners of war.

SAYS AMERICA DISSEMBLES.

Fear for Democracy Not Real War Cause, German Paper Alleges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 9.—The Frankfurter Zeitung devotes two columns to a review of America's first war year. Beginning with the alleged reasons for America's intervention in the war, the paper asserts that this was largely due to fear of Germany and German world supremacy.

Although America loves to cloak her policy in rhetorical phrases such as "making the world safe for democracy," the paper says, "this phrase envelops two ideas—one being imperialistic with a fear of Germany in Central and South America, East Asia, and the Pacific, and the other being the fear of German militarism. The Zeitung says that America was opposed to the German policy even before the war. The paper admits that the German foreign policy may have had its faults, but says that it is exaggeration to assert that it menaced democracy, and it alleges that the most ardent democrats in America were opposed to the war.

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GOVERNMENT ACTS TO STOP MUNITIONS FIRES

Fire Protection Bureau Established to Inspect Plants Having War Work.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—To minimize the possibilities of fires in munitions plants and all factories engaged on war work, the War Industries Board today created a fire protection section which will maintain a close inspection of all plants engaged on Government work. It will be assisted by the Intelligence Bureaus of the army and navy and all local and district fire inspection services in the country, and where circumstances warrant, it will enlist the aid of the Fire Marshals of the various States and ask the co-operation of insurance underwriters.

There have been many disastrous fires in war factories and grain elevators both before and since the United States entered the war. In the fires millions of dollars' worth of munitions and grains needed by the Government and the Allies were destroyed.

According to a statement issued here yesterday, the Fire Prevention Section is not intended to disturb existing agencies that are performing satisfactory inspection service; the first efforts will be directed to the improvement of conditions in the large number of improvised factories that have been started because of war work. The aid of municipal and State Fire Marshals will be enlisted. An earnest effort will be made to prevent duplication of inspection on the part of either Government or insurance agencies, and also to coordinate all activities of the Government so far as they relate to this work.

The section's Executive Committee consists of the following: W. H. Merrill, Chicago, President of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Chairman; W. E. Mallalieu, New York, General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and Frank L. Pierce, Providence, R. I., President of the "What Cheer," and "Hope" Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

GIVES HIS BLOOD TO PEARY.

Doctor's Sacrifice Starts Admiral on New Lease of Health.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, the noted arctic explorer, after undergoing last Saturday the operation of transfusion of blood, is tonight at his home, greatly increased in strength and rapidly on the way to a full recovery.

The malady which required the operation was pernicious anaemia, which the Admiral's physicians said would steadily reduce his physical strength and lead to death. After experiments with the blood of other subjects, which failed of success, Dr. Frank B. Hartman of the Naval Medical School offered to place himself at the service of the surgeons, and last Saturday a pint of his blood was transfused into the veins of Admiral Peary. The operation was performed at the Georgetown University Hospital by Lieutenant Commander H. F. Strine of the Naval Hospital.

Today the patient was removed to his home, 1,831 Wyoming Avenue, and tonight his attendants said he was resting well and felt vastly improved. He is required to remain in bed to gain rest and strength, but declares he feels well enough to be up and about.

MISS CALDER BETROTHED.

Senator's Daughter to Wed Lieut. Robert C. Lee, U. S. N.

The engagement of Miss Elsie Frances Calder, daughter of United States Senator and Mrs. William M. Calder of 351 First Street, Brooklyn, to Lieutenant Robert Corwin Lee, U. S. N., was announced yesterday by Mrs. Calder at a luncheon held at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn.

Miss Calder is a graduate of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn. Since the beginning of the war she has been one of the most active workers in Brooklyn in supplying men in the army and navy with sweaters and other comforts. Since the first of the year she has been with her family in Washington, D. C., and is now visiting in Brooklyn. She was sponsor for the battleship New York.

Lieutenant Lee is a son of William A. Lee of Blackfoot, Idaho, and was graduated from Annapolis, class of 1910.

WEDS LIEUT. T. C. JESSUP.

Miss Frederika Peterson a Bride in Brick Presbyterian Church.

The wedding of Miss Frederika Peterson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Peterson of 535 Park Avenue, to Lieutenant Theodore Carrington Jessup of the 305th Infantry, Camp Upton, took place at noon yesterday at the Brick Presbyterian Church. As the date of the wedding was decided upon on Monday there was no time for the usual preparation. Only the immediate families were present, and the couple stood under the large satin United States flag of the church during the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill officiated.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a traveling gown of dark blue with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Godfrey Freeman was her only attendant, and Richard Jackson of Ridgefield, Mass., acted as best man.

Herman Asher Marries Miss Sachs.

The marriage of Herman Asher, attorney, and Vice President of the New York City branch of the Welfare Board for Jewish Soldiers and Sailors, and Miss Doris M. Sachs, a daughter of John Sachs of 330 West 102d Street, took place yesterday at 1 o'clock at the Plaza, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El officiating. The immediate relatives only witnessed the ceremony. Mr. Asher is a past President and Treasurer of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, District 1, and Mrs. Asher has been active in the home service of the Red Cross.

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LEAGUE TO CEMENT FRANCE TO AMERICA

Artistic, Literary, and Idealistic Achievements to be Made Common Property.

GROWS OUT OF WAR UNITY

Will Publish Journal in Two Languages and Foster Good-Will and Understanding.

The French League in America, whose officers, founders, and patrons include men high in the political, artistic, social, and financial life of the United States and of France, was launched last night at the home of Otto H. Kahn, 1,100 Fifth Avenue.

The meeting was attended by a large group of men and women interested in strengthening cordial relations between France and the United States. Speeches were made by C. H. Outland, manager of the league; Baroness Francis Wilson Huard, and Lieutenant Adrien de Pachmann, a member of the French High Commission. Robert Casa, a well-known French singer, recently connected with the French Theatre in this city, sang songs of the trenches and of the Latin Quarter.

In all essentials the league, according to Mr. Outland, who explained its objects and purposes, is to partake of a popular movement with active membership placed at $3 a year. It is nonpartisan, nonsectarian and nonpolitical, and is to be national in scope. Branches are to be established all over the country so that every community of persons interested in its objects shall have opportunity to keep in touch with the manifold aspects of French-American activity.

The league will publish a monthly review, whose text will be about two-thirds English and one-third French. The review will record the progress of the French nation in science, literature, and the arts, the movements and tendencies in finance, commerce, and industry and the achievements in education. At the same time the publication will serve as the organ of some of the French-American groups which have been organized for various purposes. It will also be the means of facilitating among Americans, it was said, the study of the French language. Each issue will contain a supplement, dealing wholly with the French language, and suited to the needs of both beginners and of advanced students.

A New Relationship.

After referring to the act of General Pershing in placing the American forces at the disposal of France as "the symbol of a great common effort between the United States and France," Mr. Outland said that the United States and France had entered upon a new relationship.

"Today with the French, on French soil, we are fighting for the same ideals," he added. "We are struggling, together with France, to remove the ulcer which is festering at the heart of the world.

"This new partnership has made imperative an agency which will enable these two nations to know each other well. This is why, in sending to France our men, our money, our supplies to be pooled by them in the great struggle, we must have some agency which will permit a fullness of knowledge and a free interchange of ideas between the these two great peoples are separated by the barrier of language. Among the numerous French-American organizations which have been created, before and since the war, the means for this reciprocal exchange on a large scale has been lacking. It is this great need which the French League in America proposes to fill and what America is doing is of consequence to France and what France is doing is of significance to us, and these things we must know and know increasingly as time goes on.

"Not only are there international problems between us as a result of this immense collaboration, there are also national problems arising in each country whose solution can be aided by the experience of the other. The ideal and practical bonds are becoming innumerable. They are meeting our life at every point. There is not a person here who has not a stake in France. The French League in America is the instrument which will effect this close ideal and practical collaboration.

"As its name implies, the league is not a society whose membership is restricted. It is incorporated as a New York State membership corporation with these objects:

"To promote a thorough comprehension by the people of France and the United States of America of their respective civilizations; to strengthen the bonds of intellectual and moral sympathy, based on their historic traditions and present collaboration; to encourage between these two great democracies a free interchange of ideas, information, and methods in solving their national and international affairs; and in furthering their national ideals; to reveal the practical and artistic genius of these two nations to each other; to encourage the development of closer economic relations between France and the United States, and for these purposes to publish a periodical review as the organ of this corporation, and of other French-American groups, and in general to bring the United States of America and France to a full and sympathetic understanding of one another."

Three Grades of Membership.

The headquarters of the league are at 53 Washington Square. Application for membership may be made in one of the following classes:

Life members, who make a contribution of not less than $1,000 to the objects of the league; active members, who pay an entrance fee of $1 and annual dues of $3, and sustaining members, who make a contribution of not less than $100. Every member will receive the league's monthly review.

The officers are: President—Myron T. Herrick; Vice Presidents—Alexander J. Hemphill, Edmund L. Baylies, and Barrett Wendell; Treasurer—August Belmont; Secretary and General Manager—C. H. Outland; Honorary President—Charles W. Eliot; Honorary Vice President—John H. Finley; Directors—Frederick H. Allen, Edmund H. Baylies, August Belmont, William P. Bonbright, Paul D. Cravath, Samuel W. Fairchild, Alexander J. Hemphill, Myron T. Herrick, Otto H. Kahn, L. F. Loree, C. H. Outland, Morton Prince, William Roscoe Thayer, and George T. Wilson.

Among the Committee of Founders are Chief Justice Edward D. White, Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Robert Bacon, Henry L. Higginson, Clarence H. Mackay, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, M. de Peixotto, Henry S. Prentice, Whitelaw Mills Reid, Charles H. Sabin, J. Mark Baldwin, Thomas Burke, T. De Witt Cuyler, W. Cameron Forbes, Charles H. Grandgent, Mortimer L. Schiff, Charles Steele, Edward Tuck, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., George H. Vincent, and Albert H. Wiggin.

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KING AND QUEEN HOBNOB WITH OUR OFFICERS

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 9.—The King and Queen, who are making a tour of industrial works, spent yesterday at Lincoln.

At one factory they visited the guard of honor, composed of American troops. The King and Queen were evidently much pleased to see them, and two of their officers, Lieutenant P. E. Davant and Lieutenant W. G. T. Pgulson of Philadelphia, had quite a long conversation with the visitors.

"I am very glad, indeed, to see American soldiers in England," said His Majesty, "and a fine stamp of men they are. When I was in France not very long ago I had an opportunity of seeing troops from the United States. They impressed me very much, indeed, with their excellent bearing, and I was told that they were becoming efficient very rapidly.

At another factory Captain Mack of the American Army Insurance Commission was introduced to their Mejesties. Captain Mack, after informing their Majesties that already the members of the United States forces had been insured up to $12,000,000,000, asked the Queen for her autograph. The Queen laughingly responded, and the Captain handed her a fountain pen and a little square of paper.

The Captain's Sergeant offered his back as a writing pad and the Queen, as the centre of a laughing throng, wrote, "Mary, R., 1918." Then the King was asked for his autograph, and immediately above the Queen's signature he wrote, "George, R. I."

In a place where a tank was practicing the King expressed a desire to have a joy ride.

"This is my fourth adventure in a tank," said the King to the naval officer in charge, "and I want you to take me over the most awkward places."

His Majesty entered the tank and was taken over the roughest places the officer could negotiate.

MEN OF 27TH TO GIVE SHOW.

Spartanburg Soldiers Will Act in Musical Comedy Here.

Nearly one hundred soldiers, members of the 27th Division at Spartanburg, which is composed mostly of former New York National Guard Regiments, arrived here yesterday to take part in the musical comedy which the theatrical troupe of the division is staging at the Lexington Avenue Theatre. The soldier actors were under command of Captain Frauchot, Aide de Camp to Major Gen. O'Ryan, and Lieutenant William A. Halloran, Jr., director and producer of the show.

The performance, which is to open tomorrow night, is called "You Know Me, Al." It was written, words and music, by men of the division, played by them, staged and managed by them. The writers were Stanislaw Stenge of the Headquarters Troop, and A. J. Hallahan of the 107th Infantry, formerly the 7th Regiment. The cast of forty-five contains fourteen men who take women's parts. The people cast, in fact, is made up of professional actors, at present serving the Government as members of the 27th Division.

The performance here is to serve two purposes, one to aid recruiting, and the other to raise $15,000, which is to be used to buy a portable theatre which the 27th wants to take to France. "You Know Me, Al," will run for ten days in New York, and will play one matinee in Washington, D. C.

$230,272 GIFT TO ITALY.

Red Cross Provides Funds to Buy Surgical Supplies.

Authority to purchase surgical instruments and surgical supplies to the amount of $230,272 for shipment to the Red Cross Commission for Italy has been given by the War Council of the American Red Cross, according to an announcement yesterday. This authorization is made at the request of Robert Perkins, Commissioner to Italy.

The following letter from Signor Alfieri, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Emergency Commission that was dispatched to France last Fall has just been received here. It reads:

"Now that the permanent commission for Italy of the American Red Cross, completely organized, is showing its great value and splendid material and moral effect in aid of the war which Italy is fighting for common justice, it is very agreeable to me to send my thanks to those who contributed to the laying of the foundation for the work.

"To you who were directors of the emergency commission for Italy I am glad to express these sentiments in the name of the army which has had and still receives so much material and moral assistance from the American Red Cross."

ZIONIST UNIT PREPARES.

Medical Organization of 40 Members to Go to Palestine.

The American Zionist Medical Unit, with a personnel of forty members, is making ready to leave New York shortly for Palestine. The unit will cooperate with the Jewish Administrative Commission which is laying the foundations for the future Jewish State. The unit is being equipped by the Women's Branch of the Zionist movement at a cost of $250,000 to cover its first year's operations.

Besides a general director and a medical director, the membership of the unit will be made up of fifteen physicians, fifteen nurses, a sanitarium, two mechanics, two pharmacists, and a dental staff. The physicians include specialists in surgery, eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. A hospital in Jerusalem has already been placed at the disposal of the unit, and the staff will be amplified from among the physicians living in Palestine.

In addition to the hospital in Jerusalem, the unit plans to open a dispensary, a school of nursing and several floating hospitals. It is carrying with it $40,000 worth of medical supplies and a complete equipment of surgical, dental and radiograph instruments.

Dr. Colin Luke Begg Marries.

Dr. Colin Luke Begg, a professor at the Post-Graduate Hospital, of 121 East Seventeenth Street, and Miss Susanne Confère of New Orleans and New York, a miniature painter, were married yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the University Place Presbyterian Church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander. Alexander L. W. Begg, a brother, was his best man and Miss Christina Begg, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. Dr. Begg belongs to various medical societies and was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1898.

Armed River Pirates Capture Tug.

The tug Meta did not get up steam yesterday morning, and when her owner, Captain Daniel McCarren of 31 South Street, went aboard at the foot of Essex Street, Jersey City, he found Michael O'Donnell, the engineer, locked in the bunk room. O'Donnell said that at 10 o'clock Monday evening six men with caps drawn over their faces entered the cabin with drawn revolvers, hustled him into the bunk room and in a few minutes started the Meta upstream. They had the tug away until 3 o'clock and made four stops. Acting Chief of Police Richard Battersby of Jersey City says the boat was in the hands of a gang of river pirates who had undoubtedly made stops to steal and had got away with their booty.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION GAINS, OFFICIALS SAY

Mistakes Conceded, But War Department Sees No Reason for Discouragement.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There is no reason for discouragement over the American aviation program, according to officials responsible for the completion of the aircraft and the training of flyers needed by General Pershing. This, it was learned today authoritatively, is the feeling of War Department heads, notwithstanding the fact that they apparently are contemplating an early reorganization of the Government's aircraft production machinery.

Failures and mistakes are conceded, but disregarding overoptimism in estimates of a few months ago officials are not discouraged over the vital question of whether planes sufficient for the needs of the forces in France are to be forthcoming. There were intimations today that a recasting of estimates, together with the actual output of the factories within the last few days, had shown that a part of the delay in the program has been made up.

Rumors have been current for some time that a general shakeup of the aviation organization was in prospect. It was said authoritatively today, however, that no steps would be taken until the preliminary report of the special investigating committee, headed by H. Snowden Marshall of New York, was in hand. This report was called for by Acting Secretary Crowell in advance of the full report of the committee and will deal with organization questions almost entirely.

COLLECTOR EDWARDS HOST.

To Give Reception and Dance to Employes of His Office.

Collector of Internal Revenue Edwards of the Second, or Wall Street, District announced yesterday that he would be the host at a patriotic rally, reception, and dance to be tendered to the several hundred young men and women employes of his office. The affair, which will take place Friday evening in the assembly room of the Hotel Ansonia, is given by the Collector in appreciation of the work just completed of collecting income tax returns which are expected to net the Government $500,000,000. Mr. Edwards announced that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and many other Treasury Department officials would be present. Patrick Francis Murphy, who is to be one of the speakers, is relied upon by the Collector to make the employes laugh. "When Mr. Murphy talks," the Collector said last night, "the Government employes will have a chance to have a real laugh, for they have not had one in weeks, because they have been working night and day on income tax returns."

Yesterday Collector Edwards completed his first year as head of the Second District, the most important in point of revenue collections in the entire country. During the administrations of Mayors McClellan and Gaynor, Mr. Edwards was Commissioner of Accounts for the city. Many floral tributes from employes and friends adorned the Collector's office yesterday. Later in the day they were sent to the city's hospitals.

CHARLES F. SISE DEAD.

President of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada Served in Confederate Navy.

MONTREAL, April 9.—Charles Fleetwood Sise, President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, who served as an officer on a Confederate privateer, the Alabama, during the civil war, died at his home here today from pneumonia.

Mr. Sise, one of Canada's foremost business men, was brought up in the South near the estate of Jefferson Davis, later President of the Southern Confederacy. During the American civil war he was sent to England by Davis as a special messenger with funds for the construction of the Confederate commerce destroyer on which he later served as an officer.

The Union ship Kearsarge sank the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864. Captain Ralph Summer, Mr. Sise, and others were taken prisoners, and after the war made their way home.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE H. DORLAND, a merchant miller of Blairstown, N. J., for twenty years, is dead at his home in Flanders, N. J.

Mrs. AURALIE MARCHAND LAJOIE, 104 years old, died yesterday at her home in Salem, Mass., leaving 127 descendants.

JOSEPH HANRIHAN, a contractor in tunnel building, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Chicago. He was 55 years old.

JOHN W. SMYTH, once the owner of famous race horses, died on Monday at his home, 372 Lexington Avenue. He was 62 years old.

MORTIMER ENNIS, an insurance broker with offices at 95 William Street, died yesterday at the Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J. He was 68 years old.

Captain WILLIAM MASTERS EVE, 74 years old, a retired master of sailing vessels, died at his home, 576 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. MARY M. STURGIS, widow of Aaron Sturgis, a resident of East Orange, N. J., for many years, died at her home there yesterday in her ninety-fourth year.

WILLIS BRUCE DOWD, a charter member of the New York County Lawyers' Association, died yesterday at his home in this city. He was born Dec. 4, 1861.

Mrs. FANNIE ESTELLE WALKER, 52 years old, wife of Charles E. Walker, a Brooklyn undertaker, died at her home, 139 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday from heart disease.

VAN ORDEN OVERBAUGH, a cousin of the late Admiral Dewey, died on Sunday at the home of a daughter, Mrs. W. J. Taunt, 27 West 125th Street. He was born at Catskill, N. Y., in 1844.

Mrs. MARIA LOTT SCHENCK, widow of John T. Schenck, who was a member of the well-known Schenck family of Flatbush, died on Monday at the home of her son in Milford, N. J. She was in her eightieth year.

Mrs. SUSAN PERRY CROOKS, wife of Charles H. Crooks, who is Superintendent of the Lloyd Brazilian Steamship Line, died on Monday at her home, 8,644 Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, in her thirty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY J. MADDEN, wife of John Madden and the mother of John, Austin, and Royal Madden, who are members of the 100th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., at Spartanburg, S. C., died on Monday at her home, 89 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM K. SEMPLE, newspaperman and theatrical press representative of this city and Washington, died yesterday in the Providence Hospital, Washington, from heart disease. He was one of the oldest members of the Friars' Club of this city.

JOHN JOSEPH WERRING, formerly the Porto Rican representative of P. K. Wilson & Son of Manhattan, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 900 Sixth Street, South Brooklyn. He was 50 years old, and belonged to Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, and the Aldine Club.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH MAYNARD, widow of George W. Maynard, who was formerly Treasurer of the Home Title and Insurance Company of Brooklyn, died in St. John's Hospital on Monday after an operation. She was born in Brooklyn sixty-four years ago.

Mrs. SARAH O'BRIEN SHEA, wife of former Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea and long active in church and charitable work in Brooklyn, died yesterday at her residence, 278 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-seventh year. Mrs. Shea was a daughter of the late Thomas O'Brien.

CHARLES S. SEWARD, a pioneer dry goods merchant in the Eastern District, died on Monday at his home, 574 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. Mr. Seward was a native of England. He first went into the dry goods business with his brother, and then for forty years had a place of his own in Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LILLIAN L. GALITZKA, wife of A. Sidney Galitzka, a lawyer of Brooklyn and herself a member of the bar of that borough, died in Oklahoma City on Saturday while on a tour. Mrs. Galitzka was a daughter of former Justice Alexander S. Rosenthal, and was graduated from the Normal College and the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University. Her home was in Sea Gate, L. I.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LOCKARD.—To J. Franklyn and Mrs. Grace M. Lockard, (nee Lawrence,) a daughter, Joan Nadine, on April 7, at 334 St. Nicholas Av.

Engaged.

BECKER—BERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Berman of 108 McKibben St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Anna, to Mr. Maurice Becker of the same address.

SONKIND—GITTLER.—Miss Frances Gittler to Harold Sonkind.

Married.

ASHER—SACHS.—On April 9, at the Hotel Plaza, Doris M. Sachs, daughter of Mr. John Sachs, to Herman Asher, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman.

BEGG—CONFERE.—At University Place Presbyterian Chapel, University Place, 10th St., New York City, April 9, 1918, Colin Luke Begg, M. D., to Miss Susanne B. Confere.

CURRY—PARSONS.—Mary Elizabeth Curry to Lieutenant Charles Parsons, April 6, at Kansas City, Mo.

JESSUP—PETERSON.—On Tuesday, April 9, at noon, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. William P. Merrill, D. D., Frederika, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Peterson, to Theodore Carrington Jessup, First Lieutenant Co. C, 305th Infantry.

MACLEVY—LITTAUER.—April 6, Clarice Littauer to Dr. Maclevy.

Died.

BLACKWELL.—On April 9, Eliza Agnes Blackwell. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOLENDER.—Charity Lodge, No. 737, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend the Masonic services of our late brother, P. H. Bolender, at 378 Chauncey St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 10, 8 P. M.
CHARLES A. HILLIG, Master.
JOHN J. FARBRIDGE, Secretary.

BLUME.—Minnie, on April 9. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Frank E. Campbell's. Time later.

BRUCKBAUER.—Funeral services of John L. Bruckbauer at 911 8th Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 10, 8 P. M.

COLLINS.—Passed away on April 7, 1918, after a short illness of pneumonia, Arthur Collins, beloved husband of Cornelia Skinkeie, in the 68th year of his age, at his late residence, 460 Marlborough Road, Yonkers. Funeral private.

COOPER.—At Emporia, Kan., on Thursday, April 4, 1918, Amanda Dowing Cooper, mother of Mrs. George L. Kline. Funeral service on Wednesday, April 10, 10:30 A. M., at Woodlawn Cemetery.

COUGHLAN.—Elizabeth A., on April 9, at her home, 16 Forley St., Elmhurst, L. I. Funeral Friday, April 12, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Bartholomew's Church, Elmhurst.

DENNIS.—On April 8, Florence A. Dennis, beloved mother of Nelson C. Dennis, in her 59th year. Funeral services Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at her late residence, 450 West 147th St. Funeral private.

DICK.—At White Plains, N. Y., April 9, 1918, Lucie J., widow of William S. Dick. Funeral services private at the residence of her son, William M. Dick, 16 Waller Av., White Plains, N. Y., Thursday, April 11, 3:30 P. M.

D'OLIER.—On Monday, April 8, at Burlington, N. J., Annie Woolman D'Olier, wife of William D'Olier. Funeral services Wednesday afternoon, 4 o'clock, St. Mary's Church, Burlington.

DOWD.—In New York City, on April 9, 1918. Willis Bruce Dowd, in his 50th year. Interment Charlotte, N. C. North Carolina papers please copy.

ENNIS.—At Montclair, N. J., April 9, 1918, Mortimer J. Ennis, aged 68 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FACKNER.—Henry, at his residence, Port Richmond, S. I., on April 9, in his 58th year, husband of Kate Norton Thompson. Service strictly private. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

FELSENTHAL.—Emma, April 8, aged 71 years, beloved wife of M. Felsenthal and mother of Mrs. Wolf, Minnie F. Rosenberger, Hattie F. Woolf, Estelle F. Cohen, and Ben Felsenthal. Funeral at 1 P. M., Wednesday, from her late residence, 1 West 92d St. Please omit flowers.

FITZPATRICK.—April 9, Bridget Fitzpatrick, widow of James. Funeral Thursday from Funeral Parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Avenue and 65th Street. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church at 10 o'clock.

FITZSIMMONS.—Patrick, at his residence, 66 West 53d St., April 9. Notice of funeral hereafter. Connecticut papers please copy.

FRANK.—On Tuesday, April 9, 1918, Ivan, beloved husband of Hilda Frank and father of Mrs. Sig. Lang Newman and Lawrence Frank. Funeral from his late residence, 176 West 87th St., Thursday, April 11, at 9:30 A. M.

FRY.—Killed on duty in France on April 2, 1918, Captain Charles A. Fry, British Army, beloved husband of Elsie M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Sinclair Morse, of Englewood, N. J., and brother of Mrs. William H. MacIntyre of New York City. Philadelphia papers please copy.

FULLER.—On April 8, Seymour Keyes Fuller, Jr., aged 8 months, son of Seymour Keyes Fuller and Edna Eldredge Fuller, age 10 years. Funeral private Wednesday, April 10.

GILCHRIST.—At Newark, N. J., on April 8, Fredricka Beardsley, widow of Robert Gilchrist. Funeral services at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, April 10, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John W. Howell, 211 Balentine Parkway, Newark, N. J.

GILCHRIST.—The New York State Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, announce with sorrow the loss of Mrs. Fredericka Beardsley, widow of Robert Gilchrist, late Attorney General of the State of New Jersey.
Mrs. C. D. WARD, President.
Mrs. J. S. BRADLEY,
Recording Secretary.

GOING.—On April 8, 452 Riverside Drive, New York City, on Sunday, April 7, 1918, Frederick Russell Going. Funeral services Wednesday at 2 P. M. at his late residence. Interment private. Lowell (Mass.) papers please copy.

HAM.—April 9, at her residence, 830 West End Av., Mary Emma, (nee Doughty,) wife of John G. Ham. Notice of funeral later.

HAY.—At Englewood, N. J., April 9, 1918, Frank Platt, infant son of C. Cordlandt and Clara Deming Hay. Funeral services at their home Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

HAZARD.—The funeral service of the late R. G. Hazard will be held in Peace Dale, R. I., at the Village Church, at 3:30 P. M. on Saturday, April 13.

HEARNE.—Lillie Lee. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Wednesday, 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen.

HENWOOD.—William H., beloved father of Mrs. Charles Wolfe and Mrs. George F. Carroll; comrade of W. S. Hancock Post, 259 G. A. R. Funeral services Thursday, April 11, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 147 West 10th St. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen.

HORGAN.—On Tuesday, April 9, Mary, beloved mother of Sister Anna Gerard, James A., Mary F., and Katherine U. Funeral from her late residence, 547 68th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 13, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Angels, 45th Av. and 74th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. Kindly omit flowers.

HONE.—At North Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 6, 1918, Emma Atwood, wife of the late Phillip Hone, aged 70 years. Services at her late residence, Mountain Boulevard, North Plainfield, on Wednesday morning, April 10, at 11 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOPPER.—On Monday, April 8, Thomas Banta Hopper, M. D. Funeral from his late residence, 317 Arlington Av., Jersey City, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

HUBER.—On April 9, suddenly, Caroline, beloved mother of W. Dorotheа Huber, at her residence, 386 Lexington Av. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Thursday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock. Interment Kensico.

HURLBUT.—On Tuesday, April 9, 1918, Fanny T. Hurlbut of Nyack, N. Y., daughter of the late Francis Tillou. Funeral private.

HURRELL.—On Sunday, April 7, at her late residence, 590 West 174th St., Mary A., beloved sister of Kate A. Walsh. Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Incarnation.

JACKSON.—On April 8th, in his 57th year, George J., beloved husband of Minnie B. Jackson and father of Gerard L. Jackson. Funeral services will be held at All Angels Church, West End Av. and 81st St., Wednesday afternoon, April 10th, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

JACOCKS.—On April 9, George Milton, in his 77th year, at his residence, 230 Central Park South. Funeral private.

JACKSON.—Members of the Masters and Past Masters' Association of the 6th Masonic District are requested to attend the funeral service of our esteemed brother, R. W. George J. Jackson, Deputy Grand Master, at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Wednesday, 1:30 P. M.
WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, President.
B. D. BRANCH, Secretary.

JACKSON.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M.—Brethren: With deep regret we announce the death of R. W. Brother George J. Jackson. You are requested to attend his funeral services Wednesday, April 10, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av.
ARTHUR M. JACOBUS, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

JACKSON.—Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., State of New York: It is with the most profound sorrow announcement is made of the passing away of our beloved brother, R. W. George J. Jackson, Deputy Grand Master. The officers and permanent members, committees, and representatives of other Grand L

YANKEES MAKE IT SEVEN OUT OF EIGHT GAMES IN INTER-LEAGUE SERIES WITH BRAVES

BODIE SCORES RUN THAT BEATS BRAVES

New Outfielder Walks, Steals Second, and Makes Only Tally of Contest on Peck's Hit.

MONROE AND McGRAW PITCH

Despite the Frigid Weather, Young Twirlers Hold Boston In Check Throughout Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 9.—The Yankees and Braves encountered another brand of disagreeable weather today, when they performed before 3,000 soldiers from Camp Greene, the temperature hovering not far above the freezing point. Despite the handicap of playing in sweaters, the game was well pitched and fielded, and the Yankees won by a score of 1 to 0 by getting the better breaks.

The Braves should have captured this contest by a one-sided score, as they combed Monroe and McGraw for three doubles and four singles, while Oldm and Murray held the American Leaguers to three widely scattered singles. The one and only run of the game was not shoved across the plate until the last half of the eighth inning, and it was in the nature of a gift. Bodie scored it after drawing a base on balls.

The Braves had ten runners left on base, and one man caught at the plate. They messed up an opportunity to score in the fifth when Wickland doubled with Massey on second base. Massey for some unknown reason stopped at third base. Wickland overran second base, and the play finally ended with Pratt throwing Massey out at the plate.

The Braves made six of their hits off Monroe in the first five innings. An infield hit by Henry in the ninth was the only safe drve off McGraw.

Murray, a right-hander who had not previously appeared in the series, twirled the last two innings for Boston. After Baker fouled out in the eighth Bodie walked and stole. Smith partly stopped Peckinpaugh's hard drive, but Massey was unable to retrieve the ball in time to cut off the run. Peck then stole second and Hannah also walked and stole, but both were left on base.

A fielding feature was Gilhooley's retirement of Konetchy at first base after the Boston man had made a clean hit to right field.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	0	0	0	2	Massey,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Miller,rf	0	0	0	1	0	Powell,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	0	5	Wickland,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	15	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	12	0
Baker,3b	3	0	1	2	4	Smith,3b	4	0	2	1	1
Bodie,lf	2	1	0	2	0	Rawlings,ss	3	0	0	2	7
Pckinpgh,ss	3	0	1	0	1	Conway,2b	1	0	0	1	0
Hannah,c	3	0	1	7	3	Henry,c	4	0	1	8	3
Monroe,p	1	0	0	0	7	Crum,p	2	0	0	0	2
McGraw,p	2	0	0	0	0	Murray,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aBailey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	1	3	27	20	Kelly	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	0	7	24	13

a Batted for Crum in seventh inning.
b Batted for Murray in ninth inning.
Errors—Pratt, Peckinpaugh.

New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Wickland, (2,) Powell. Sacrifice hits—Powell, Rawlings. Stolen bases—Bodie, Peckinpaugh, Hannah. Double plays—Crum, Rawlings, and Konetchy. Bases on balls—Off Crum, 1; Murray, 2; Monroe, 2; McGraw, 2. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 10. Hits—Off Monroe, 6 in 5 innings; McGraw, 1 in 4; Crum, 2 in 6; Murray, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Monroe, 1; McGraw, 2; Crum, 2; Murray, 2. Wild pitch—Murray. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—McBride and Corcoran.

SETTLE SUIT FOR $5,400.

Pratt and Lavan Got 10 Per Cent. of Claim Against Ball.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Derrill Pratt and John Lavan, former members of the St. Louis Americans, who compromised their $50,000 damage suits against Phil Ball, President of the St. Louis club, received $5,400 in settlement, according to information obtained here today.

Ball today said that the settlement did not cost him a cent, and sporting men concluded from this statement that the American League had footed the bill.

PROTEST BY TORONTO CLUB

Charges That Kansas City Has Signed Two of Its Players.

TORONTO, April 9.—Tampering with players of the Toronto team of the old International League is alleged in a formal protest which J. J. McCaffery, President of the Toronto Club, has filed with the National Baseball Commission against the Kansas City team of the American Association. McCaffery contends that Manager Ganzel of Kansas City made overtures to J. Schultz, outfielder, and Louis LaLonge, catcher, Toronto players, several weeks before the International League was reconstructed. The two players are reported to have been signed by Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, April 9.—Officials of the Kansas City Club of the American Association expressed surprise today when informed of the protest of President J. J. McCaffery, and declared that their understanding was all International League players had been bulletined as "free agents" two weeks ago.

N.Y.U. SEASON OPENS TODAY

Baseball Team Will Get Into Action Against Stevens.

The New York University baseball team will open the season with a game against the Stevens Institute at Ohio Field this afternoon. Owing to the weather conditions the practice yesterday was confined to the gymnasium, where Coach Kellogg put the squad through a slight warming-up, so as to keep the men in condition.

Since the Easter holidays the squad has been increased from fifteen to twenty members. The probable line-up against Stevens is: Sulzer, pitcher; Draffen, catcher; Egan, first base; Tetelman, second base; Esquirol, shortstop; Klaess, third base; Loew, left field; Connell, centre field; Mogilesky, right field.

The schedule for the season is as follows:

April 10—Stevens, at home; 13—Rutgers, at home; 20—Union, at home; 24—Columbia, at South Field; 27—Haverford, at Haverford. May 1—Pelham Naval Reserves, at Pelham; 4—Stevens, at Hoboken; 8—Swarthmore, at Swarthmore; 13—U. S. N. Y., at home; 18—Union, at Schenectady; 25—Wesleyan, at Middletown; 25—Pelham Naval Reserves, at home.

OTHER EXHIBITION GAMES.

AT FORT SMITH, ARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit Americans	15	22	4
Cincinnati Nationals	9	13	3

Batteries—Jones, Hall, and Yelle; Schneider and Wingo.

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Chicago Nationals	7	15	2
Houston, (Texas League)	4	10	0

Batteries—Hendrix, Walker, and Daly; Martin and Noyes.

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

Philadelphia Nationals	5	12	2
Washington Americans	2	8	2

Batteries—Oeschger, Mayer, and Adams; Johnson, Ayers, Yingling, and Ainsmith, Charrity.

ROBINS WIN THIRD IN ROW.

Coombs Helps Bewilder Red Sox by 3 to 1 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 9.—The Robins won their third straight game from the Red Sox today when they took a seven-inning affair by the score of 3 to 1. Jack Coombs and Dick McCabe were the pitchers. The weather was very unfavorable. A cold, raw wind swept over the diamond. The game was played in thirty-five minutes.

Coombs allowed only three hits, while the Brooklyns secured six. Robbie's men scored their first run in the opening inning on a double by Olson, a sacrifice and an out. The Red Sox tied the score in the fourth, but Brooklyn took the lead again in their turn at bat in the same inning, when Hi Myers hit to deep right for a home run. The National Leaguers scored again in the fifth on Krueger's triple and a sacrifice fly.

The teams play the last game of the series tomorrow at Chattanooga. After the game the two clubs start for their respective homes. Brooklyn will reach New York Friday morning and the Red Sox will arrive at Boston the same afternoon.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Olsen,ss	3	1	2	2	1	Hooper,rf	3	0	0	2	0
O'Mara,3b	2	0	0	1	0	Shean,2b	3	1	0	3	2
Daubert,1b	3	0	1	4	0	Smith,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Myers,cf	3	1	2	3	0	Whiteman,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Mitchell,rf	3	0	0	2	0	McInnis,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Schmandt,2b	3	0	0	2	4	Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	0	5	0
O'Rourke,lf	2	0	1	4	0	Thomas,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Krueger,c	2	1	1	3	0	Agnew,c	3	0	0	4	1
Coombs,p	1	0	0	0	1	McCabe,w	2	0	0	0	1
Total	22	3	5	25	6	Total	24	1	3	18	5

Error—Schmandt.

Brooklyn	1 0 0 1 1 0 ..—3
Boston	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Olson, Daubert, O'Rourke. Three-base hit—Krueger. Home run—Myers. Sacrifice hit—O'Mara. Sacrifice flies—McInnis, Coombs. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 3. First base on error—Boston. Struck out—By Coombs, 2; McCabe, 1. Time—55 minutes. Umpires—Hart and Klem.

ALL SMILES TAKES PURSE.

Wins First Liberty Loan Race Over Bowie Course.

BOWIE, Md., April 9.—E. T. Zollicoffer's veteran campaigner, All Smiles, took the first Liberty Loan event of the Bowie season here today, when he distanced his field in the fourth race on the card. Running in the heavy going seemed just to the liking of All Smiles, for he opened up a big gap after half the distance had been covered, and won as he pleased from such good performers as Graphic, Woodward, Obulus, and Irregular. The latter two, somewhat favored by past performances, seemed unusually backward in the going.

T. Clyde's Dunedin surprised the talent in the first race for the babies of the track by defeating both Sid C. Keener and John Powers, two fancied to have it their own way.

As a general rule the popular favorite responded, the only other exception being Genevieve B. in the second race, which was more than 12 to 1.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-olds, selling, purse $600, four furlongs. Dunedin, 110 pounds, (Troxler,) $15.30, $5.40, $3.30, won; Sid C. Keener, 108, (Willis,) $3.50, $2.30, second; John Powers, 114, (M. Rowan,) $2.80, third. Time—0:51 4-5. Caljer, We Win, and Callao also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, purse $600, claiming, six furlongs. Genevieve B., 105 pounds, (Doyle,) $26.40, $11.40, $5.40, won; Poor Butterfly, 103, (Ericson,) $14, $5.90, second; Sam Pickett, 108, (Mooney,) $3.10, third. Time—1:17 1-5. Ormiss, Miss Burgomaster, Frozen Glen, Senator Broderick, and Rough Weather also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, purse $600, five and a half furlongs. Dr. Campbell, 111 pounds, (Mergler,) $11.20, $5.80, $4.80, won; Viley, 115, (Rice,) $26, $15.70, second; Scarpia 2d, 113, (Doyle,) $8.10, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Interrex, Sorcerer 2d, Stalwart Van, Anita, Owaga, Refugee, C. M. Johnson, Miss Girl, and Carbido also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Liberty Bond, for 3-year-olds and upward, purse $800, one mile. All Smiles, 118 pounds, (Rice,) $9.60, $4.80, $3.50, won; Graphic, 105, (McAtee,) $5.60, $3.90, second; Woodward, 112, (Hopkins,) $2.70, third. Time—1:44 2-5. Obolus and Irregular also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, foaled in Canada, claiming, purse $800, one mile and seventy yards. Silk Bird, 110 pounds, (Kummer,) $3.50, $2.80, $2.30, won; Red Post, 113, (Larg,) $9.50, $4.90, second; Garish Sun, 107, (Rodriguez,) $3, third. Time—1:54. Prince Philsthorpe, Amphion, and Last Spark also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $800, mile and a sixteenth. Spectre, 103 pounds, (McAtee,) $8.30, $3.50, $2.60, won; Impression, 110, (Stirling,) $3.40, $3, second; Brando, 108, (Ericson,) $4.70, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Harwood, Edith Baumann, and Pharaoh also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600, mile and a sixteenth. Flora Finch, 98 pounds, (Rodriguez,) $3.10, $2.80, $2.65, first; Dictarier, 110, (Stalker,) $3.90, $3.70, second; Rhamar, 98, (Mergler,) $3.60, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Muckross, March Court, Working Lad, and Kildare also ran.

Weather raining; track muddy.

SADDLE HORSES ARE SOLD.

Moreland Show Stock Brings $5,745 at Auction.

A consignment of thirteen saddle horses belonging to Robert Moreland of Lexington, Ky., brought $5,745 at auction last night in the show ring at Durland's Riding Academy. This sum was realized chiefly through the spirited bidding which marked the early part of the auction. The first three horses offered on the block brought $2,275, but thereafter no other top-notch sales were recorded.

Katherine Clifford, a chestnut mare of 15½ hands, foaled in 1912 and bred in the purple, was the first offering under the hammer, and after a spirited bidding bee she was knocked down to Mrs. J. Reynolds for $1,050. Next came Julian Grange, a bay gelding, 16 hands, 6 years old, catalogued as a weight carrying show prospect. The highest price of the sale was paid for the gelding, which was finally sold to Miss Clara S. Peck for $1,500. Louise Huff, a bay mare of 15 hands, 5 years old, was the third offering, and was purchased by Martin Beck for $725.

Some of the other horses sold and their prices were: Fagan, bay gelding, 15½ hands, 7 years old, $300, to A. Hauter; Charming Prince, bay gelding, 15½ hands, 5 years old, $375, to George L. Sheaver, and Fairfield, 15½ hands, 7 years old, $650, to Charles E. Butler.

New Bill to Kill Prize Fights.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Prize fighting would be taxed out of existence by a bill introduced today by Representative Blanton of Texas. Each spectator would be required to pay a tax of $25, and 75 per cent. of receipts, exclusive of the $25 tax, would go to the Government.

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GIANTS EARN A TIE IN ABRIDGED GAME

Score Is 7 to 7 in Five-Inning Contest with Cleveland—Demaree Has Bad Day.

Special to The New York Times.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., April 9.—The Giants and Cleveland Americans played to a 7 to 7, five-inning tie game at Camp Shelby today. It was rather a farcical affair, as the Giants were late in arriving, and cut the contest short to catch an early train.

Ground conditions also were very bad, as the outfield was in a hollow. In addition a heavy wind blew volumes of dust into the players' eyes, and at times the outfielders were scarcely visible.

McGraw did not make the trip, but left the team in the care of Captain Fletcher, who got a tie game out of what appeared to be another rout. After Cleveland knocked out six runs in the second inning, it looked like another walkover, but New York recovered and drove in a like number.

Al Demaree pitched the full five innings and did poorly, but no pitcher could show much under such adverse conditions. Coumbe, Cleveland's lone left-hander, steadied, following New York's big inning, and only one man reached base thereafter. Having gone through the first three games of the series without a hit, Heinie Zimmerman got a double in the second inning, which drove in two runs. Tris Speaker was the real batting star today with two doubles and a single. Benny Kauff again hurt his right heel, running out an infield grounder, and was obliged to limp out of the game in the second inning.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	GIANTS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	3	2	2	1	0	Young,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Chapman,ss	2	1	1	2	3	Kauff,cf	2	1	0	2	0
Speaker,cf	3	1	2	1	0	Burns,lf	2	1	1	0	0
Roth,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Wilhoit,cf	1	1	0	1	1
Wbsgans,2b	1	1	0	2	1	Zim'man,3b	2	1	1	2	3
Kav'gh,1b	3	1	0	7	0	Doyle,2b	3	0	1	3	3
Getz,3b	2	1	1	0	0	Fletcher,ss	2	0	1	0	3
Billings,c	3	0	0	1	1	Holke,1b	3	0	0	6	2
Coumbe,p	2	0	0	0	3	McCarthy,c	3	1	1	3	0
						Demaree,p	1	1	0	0	2
Total	21	7	8	15	8	Total	22	7	7	15	11

Errors—Kavanaugh, Getz, Young, Zimmerman.

Cleveland	0 6 0 1 0—7
Giants	1 6 0 0 0—7

Two-base hits—Speaker 2, Chapman, McCarthy, Zimmerman, Fletcher. Double play—Wilhoit and Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Getz, Fletcher. Base on balls—Off Demaree, 3; Coumbe, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cleveland, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Demaree, (Wambsgans.) Struck out—By Demaree, 2; Coumbe, 1. Time of game—1:15. Umpires—Brennan and Schaefer.

LOCAL RIVALS MEET TODAY.

Fordham and Columbia to Play on Maroon Diamond.

Fordham's home baseball season will be ushered in this afternoon when the Columbia and Fordham nines meet in the first game of their annual home-and-home baseball series. Neither team was able to get on the diamond yesterday, but as several games have already been played they are prepared for today's conflict.

Tommy Farrell will likely be on the mound for Columbia, with Dutch Koenig being held in reserve. Jim McQuade, the Fordham veteran, will pitch for the Bronx collegians, and Scanlan will catch.

SOUTHERN GUNNERS LEAD.

Win Amateur Trapshooting Laurels at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 9.—The North and South amateur trapshooting tournament at Pinehurst was won today by the Southern marksmen, the leading trio finishing with a total of 522 out of 600, as against 519 for the three high guns from the North.

The winning team comprised T. T. Todd of Greenwood, S. C., 178; J. Allen, Charlotte, N. C., 173; Charles Nicholls, Charlotte, 171. The leading Northerners were B. V. Covert, Lockport, N. Y., who was high gun for the two days at 180; Jay V. Hall, 171, and Charles T. Crocker, Fitchburg, Mass., 168.

WRESTLERS COME TO TERMS

Signed Contracts of Lewis and Stecher Expected Today.

Arrangements for the proposed wrestling match between Ed (Strangler) Lewis of Lexington, Ky., and Joe Stecher of Nebraska, will probably be completed today. Both grapplers, it is reported, have agreed to terms sent them by wire and the promoters expect to receive the signed agreements today. Then the question of a date for the match at Madison Square Garden will receive attention.

Lewis is now at Del Monte, Cal., resting and occasionally indulging in light gymnasium work. He is reported in good condition and ready to commence active training for the match. Stecher is at his home in Dodge, Neb., awaiting word to come to this city.

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COCHRAN INCREASES LEAD OVER YAMADA

Young Player Beaten in Afternoon Averages 25 in Winning Evening Game.

A series of ups and downs was provided yesterday in the billiard match which Koji Yamada and Welker Cochran are playing at Maurice Daly's Academy, but withall, Cochran succeeded in increasing his advantage of the first day until he is now leading by a total score of 1,200 to 903. There was an equal division of honors in the two games played. Yamada recovered some of his cunning and defeated Cochran in the afternoon struggle by 421 to 300. This advantage, however, was only temporary, for Cochran came forth with a bit of play in the evening game that sent him far ahead of the Nipponese, the score being 300 to 188 in his favor.

In the afternoon game yesterday Cochran slipped back to mediocre billiards. He could not get in stroke, and the counts were for the most part in small figures. It seemed that Cochran was a trifle careless in his work, and this may account for some of the mishaps which beset his path during the game. Repeatedly he slipped up on easy shots which were almost beyond the possibility of being missed. It was not that he was playing them too softly, but rather that he was not taking the care that is always necessary to insure a continuation of a run to high figures.

The evening game found Cochran in better stroke and he gave a touch of interesting balkline play in which there was nestled a count of 138, the highest run that the match has yet brought forth. Several other big clusters contributed to Cochran's victory and Yamada's discouragement. The Japanese secured only 108 points in all and his success in the afternoon was more than nullified. Cochran averaged an even 25, while Yamada fell slightly below 10.

The scores:

Afternoon Game.

Yamada—26 23 41 1 19 0 0 1 5 48 1 38 49 97 4 5 1 43 26. Total, 421. Average, 22 8-19. High runs, 97, 49, and 43.

Cochran—5 11 2 2 0 14 0 6 1 8 2 48 19 79 2 7 80 22 0 16. Total, 300. Average, 15. High runs, 79, 60, and 45.

Evening Game.

Cochran—0 0 0 53 2 2 23 138 17 24 9 81. Total—300. Average—25. High run—138.

Yamada—2 1 0 9 19 38 7 0 15 1 7. Total—108. Average—9 6-11. High run—38.

Total score—Cochran, 1,200; Yamada, 903.

TO HOLD INTERCITY BOUTS.

Boston and New York Boxers Will Compete In Crescent Tourney.

The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn will close its amateur boxing season on April 25 with an intercity tournament between boxers of this city and Boston. Four classes have been listed for competition, and the officials expect that a team of New England Association champions will oppose the title holders of the Metropolitan Association. The weights will be 118, 125, 135, and 145 pounds.

The club's season point trophy, which is awarded annually to the club whose representatives score the greatest number of points in the Crescent A. C. events, will be awarded at the close of the tournament.

A. A. B. A. Tourney Starts.

Play in the first tournament held under the auspices of the newly formed American Amateur Billiard Association began last night, when two matches were contested in the three-cushion event for the Metropolitan championship. In a match at Thum's Academy, N. W. White of Daly's defeated Harry Frisch of Thum's by a score of 40 to 31. Henry Frantzen, representing Doyle's, was the second victor. He defeated J. Cosgrove of the Jefferson Billiard Academy by 40 to 35 in a match at the Jefferson room.

Wilde-Astey Bout Postponed.

Following the receipt of a cablegram from A. H. Taylor, director of the Liverpool Stadium, Liverpool, England, Joe Jacobs, manager of Dave Astey, announced last night that the proposed boxing exhibition between Astey and Jimmy Wilde, the sensational little English flyweight, had been postponed. In the cablegram Director Taylor announced that Wilde's regiment had been summoned to France because of the big drive. This necessitated a postponement until Sept. 2, when Wilde will receive a furlough.

RELAY DRAWINGS ARE HELD

Positions for Colleges in Penn Carnival Announced.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Drawings for positions in the relay races of the University of Pennsylvania on April 26 and 27 were held today. In all 391 teams are represented. Their positions in the races will be as follows:

One-Mile Relay College Championship of America—1, Pennsylvania State; 2, Dartmouth; 3, Pennsylvania; 4, Princeton; 5, Chicago; 6, Cornell; 7, Pittsburgh; 8, Columbia.

Two-Mile Relay—1, Massachusetts Tech; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, Columbia; 4, Michigan; 5, Chicago; 6, Pennsylvania State; 7, Cornell.

Four-Mile Relay—1, Pennsylvania State; 2, Lafayette; 3, Pennsylvania; 4, Massachusetts Tech; 5, Dartmouth; 6, Columbia; 7, Yale; 8, Chicago; 9, Wisconsin; 10, Cornell.

Spring Medley Relay—1, Pittsburgh; 2, Michigan; 3, Pennsylvania; 4, Lafayette; 5, Cornell; 6, Pennsylvania State; 7, Chicago; 8, Princeton.

Distance Medley Relay—1, Pennsylvania; 2, Pennsylvania State; 3, Pittsburgh; 4, Chicago; 5, Cornell; 6, Columbia; 7, Wisconsin; 8, Princeton; 9, Michigan.

Freshman One-Mile Relay Championship—1, Cornell; 2, Pennsylvania State; 3, Dartmouth; 4, Pennsylvania; 5, Princeton; 6, Syracuse; 7, Lafayette.

South Atlantic Relay Championship—1, Johns Hopkins; 2, Georgetown; 3, St. John's of Annapolis; 4, Georgia Tech; 5, Virginia Military.

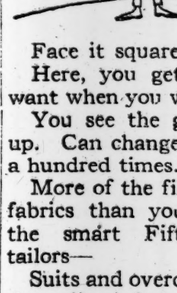
Middle Atlantic—1, Dickinson; 2, Haverford; 3, Lafayette; 4, Stevens; 5, Swarthmore; 6, Lebanon Valley; 7, Franklin and Marshall; 8, New York University; 9, Muhlenberg; 10, Lehigh; 11, Washington and Jefferson; 12, Rutgers.

Preparatory School Championship—1, Exeter; 2, Hill; 3, Mercersburg.

High School Championship—1, Lynn Classical; 2, Newark Central; 3, Washington Central; 4, Baltimore Poly; 5, De Witt Clinton; 6, Philadelphia Northeast; 7, Lynn English.

Secretary for Boxing Commission.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—At a meeting of the New Jersey Boxing Commission today Abram H. Rachlin of Newark was chosen Secretary. Like the Commissioners, he will serve without pay. The commission devoted some time to discussing the proposed regulations governing the sport.



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10-15-17 WARREN STREET

LAGONIA IS BEATEN FOR AMATEUR TITLE

New York Middleweight Loses Close Decision in Feature of National Boxing Show.

BOSTON, April 9.—Martin Burke of New Orleans was the star of the National A. A. U. boxing championships here tonight. Two titles went to him, one in the heavyweight class, when he defeated P. Searle, a soldier from Camp Devens, and the other in the 158-pound class, when he won from Sam Lagonia, New York, on a referee's decision after the judges were unable to agree. This latter bout was the best of the tournament.

The championships were well distributed. New York and Boston gained two championships, New Orleans had one champion, but two titles; Camp Devens and Philadelphia each obtained one title. There were two knockouts in the finals.

The summaries:

Semi-finals.

108-Pound Class.—Joe Wiles, Boston, defeated Dave Kamins, New York; Owen McManus, Pittsburgh, defeated Peter Norton, Boston.

115-Pound Class.—James Tomasulo, New York, defeated James Giblin, Boston, (two rounds.)

125-Pound Class.—James Fruzetti, Brockton, defeated Ray Rodgers, Pittsburgh.

135-Pound Class.—Thomas O'Malley, Philadelphia, defeated Arnold Thornberg, Pittsburgh.

158-Pound Class.—Sam Lagonia, New York, defeated John Newhall, Boston, (one round;) Martin Burke, New Orleans, defeated Frank Garyber, Pittsburgh.

175-Pound Class.—Magloire La Belle, Gardner, defeated James Tully, New York.

Heavyweight Class.—Martin Burke, New Orleans, defeated Magloire La Belle, Gardner; James Tully, New York, defaulted to P. Searle, Camp Devens.

Finals.

108-Pound Class.—Joe Wiles, Boston, defeated Owen McManus, Pittsburgh.

145-Pound Class.—James Sullivan, New York, defeated Val Grunnenwald, Pittsburgh.

158-Pound Class.—Martin Burke, New Orleans, defeated Sam Lagonia, New York, (referee's decision.)

115-Pound Class.—James Tomasulo, New York, knocked out William Daley, Boston, (one round.)

175-Pound Class.—John McMinimen, Camp Devens, knocked out Magloire La Belle, Gardner, (two rounds.)

125-Pound Class.—James Fruzetti, Brockton, defeated Willy Corbett, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (four rounds.)

135-Pound Class.—Thomas O'Malley, Philadelphia, defeated Sam Mosberg, New York.

Heavyweight Class.—Martin Burke, New Orleans, defeated P. Searle, Camp Devens.

Keith Will Lead Lehigh Team.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 9.—Isham Keith of Warrentown, Va., was today elected Captain of the Lehigh University lacrosse team.

Auctions.

By Public Auction Tomorrow & 2 Following Days at 2:30 P. M.
Note:—The Paintings Will Be Sold on Friday Afternoon, Apr. 12, at 3.
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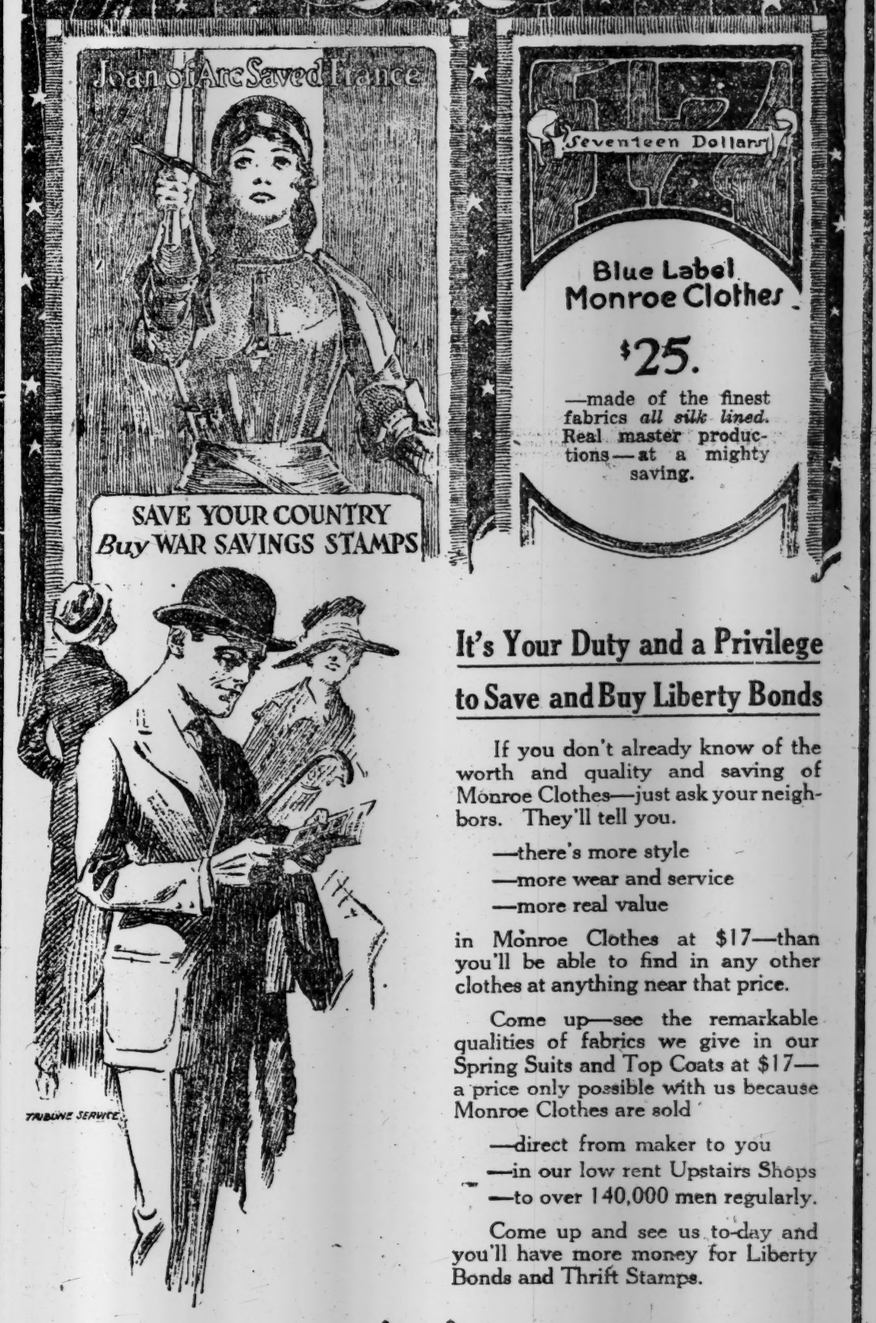
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THE BUSINESS WORLD

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APPAREL Wanted.—High grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gotthelf, Chelsea 4133.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Any of the well-known qualities in staple shades. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 702 Broadway. Spring 6311 or 2.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. H., 50 pieces, spot cash. Funt Bros., 30 W. 15th. 9518 Chelsea.

BROADCLOTH AND POPLINS wanted for cash. H. Gelfond Co., 122 West 27th. Phone.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., spot cash. Alex Horvitz & Son, 41 W. 25th.

BURELLA CLOTH Wanted.—All shades, Pekin blue especially. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

BURELLA CLOTH Wanted. — All shades. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d.

BUTTONS Wanted.—Open for quantity crochet buttons; any size, any style; cash. N 95 Times.

CASHMERES Wanted.—F. & H. No. 8285, all shades; high prices. Greeley 4978.

CHECKS Wanted.—Open for quantity; all wool, shepherd. Schroeder & Co., 53 West 38th.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Open for large quantity navy red, gray, and brown, all makes. Gramercy 6518.

CLOAKINGS AND OVERCOATINGS Wanted.—McKenney's and other ¾ goods. Well, Stuyvesant 4000.

CLOTHS Wanted.—Staples, any quantity; can be sponged; cash. Zipkin, 1,183 Broadway.

CLOTH Wanted.—Black Kurltex; also K344 and 11050. Stuyvesant 4360.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent and exclusive jobber looking at Fall coats every day, 9 to 1; also after 4. 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats, better kinds. Call with samples all week, seventh floor, 32 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Fall line cloth and plush coats, better grade, ladies' and juniors'. 120 West 32th, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Open for jobs, any quantity; left over from last Fall. M. Rosenblum & Sons, 1,133 Broadway. Room 1123.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on children's and misses' Fall coats. Call with samples, mornings only, 9th floor, 30 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade Fall coats and suits. 45 West 25th St., one flight up.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Fall line of children's and girls' coats. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1402, 9 to 2.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Fall lines cloth coats for juniors and children. 1,140 Broadway, Room 1104.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at Fall samples from 9 to 11. 1,383 Broadway, 10th floor; use 36th St. entrance.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Fall lines cloth coats for ladies and juniors. 41 West 21st, 6th floor, Room 602.

COATS Wanted — Jobber will look at Fall line of ladies' coats; 9 to 2. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,402.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples all week, afternoons. 151 West 26th, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking Fall coats; ladies', juniors'. 18 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at pile fabric and cloth coats all week. 40 West 22d St., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall cloth coats. 10th floor, 134 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs spot cash. Fourth floor, 42 W. 27th. Farragut 5164.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Fall coats, 9th floor, 38 West 20th St. /

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing Fall orders, Spring samples. 1st floor, 15 W. 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall coats. 29 West 20th, 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on Fall coats. 45 West 27th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Fall coats. 33 West 29th, 11th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White 9,000, 36 inches. L. Chauser, telephone Gramercy 881.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Voiles, organdies, &c. Call between 11 and 2, F. Newman, 33 East 21st St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Satines, cambrics, khaki duck. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 702 Broadway. Spring 6311 or 2.

COTTON SERGE Wanted.—Pacific 300 or any other make; interested in large quantities. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Telephone Broad 1439.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders infants' 2-6 years white dresses, better grade; bring samples, 9-12, 11th floor, 89 5th Av.

CREPE Wanted.—We are open to buy 1,000 pieces of domestic Georgette crepe. Eclipse Waist Co., 8 West 30th.

DELHI Wanted.—American, also velours, high shades, for cash. Farragut 9872.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will buy for spot cash jobs any quantity of silk and jersey dresses; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 30th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs taffetas, Georgettes, crepe de chines; spot cash. Room 1506, 33 West 42d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing order Summer silk dresses, better kind; show sample after 10. Woifert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES, SUITS Wanted.—A Western jobber looking Fall suits, dresses, jobs. J. B., 40 Times.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Hendels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cotton and Summer silks, by jobber. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs of dresses, spot cash, 35 West 31st St., 3rd floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in silk dresses, 5th floor, 29 West 32d St.

FUR Wanted.—Last year's Blumenthal's or any other make; 3 inch black, Chelsea 9840.

GEORGENES Wanted.—Flesh and white, quantity, for cash. Alpha Waist Co., 29 West 35th St.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—High-priced small plaids or fine checks; spot cash. Big N Dress Company, 15 West 20th St.

KEELEY AND WATSON Wanted.—Style 316 "Cheshire," all colors. Farragut 8851.

MATELAMB Wanted.—Hind and Harrison; quantity; spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., Greeley 2030.

MATELAMB Wanted.—H. & H.; will pay cash for any quantity. Chelsea 9938.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Also peau de cygnes, all colors, any quantity, cash. Klein, 28 East 28th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Alex Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th St.

PLUSH Wanted.—Any; also American lightweight velours and black and navy poplins; quantities at prices. Chelsea 6018.

PLUSH PECO Wanted.—Any quantity; will buy for spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., Greeley 2030.

PLUSH Wanted.—Cotton plush; Collins and Aikman, 172 or 171. M. Green, Farragut 2980.

PLUSH Wanted.—One piece or fifty pieces, cash. Louis Horowitz, Chelsea 1911.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Velour serge 6284, Silvertones, and plushes, spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

POMPOM Wanted, in all colors; willing to pay cash. Harry Rubin, 24 W. 25th.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all colors. Madison Square 3121.

POMPOM Wanted.—American, all shades, for cash. Farragut 9872.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for high luster Susquehanna poplin at a price, all shades. Laurette Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay cash for American 977 tan. Madison Square 1540.

POPLINS Wanted.—All wool, all shades, and all-wool serges, navy, copen, and black; open for large quantities; spot cash. Wolf Mfg. Co. Gramercy 5281.

POPLINS, Serges, Velours wanted for cash G. Marks, 23 East 26th St.

RIBBONS Wanted.—No. 80 and 100 satin, Copenhagen and old rose. Auslander, 160 5th Av.

SATIN Wanted. — Quantities Susquehanna brocaded; also Juilliard's 660 velveteens. Telephone Madison Square 8116.

SERGES Wanted.—Any number of Amoskeag's, Whitman's, Juilliard's, Garfield's, Americans, or other well-known qualities. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 702 Broadway. Spring 6311 or 2.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, dark navy serge, 25 pieces; also 50 pieces U. S. 235, dark navy; spot cash. Big G. Cloak & Suit Co., 32-34 West 20th St. 4571 Chelsea.

SERGES Wanted. — Open for all grades French and mannish; also heavyweight velours and broadcloths. 1,265 Broadway, Room 712.

SERGES Wanted.—We are open for a quantity of 6301's, 7301's, 7014's, 6014's, and 2004's for spot cash. Phone Spring 7730.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 99, 9, 5, American velour 0359, 60, for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th. Farragut 3440.

SERGES Wanted — 7120, 54289, 11433, 0936, 1464; size 28 and size 19 poplins, broadcloth; cash. Madison Square 8098.

SERGES Wanted.—Also velours, broadcloths, trioottines, and Oxfords, in large quantities only. Eagle Textile Co. Farragut 2491.

SERGES Wanted—54289, 7120, 6120, W. F. X., W. F., or any other French serge. H. Pantuch, Gramercy 5143.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity W. F. X. 7120 and 54289, for cash. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289; others for cash. Store; 39 West 21st. Gramercy 440.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 519, also tricotine, navy; spot cash. Madison Square 7816.

SERGES Wanted.—SB.GL., 100 pieces, navy and black for spot cash. Farragut 749.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289; others for cash. Store, 39 West 21st. Gram. 440.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—0936 American, blacks and navy; Dunmore 0360, 0422, 0351. Mad. Sq. 3121.

SERGE Wanted.—11433, 54289, 519, quantity, for spot cash. Madison Square 7816.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 9030, 6284, navy. Jerome Frank & Co., 53 West 23d St.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936, Gilbert 8200. Madison Square 1160.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 54289, 104, 7120, 90610, 06077, K544. Spring 6151.

SERGES Wanted.—S. B. G. L., 87 V. S. L. 1464, 54289, Chelsea 5370.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 0936 navy. Madison Square 1340.

SERGES Wanted.—7301 and 7614, navy only. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4007.

SERGES Wanted.—0936 for cash. Call 251 Gramercy.

SILKS Wanted.—Damaged or tender; must be cheap; any quantity for cash. Phone Chelsea 2674.

SILKS Wanted.—Suitable for men's neckwear; state price. O 9 Times.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk, &c., skirts, with our materials. Inquire 222 6th Av., mornings, 8:30 to 10:30 only.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk skirts, Spring and Fall. Call all week. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SUITS Wanted.—Open to buy 300 Spring suits for cash. 38 West 32d St., Room 1306. Madison Square 1370.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Changeable and plain, suitable for petticoat trade. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—F. & H. style 8057, navy, stone. Telephone Orchard 4482.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—0936 and 104. Farragut 9317.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Two Innovation, Bal., or other good make wardrobe trunks for children's coats; must be in first-class condition. Gramercy 3289.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher Kennedy 1600; any shade or similar quality. Farragut 7616.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweights, Americans preferred; will pay spot cash. The G. B. G. Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for all grades of high-colored Spring velours for cash. Telephone 9030 Farragut.

VELOURS Wanted. — American Woolen Co. 544 or 11050, brown, green. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360, tan, Sammie, copen; spot cash. Gottlieb, 2180 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted. — American, heavyweights; spot cash. Alex Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, in all colors. Hershfield & Co., 164 West 25th St. Farragut 9339.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for light weights, any make and shade, at reasonable prices. Gramercy 1661.

VELOURS Wanted.—All shades; state quality, quantity, and price for cash. Murray Hill 5458.

VELOURS and BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Spot cash. Rubin & Horowitz, 36 West 20th St.

VELOURS Wanted — Heavyweights; also, men's wear serges. Drucks, Gramercy 1529.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—A. D. Juilliard's 200, Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Imported; 36 inch; any quantity. Madison Square 7527.

WAISTS Wanted.—Philadelphia manufacturer of high-priced silk waists is interested in lower-priced silk waists for immediate delivery; also looking at Fall samples. Call 1,210 Broadway, Room 311, April 10 and 11.

WARDROBE TRUNKS Wanted (used).—Suitable for ladies' coats. Farragut 2770.

WHITE GOODS Wanted.—For cash, organdies, voiles, and other plain, white goods. Phone Gramercy 555 or call 46 West 28d St., one flight up.

WOOL PANAMA wanted in the gray or white; quality similar to Whitman 227. Stuyvesant 4564.

WOOLENS Wanted. — All descriptions disposed; service $10 yearly; no commission. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 9396.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open to buy woolens of all description in any quantity. Elias Surut, 670 Broadway. Telephone Spring 9697.

Contracts Wanted.

MILITARY CONTRACTOR.—A modern factory, equipped for various military novelties, looking for sub-manufacturing at very reasonable prices. O 340 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTOR on dresses, with plant of 20 machines, wishes to connect with reliable manufacturer or jobber. Phone Chelsea 4284.

CONTRACTOR on petticoats wants work; can handle 500 dozen weekly. Box 2, 1,563 3d Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BALBRIGGAN KNIT WIPERS.—Remnants, 3,000 pounds, samples ready. Becker, Mad. Sq. 9380.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, F. & H., Juilliard's 110 and 118; reasonable. P. Bernzweig, 1,121 Broadway. Farragut 8946.

CELLULOID sheet materials of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Barclay 3100.

CHAMBRAYS and tissue gingham suitable for wash dresses. Hub Dress Mfg. Co., 99 Madison Av. Call Mr. Cohen 9 to 12.

CHAMBRAY.—2 cases Amoskeag blue, 1 case Dan River blue; immediate delivery. Phone 633 Spring.

CHEVIOTS.—Lawrence 701, three Pekin, three Quaker, three khaki. Henlein & Greenstein, 1393 Broadway. Greeley 5653.

COATINGS.—¾ meltons, 544 valour, botany broadcloth. Riverside Woolen Mills Gramercy 4409.

COATS, 1,250 in stock; must be sold this week at greatly reduced prices; newest assortment of materials, shade, sizes. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND CAPES.—Cloth, $16.50 up; taffetas, satins, Shantungs, charmeuse; jersey silks, $10.75 up; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 23 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Wonderful values in gabardine, poplin, serge, peau de cygne lined; advanced models. Garment Specialty Co., 2 West 33d.

COATS.—Silvertones, all lined with silk foulard lining at $18.50; also coats of other kinds on the rack to close out. L. Noschkes, 87 West 28th St.

COATS.—1,000 infants', children's coats, materials, sergos, silk, Poiret twill; will sell at sacrifice. Malamud & Feigenbaum, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—1,500 infants' and children's coats on racks; serges, silk poplins, wool poplins, and Delhi; ship today. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments at very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 W. 25th.

COATS, 1,000, at reduced prices; large variety, newest styles, cloths and silks. Louis Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS. — Better grade, smartly styled, newly made; immediate delivery; reduced prices. Karp Bros., 45 West 27th.

COATS.—2,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS.—Stouts and regular coats on racks to ship today. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Spring velour and mixtures to close out, cheap. Avery Coat House, 15 East 20th.

COATS, SUITS, splendid values, immediate delivery. W. & S. Kaplow, 38 West 33d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Smart, desirable garments on racks; reasonable prices. Elsen & Sor, 122 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out Spring coats and suits; many styles, desirable shades. I. Frank, 48 West 22d St.

COATS.—Infants' and children's high-grade coats, to close out cheap; fine materials. A. Bender, 27 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs to close out; up-to-the-minute styles. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out; up-to-the-minute styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; immediate delivery. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Big jobs in Spring coats to close out, cheap. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Desirable Spring styles; also jobs. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Fall line ready for the jobbing trade only. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st St.

COATS.—300, closing out; must start Fall line. Schoen-Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS, Suits, all shades, exceptional styles; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Quantity poplin and velour coats, close out. Fit-Best Cloak, 143 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS.—Latest models at close out prices. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Stout sizes only for immediate delivery. Myer-Gans Co., 151 West 26th.

COATS.—Pile fabrics, for jobbing trade. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—300 velours, to close out, cheap. Aero Coat House, 15 East 20th St.

COATS.—Poplin, job, 88.75, close out. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Colored, sizes 2 to 6; sacrifice. Sternberg Bros., 85 West 21st.

COATS.—1,000 coats, to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

COVERT to sell; Walworth, Ethan Allen, and other qualities. Madison Square 7816.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DELHI for sale, all shades. Farragut 2347.

DRESSES AND COATS.—Georgette, taffeta, jersey, and serge dresses; also tricotine, navy serge, velour suits and coats, georgette and satin waists; complete stocks of 6th Av. establishment to cash buyer at a sacrifice; latest styles; no auctioneers. Intervale 6048.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, foulards, and taffetas, $8.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 10 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—1,500 novelty silk dresses, latest creations of this season, to be closed out. Kaufman Bros. & Ruchman, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values, taffetas, crepe de chines, $5.75 to $7.50; also jobs to close out. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES. — Gingham, voile, and taffeta dresses on racks; immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including rose samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton gingham dresses close out at a big sacrifice. S. & G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Jersey, meteors, georgettes, silk, cotton, ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, and serge, to close out at a price. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including samples, at reduction. Weingarten Bros. & Co., 151 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, tafeftas, crepes, to close out; reasonable. Macy Mfg. Co., 16 East 12th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk and Georgette dresses to close out. Cohen & Folowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash, latest styles, close out, cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses, a price. Essanay Dress Co., 14 West 17th.

DRESSES.—To close, desirable styles, silks and serges. Kleva Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses, to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th.

FLANNELS.—10 cases 36-in. Amoskeag, white, blue, pink. Schiff Bros., 471 B'way.

GABARDINE—Garfield 4666; one plum, one black, two taupe, five brown. L. I. Zirinsky, 22 West 32d St. Mad. Square 2607.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic, 40-inch, good quality, all colors in stock; 1,110. 452 4th Av., Room 1206. Madison Square 3047.

GEORGETTES. —40-inch, $1.10, all colors; immed. deliv. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq.

GINGHAMS.—4 cases; Lancaster black staple check, 4 cases Lancaster asstd. checks, 7 to 8 cases World's Zephyrs wide Roman stripe asstd; immediate delivery. Phone 683 Spring.

GINGHAMS, 100 pieces; silk jerseys, 50 pieces; all colors nets, 100 pieces, also 50 pieces taffeta pastel shades at a price. Phone Madison Square 542.

GINGHAMS, plaids, checks; seersuckers, striped; chambrays; also bathrobe cloth, spot delivery. Princess Novelty Co., 156 5th Av.

GINGHAMS. —Plaids, checks, stripes; all widths and qualities. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAMS, cotton, assorted plaids; below market price. Schiff & Kornbluth, 108 West 25th.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids, any quantity, for cash; immediate delivery. Phone Farragut 2420.

GINGHAM for sale. Madison Square 879.

JAP HABUTAI.—4, 5, 6½, Momme, Kaga, below market price. Madison Square 7816.

LACE.—Real Irish Picot lace. Write for special offer. Toumajanian, 200 Fifth Av.

LEATHER BELTS.—Fine 'lot black patent leather; sell cheap. Stuyvesant 4269.

NEARFEAL STRIPS.—2 inches wide, finest quality; will close out at $12 per dozen. Victor, 114 West 27th.

PANAMA.—16 pieces of Cleveland 7798, navy, $1.50. 70 Hester St. Orchard 4123.

PANAMAS.—Whitman's 1305 86-inch half wool. Fred, 3090.

PIQUE.—White, 36 inches, 75 pieces. Repiquable. 244 5th Av. Madison Square 3564.

PLUSH.—Lapinex, 15 pieces, $3.75 net. 30 days. Phone Madison Square 1872.

POMPOM.—Serge and silvertones. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS.—Silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq. 354 4th Av.

POPLINS AND DELHI.—American Woolen Co., all colors. Farragut 257.

POPLINS.—All wool; black only; cheap. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RADIUMS.—Printed 40 in. beautiful designs; $1.55. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RAINCLOTH.—Rubberized, full pieces, to sell cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

RATINES.—Have for sale 150 pieces white and all colors imported cotton ratines and ponges. Phone Farragut 9288.

ROSHANARA CREPE.—Six pieces; colors tan, copen, gray, and beige, at opening price for cash. Farragut 9288.

SERGES.—W. F. X. 4408, 1464; K. S. 594, 907, 54292; K. S. W. 6234, 106, 104, 99, 528, 519, 7120, 6120; S. B. G. L. 1210, 4040; C. S. G. 1855; also poplin 8130, Panama 8139, velours K 544, black. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gramercy 4475 and 4476.

SERGE.—Cotton warp, S. B. G. L., Bachmann 1544-112, 30 inches; Parker Wilder's 4060, 36 inches. Farragut 4464.

SERGES.—Cleveland 7598 navy at 2.71½ cost. Igstaedter, 779 Broadway. Stuyvesant 3284.

SERGES.—11433, navy, 65 pieces, black, 8 pieces, $1.97½ net, cash. Farr. 3088.

SERGE.—For sale, 8200 pieces, 56 inches wide, covered, cheap. Madison Square 7816.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All worsted and part cotton; also khaki cloth for shirting. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d St. Phone Gramercy 2991.

SILVERTONE VELOURS.—American velours, American poplins. Madison Sq. 8574.

SKIRTS. — Several thousand silk skirts to close, fancy stripes and plaids, $2 and up. Laurette Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—All wool, velour, checked and plaid, $2.75. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Black and white; special low price for quantity orders; best quality. Williamsburg 1808.

SKIRTS.—800 novelties; reasonable. New Model Skirt Co., 9 East 18th St.

SOISETTE.—Have 800 pieces white, 36 inch Soisette to sell at 28½ cents net cash. Philadelphia Exchange, 147 No. 12th St., Phila.

SUITS.—Special values, to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Better grade, smart styles, close out. Premier, 16 East 33d St.

SUITS.—300 to close out at $5.90. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 20th.

SUITS.—Close out at big reduction. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th St.

SUITS.—1,000 suits, to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

SUITS.—1,000 serges and poplins, mainly navy; immediate delivery, at a price; also taffeta suits and coats. Williamsburgh Manufacturing Co., 1,133 Broadway, New York City.

SUITS.—Nineteen hundred; prices greatly reduced; fifty different styles; mostly serges and poplins. May Mfg. Company, 34 West 27th St. Farragut 2338.

SUITS of the better grade on the racks; all the newest models for immediate delivery at reduced prices. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS (1,800) at reduced prices; large variety, newest styles, cloths and silks. Louis Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Exceptional assortment of suits to close out at greatly reduced prices. E. Wilensky & Co., 19 West 24th.

SUITS.—Silk and Cloth, Better Grade, for immediate delivery at reduced prices. Chas. S. Pearlstein, 110 West 25th St.

SUITINGS.—Ten thousand yds. ¾ cheap suitings, assorted colors. Call at The Lester Company, 216 Greene St.

SUITS to close out, best selling styles, all colors and sizes. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS AND COATS on the racks for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

SUITS.—100 American wool poplin to close out. Markowitz Bros., 51 West 14th St.

SUITS.—200 serges and silks, close out; sacrifice price. Greenberg, 127 West 25th.

SUITS.—To close out at $8.50. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 11 East 31st St.

SUITS.—Job 100 serge suits to close out at a price. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th.

SUITS.—Better grade suits at closing prices; new models. I. C., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Stout sizes only for immediate delivery. Myer-Gans Co., 151 West 26th.

SWEATERS.—Shetlands, fibres, zephyrs; jobs and full line of novelties; prices hard to beat. Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

TAFFETAS.—Navy, 50 pieces; wash satins, white, flesh; cheap; cash. Farragut 8194.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

VELOURS.—Khaki, tan and gray, at $2.40; poplins, treco, navy and black, at $1.80; gray French serge at $2; men's wear serges, at $2.15; light weight navy, velours, at $2.40 net cash. Madison Square 1519.

VELOURS.—544, black, $5.25; 90610 poplins, navy, $2.40. Madison Square 536.

VIGOREAUX Botany, 11808, —2095 khaki. Farragut 438.

VOILE.—Six cases white. Chelsea 1896.

WASH CLOTHS.—2,000 dozen; delivery ten days. Worth 1791.

WASH LACE.—Five, thousand pieces, to close, cheap; good value. M 98 Times.

WASH SATINS.—36 in., ivory, flesh, $1.05; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WOOLEN and worsted piece goods, off price. Alden Woolen Co., 160 Greene St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted on silk dresses; bring your own samples; large orders given. 55 West 31st, 8th floor.

CONTRACTOR on infants' white coats, to start work at once. C. W., 208 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Contractors wanted to make silk waists, $4 grade; responsible party only. Bring samples. U. S. Mercantile, 141 5th Av.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to take full charge of office, experience cloak and suit manufacturing preferred; state experience, previous and present connections, salary expected; splendid opportunity; give full particulars in application. X 393 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN wanted for silk house, experienced with cloak and dress trade; good opportunity; state salary and references. O 24 Times.

PORTER wanted, intelligent man, wholesale house; must have first-class city references; good pay; chance of advancement. Apply by letter, stating experience, references, and salary. Capable, O 14 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, calling on department stores in the United States, to handle side line; liberal commission; sample fits vest pocket; sells on sight; this is an interesting proposition for live wires. Modello Co., 1,132 Broadway.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Sweater manufacturer; Middle West and West; only A1 men with experience in the line considered; commission. N 153 Times.

SALESMAN.—Silk salesman wanted to call on city retail trade; only those well experienced in the line need apply; commission. N 194 Times.

SALESMAN.—Selling around camps, to carry side line of pennants and pillow tops; commission. Pennant Novelty Co., 332 Broadway.

TWINE SALESMAN.—Experienced twine man for local salesman; fine opportunity for right man; salary. Upson Walton of New York.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Man of 30, married, with number of years' experience selling silks, is open for permanent proposition selling dress or tie silks. E 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with general dress manufacturing experience, wishes connection for inside, and also selling. E 147 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6 per cent. for the best names
Monday.....6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Good Waist Trade.

High-collared and brilliantly colored washable waists in printed organdies are reported to be selling in very satisfactory quantities. Buyers from many parts of the country are said to be in town just now looking for late Spring and Summer merchandise, and they all seem to be well inclined toward waists of the sort mentioned. White organdie in very simplified and neat-looking effects is reported to be coming back strong, and most of the local manufacturers are feeling optimistic over the prospects for a very general trade during the next month or six weeks.

***

Silks Selling at Retail.

The retail trade in this city reports that silks in the popular weaves and colorings have been moving over the counter during the last week or two in very good volume. Any bargains that are offered at reduced prices to stimulate trade do not go without takers very long. And the regular trade is not lagging any, but in many cases is reported to be going ahead of last year's record of sales. Both light and dark foulards in more or less conventional designs are popular, and georgette, chiffons, satins, taffetas and various wash silks are well sought.

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Gray Goods Prices Still Higher.

Gray goods prices went still higher in the local market yesterday, accompanied by some active buying. One of the features was the selling, for May delivery, of 40-inch 2.85-yard sheetings at 31 cents. This is a full cent higher than these goods sold on Monday for shipment through the second half of this year. For shipments running from May to January 38½-inch 64-60s were sold at 18½ cents. For April-May 64-56s in the same width 17½ cents was paid and 18 cents is now asked. Bids of 16 cents for April-May lots of 38½-inch 60-48s brought out few, if any, goods, as the mills were asking a quarter more than that for these positions. Thirty-nine-inch 80 squares sold for delivery through this month and next at 24½ cents, and May-November 39-inch 68-72s brought 20 cents. This is the way print-cloth prices closed:

39-inch, 80-80s	24½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	18½c
39-inch, 72-76s	22½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*18c
39-inch, 68-72s	20c	38½-inch, 60-52s	16½c
39-inch, 56-44s	15½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*16½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	19c	27-inch, 64-60s	13c

*Asked.

***

Very Slight Distinction.

The dividing line between semi-formal and formal evening gowns seems to be growing constantly less and less distinguishable. Many very beautiful and elaborate creations, which, nevertheless, go under the head of semi-formal evening apparel, are being made up with metal trimmings and fabrics, all of which are very much in vogue in the full formal evening attire. Tulle also is extensively used for drapery and trimming on these semi-formal frocks. There is said to be a very considerable demand for this type of garment, which also serves very nicely as a dinner gown.

***

Better Grades of Neckwear Sell.

The neckwear trade in this city is reported to be showing a very keen demand for the better grades of merchandise. In some quarters it is held that the market for the very cheap lines has almost entirely disappeared. Sleeveless guimpes in fine net or in the sheerer silk weaves are very much in demand, and it is said that high collars on these are preferred. In line with the tendency toward stand up collars, stocks, and jabots of the better sort seem to be well sought.

***

Ribbons in Separate Skirts.

One of the outstanding features of the latest creations in separate skirts for street and semi-formal wear is the extensive use of ribbons for trimmings and for draped effects. Ribbons are also being employed for girdles, and it is reported that buyers generally are very well impressed with the new offerings. Orders during the early part of the week, it is said, have been particularly plentiful. Pleated skirts, which give a narrow effect while still allowing ample freedom of movement, seem to be very popular in many sections.

***

Hard Coal Production Larger.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that anthracite production, having recovered from the slump incidental to the Easter holidays, is again on a heavy basis. Receipts at tidewater, which last week reflected the lessened mining activity, are getting back where they were during the second half of March, when the local piers were handling hard coal at the rate of 7,000 cars a week. In the bituminous trade there has been no noticeable improvement, either from the standpoint of the operators or the wholesale distributers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

S. Steinfeld & Co., 43 West Twenty-third Street, have added another floor to their present quarters, making six floors in all now occupied by them in this building.

The J. M. Smyth Merchandise Company of Chicago has discontinued its New York office, formerly at 141 Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.: H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square; Breslin.

ALTOONA—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; Miss Plank, embroideries; 230 5th Av.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark.—Devlin's; C. H. Devlin, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Flanders.

ATLANTA, Ga.—H. Mendel, dry goods, ready-to-wear, wholesale; 1,123 B'way.

ATLANTA—J. Frohsin, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 303 5th Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White Co.; C. F. Swinney, rugs; 23 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; M. M. Kirchenbaum, furs, skirts; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; E. G. Colwill, domestics, dress goods, silks; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE — B. Fleischman, women's, misses' Fall coats; 1,141 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Samet's Specialty Shop; M. Samet, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Milliken, druggist's sundries; 354 4th Av.; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; I. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 East 23d.

BALTIMORE — Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewhaite, men's furn. goods, overalls; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BE

YOUR Government guarantees 4¼% on every dollar you invest in Liberty Bonds and gives you the whole United States as security for the return of your money, 100 cents on the dollar.

Did you ever hear of a better and surer investment plan?

Furthermore, the dollars you invest in Liberty Bonds are used to help our boys to fight; to supply them with guns, ammunition, airplanes and other supplies necessary to win this war.

Look at it this way: You have to pay a premium to have your house and life insured. In Liberty Bonds, Uncle Sam pays you 4¼% interest on the money you lend to insure your country—your safety—your liberty. Is that fair enough?

You would fight to the hilt if you could; then buy to the hilt and let your money fight for you and yours. Be a soldier at home—help win the war—sacrifice something—everything—all. Our boys over there are sacrificing even their lives for you. Will you do your share at home? Don't stop a minute—act at once—an hour's delay has lost many a life.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway, New York

This is one of several advertisements contributed by

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
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to endorse and recommend the purchase of bonds of the Third Liberty Loan.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Transactions on the Stock Exchange Contract to Narrower Volume.

Price changes were again irregular on the New York Stock Exchange and the total sales so small as to indicate almost complete indifference on the part of the public. Here and there the list has been enlivened a little by pool operations, but it is difficult to get customers interested while the outcome of the battle in Picardy remains in doubt. On a turnover of more than 15,000 shares United States Steel moved through a range of ⅝, which about measures the day's net price changes.

The selling of Liberty 4s continues on a scale that can hardly be explained by any of the reasons so far brought forward. Early in yesterday's session the price got down to 93.90, more than two full points under the best price made this year, and within one-fifth of a point of the low record made a few weeks ago. In part the selling of this issue has come from well meaning individuals with a mistaken idea that they are helping the new campaign by releasing funds for use in subscribing to the 4¼s. Selling of this nature has come to light where corporations, unable to increase their indebtedness in order to buy the new issue, have mistakenly thought to help the new campaign by converting bonds on hand into cash.

That such selling, despite the creditable motive back of it, is clearly detrimental to the success of the new offering is plain. For the most part the 4¼s must be taken by those who already hold bonds of the previous issues; in many instances the owners are still making payments on earlier subscriptions. They cannot understand the weakness in the 4s and naturally hesitate to obligate themselves to the full limit of their ability in subscribing for the next issue. As between holding intact an original investment in the 4s and selling to free funds for the 4¼s the greatest service is performed by the investor who clings to the bonds he has.

There were also signs yesterday of liquidation of standard corporation bonds, noticeably those of some of the older railroad issues, for the purpose of accumulating balances to be used in buying the new Government issue. The rise in interest rates on the Government loans has worked a downward readjustment in the securities placed prior to the war.

The Stock Exchange authorities have taken wise precautions with a view to discovering to what extent, if any, Government bonds have been depressed by short selling, and will soon be in possession of information on the strength of which they can act to end such an abuse if it has played a part in the recent decline. It is almost apparent, however, that selling from discreditable motives has not been much of a factor in the situation.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Fear That Man-Power Scheme Will Further Cut Depleted Staffs.

LONDON, April 9.—The stock market maintained a firm undertone today, but fears were expressed that the man-power scheme will further cut down the already depleted staffs in the financial district. British funds were good, especially colonials, while Japanese bonds were firm and some Spanish issues reached record figures on the decline in exchange.

Interest in the other sections was confined to tin mines, in which there was a large business at rising prices.

Money was plentiful and discount rates were easy.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, April 9.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 59 francs for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 85 francs 45 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 5½ | Renewals 5½
Low ..... 3½ | Last 3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 61 to 90 days	4½@4⅝
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	6
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	..
Cables	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	+.00⅛

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7545	$4.7645
5.1826 Paris	5.72⅛	5.70⅝
China—		
Hongkong	75.00	75.25
Peking	113.00	113.25
Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	47.00	47.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.75	36.25
Calcutta	35.75	36.25
5.1826 Italy	8.90	8.85⅝
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	*13.55	13.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.625	34.125
Copenhagen	30.75	31.25
Christiania	31.50	32.00
19.30 Spain	26.00	26.10
South America—		
84.42 Rio	25.22	25.32
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.28	44.38
5.1826 Switzerland	4.28½	4.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅛	$4.70¾	$4.71¾	$4.70¾

*Actual transactions in currency.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $567,955,565; balance, $56,978,776; United States Treasury debit balance, $2,785,041; Federal Reserve credit balance, $25,472,111.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $17.1875@17.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45¼d, unchanged; in New York, 91⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 73½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$3,780,986	$129,809,341
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits tax	19,518,160	121,759,469
Miscellaneous	31,263,237	571,043,445
Miscel. revenue	2,977,869	159,307,130
Total receipts	$57,540,254	$981,919,387
Excess of ord. disbur. over ord. receipts	161,135,819	3,863,268,319
Excess of total disb. over total rects.	198,833,892	324,258,808
Expenditures	218,676,074	4,850,187,707

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Amer. Navigation	1½	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Austin, N. & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 30
Kerr Lake Mining	.25	Q	June 15	June 1
Pitts. Brew. pf.	.25	—	Apr. 30	Apr. 22
C. Warner Co. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Do. 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 25	Mar. 31

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	173,672	732,705	316,999
Year to date	34,523,198	58,790,394	47,173,729

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
12⅞	14	200	Advance Rumely	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
1⅝	1¾	100	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	2	100	Alaska, Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
24	24½	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24⅝	24	24	— 1
92	94½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	+1
75¼	75¾	200	Am. Beet Sugar	75½	75½	75⅛	75⅛	— ¾
163	175	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	163¼	163¼	163	163	—2
41⅞	42⅛	1,700	Am. Can	42	42	41⅞	42	— ⅛
78⅝	70	4,500	Am. Car & Fdry	79⅝	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	—1
12¾	14	100	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
•18	18½	1,200	Am. Ice	19⅛	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅝
44	47½	100	Am. Ice pf	46	46	46	46	—1
53½	54½	100	Am. International	54½	54½	54½	54½	..
81¼	81⅞	100	Am. Linseed	81¾	81¾	81¼	81⅞	— ⅝
71½	73	100	Am. Linseed pf	72	72	72	72	..
62½	62⅝	300	Am. Locomotive	62¼	62½	62¼	62¼	— ¼
8¾	9¼	200	Am. Malting	9	9	9	9	..
47	49	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	— ⅛
91¼	115	100	Am. Shipbuilding	110	110	110	110	+5
77⅜	77½	4,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77¼	77½	76½	77¼	— ¼
104	105	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105	105	105	..
101	101⅜	300	Am. Sugar Ref	101¾	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	— ¼
97¼	97⅜	12,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	95¾	98⅛	95	97⅛	+1¼
100	100½	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	99¾	100½	99¾	100¼	+ ⅛
160	164	100	Am. Tobacco	163½	163¾	163⅜	163½	— ½
51⅞	52	500	Am. Woolen	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	— ¼
94⅛	95	100	Am. Woolen pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
22½	26	100	Am. Writing P. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
64	64½	6,600	Anaconda Copper	64⅛	64⅝	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
83	84	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	83	83	83	83	— ⅝
81⅜	82	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
89⅞	91	100	Atlantic Coast Line	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅞
110	111	900	At., Gulf & West I	110	110½	110	110	— ⅛
75¾	76½	3,200	Baldwin Loco	76½	76½	75¾	76	— ⅛
95	96¾	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	..
51¾	52¼	300	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	— ⅛
53	55	100	Baltimore & O. pf	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
86⅛	89⅝	100	Barrett Co	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
1¼	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
77¼	77¾	1,600	Beth. Steel, class B	77½	77⅝	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
102	102½	200	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	102¾	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	24½	300	Booth Fisheries	24¾	24¾	24	24	— ⅛
39	40	200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	39	39	39	39	—1½
95	101	100	Brown Shoe pf	98	98	98	98	+2
9½	9⅝	200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
42¾	43½	1,000	California Packing	42¾	43½	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅛
42½	44	100	California Pet. pf	43	43	43	43	— ¼
136¼	136½	1,000	Canadian Pacific	136½	136⅝	135⅞	136	—1
39	39½	100	Central Foundry	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
50	51¾	200	Central Foundry pf	51¼	51¾	50⅞	50⅞	—1⅝
63	67	1,400	Central Leather Co	66	66¾	65¾	66¾	+ ⅞
31	31¾	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
82	84½	200	Chandler Motor	82½	82½	82½	82½	..
53½	55¾	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	55½	55⅝	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
6	7	900	Chi. Great Western	6½	6½	6	6	— ⅛
19	20	200	Chi. Great West. pf	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
39½	39¾	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	40¼	40¼	39¼	39½	— ⅛
69½	69¾	3,800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	70¼	70¼	69	69½	—1⅛
55½	57½	100	C., R. I. & P. p.c. pf	55⅛	55⅛	55¼	55½	..
15¾	16	900	Chile Copper	15⅞	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
40⅜	41¾	600	Chino Copper	41⅛	41	41	41	..
30	31	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	31	31	31	31	..
31⅝	31¾	100	Columbia Gas & El	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
36½	36½	2,300	Corn Products Ref	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
95½	97	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	96	96	96	..
62⅝	63	800	Crucible Steel	62½	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	..
28	28½	1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	28	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
79¼	79½	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	79⅜	79⅜	79¼	79¼	— ¼
43	43⅝	15,100	Distillers' Secur	42⅝	44	42⅝	43	..
88	89	200	Dome Mines	89	89	88	88½	— ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	300	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
28½	28½	1,300	Erie 1st pf	27½	28¼	27½	27½	+ ⅜
19⅜	19½	200	Erie 2d pf	19½	19½	18⅝	18½	— ⅝
9½	12	100	Federal Min. & S	9½	9½	9½	9½	—1½
31	32⅜	200	Federal M. & S. pf	30½	31¾	30½	31⅝	+ ⅛
33½	34¼	100	Gaston, W. & W	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
138	139	100	General Electric	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	— ⅛
117	118	3,300	General Motors	117½	117⅝	116½	117⅝	— ⅛
80½	81¾	100	General Motors pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
97	99	200	Goodrich pf	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
88⅜	89½	100	Great Northern pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
27⅛	27⅝	400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
41½	42⅛	300	Greene-Cananea	41⅜	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	..
38⅝	39	100	Haskell & Barker	39	39	39	39	..
95	96¾	200	Illinois Central	96¾	96¾	96	96	— ⅛
48	48¼	8,600	Inspiration Copper	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅛
7	7⅛	940	Interboro. Consol	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	..
118	121	150	Int. Harvester, N.J	120	120	119⅞	119⅞	—1½
25½	25½	700	Int. Mer. Marine	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
92¼	92⅝	5,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	92⅜	92⅜	91⅞	92¼	— ⅛
28½	29	200	Int. Nickel	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
30	30¼	600	Int. Paper	29	30	29	30	+ ⅛
15½	16	400	Kansas City South	15½	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
42	43	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
31¼	31¼	400	Kennecott Copper	31	31⅜	31	31¼	..
18½	24	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	—2¾
12	13	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
102¼	104	200	Liggett & Myers pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
19¼	21½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
112	113	300	Louisville & Nash	113⅜	113⅜	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅞
26	27½	100	Maxwell Motors	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	..
53¼	54¼	200	Max. Mot. 1st pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	..
93⅛	93⅝	7,400	Mex. Petroleum	94¼	94¼	93⅛	93⅛	—1⅛
28¼	28⅜	500	Miami Copper	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	45⅝	900	Midvale Steel	46	46	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	21⅜	100	Missouri Pacific	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
52	52½	100	Missouri Pacific pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
95	..	100	Montana Power pf	98	98	98	98	+3
109	112	100	National Biscuit pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	— ⅛
51½	51½	2,900	Nat. Enam. & Stp	50⅞	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛	+ ⅛
57	58	200	National Lead	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅝	800	New York Central	70	70	69¼	69⅝	— ⅛
27½	28	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	28	28	28	28	..
19½	20¼	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	..
19	20	200	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	20	..
84⅜	84⅞	1,200	Northern Pacific	85¼	85¼	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
60	62	100	North Scotia S. & C	61	61	61	61	—1
37	37½	800	Ohio Cities Gas	37⅛	37⅜	37	37⅜	— ⅛
9¼	9½	2,000	Ontario Mining	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
29	30	100	Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	..
43⅞	44	900	Penn. Railroad	43⅞	44	43⅞	43⅞	..
41½	42	200	People's Gas, Chi	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
23	24	800	Philadelphia Co.	24	24	23	23	—1
38	39	100	Pierce-Arrow	38	38	38	38	— ⅞
52	52⅝	900	Pittsburgh Coal	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
27	27¼	400	Pitts. & West Va	27½	27½	27	27	— ⅜
67	68	200	Pitts. & West Va pf	67	67	67	67	..
59¾	60¼	200	Pressed Steel Car	60	60	60	60	— ½
95	96	100	Pressed St. Car pf	95	96	95	96	..
117	119	100	Pullman Company	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ¾
24	24¼	1,200	Ray Consol. Copper	24⅛	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
80¾	81	5,800	Reading	81	81¼	80¼	81¼	+ ¼
35	38½	400	Reading 2d pf	38⅝	37	36⅝	37	—2
77⅜	79	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	79¼	— ⅛
97⅜	98	300	Rep. Iron & St. pf	98	98	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
..	..	300	Roy. Dutch tr. rcts	76	76⅛	76	76	— ⅛
64	67	200	Savage Arms	64¼	64½	64¼	64½	— ⅛
16	17	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
27¼	27½	2,700	Sinclair Oil Ref	27¼	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
50¾	52½	100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
82½	83	200	Southern Pacific	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
22¾	22¾	400	Southern Railway	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
38⅝	39	8,900	Studebaker Co	38⅝	39	37⅞	38⅝	— ⅛
44½	44¾	400	Stutz Motor	44½	44½	43⅝	44½	+8⅛
17	17½	500	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
142½	144	1,600	Texas Co	142½	142½	142	143¼	—1⅝
16	16	100	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	—2
17¼	17¾	100	Third Avenue	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
52¾	53	600	Tobacco Products	52¾	53	52½	53	— ⅜
100	100	100	Underwood Typewrit	100	100	100	100	— ⅜
107	107	200	Underw'd Typ. pf	107	107	107	107	—8½
110¼	111¾	1,600	Union Pacific	110¼	111¾	110¼	111¾	..
100	100	100	United Alloy Steel	100	100	100	100	..
38½	39½	1,600	United Cigar Stores	38½	38¾	38½	38½	— ⅛
87½	88	200	United Cigar Stores	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	— ⅛
5½	6	500	United Fruit	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
10¼	12	300	United Ry. Inv. pf	11	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
122½	122⅝	1,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	122⅝	122½	121½	122½	— ⅛
96	100	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
54	54½	100	U. S. Rubber	55	55	54½	54½	— ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	600	U. S. Sm., R. & M	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
90⅜	90⅝	15,900	United States Steel	90¾	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	— ⅛
109½	110	342	U. S. Steel pf	109¾	110	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
79	79⅜	500	Utah Copper	79	79⅜	79	79⅜	— ⅛
40½	43⅛	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	42	43	42	43	— ¼
67	69	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	67	67	67	67	—1
41	41½	600	Wabash pf A	41¼	41¼	41	41½	— ⅛
50¼	52¼	100	Western Pacific pf	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+1½
95½	96⅛	600	West. Union Teleg	94⅝	95⅞	94⅝	94⅞	+ ⅛
40	40½	500	West'house E. & M	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	1,600	Willys-Overland	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ½
90½	91⅜	50	Worth. Pump pf. A	91½	91½	91½	91½	..

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	94½	94⅞	8.80
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	95	95⅝	7.25
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100	6.00
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95⅛	8.40
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95⅜	96	9.90
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	98	6.60
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	102	103	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	42	42	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	36	38	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.,14,'26	86	90	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	95	7.75
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	100¾	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	96½	96⅞	7.10
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99¼	99¼	7.10
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97⅜	98⅛	6.00
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¾	99⅞	6.25
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98½	98⅝	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	97⅞	98⅛	7.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	95⅝	96¼	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92⅜	92⅝	6.60
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98⅝	98⅞	8.70
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2,'18	99	99½	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'24	97½	98	6.35
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99	99¾	6.50
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	97½	98¼	7.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	96½	97⅜	6.90
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97½	98	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94½	94⅝	..
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	96¼	7.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	100¼	100⅛	5.80
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100	100¼	5.85
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98⅛	99	6.65
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	97	99	6.25
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99¼	9.50
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97⅛	97½	6.10
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99½	99¾	6.75
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98	99½	7.50
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	98⅜	99	5.00
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	93	94	6.50
Louis.G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95¾	97½	8.00
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	99¾	99⅞	5.75
Miss. V.G.& E.		1922	74	80	9.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	85	90	..
Morgan & W.	6	Dec., 1918	99	100	5.00
N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	97¼	97½	7.00
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	Apr.15,'19	99	100	5.00
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	96	96¼	5.70
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	95¾	96¼	9.00
Phil. Elec. Co.	6	Mar., 1919	98¾	99	6.30
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100⅜	100⅝	6.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100⅛

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PHELPS DODGE EARNS $23,554,338 IN YEAR

Metal Producing Corporation Suffers Loss of $576,567, Compared with 1916.

SALES OF COPPER INCREASE

Balance of $16,940,379 for Dividends Equal to $37.64 a Share, Against $48.83 Last Year.

The Phelps Dodge Corporation, which succeeded the metals producing firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. last May, reports net earnings of $23,554,338 in 1917, a decline of $576,567 from the aggregate total of the various subsidiary concerns in 1916. After writing off for depreciation and depletion a sum of $4,500,000 greater than in the preceding year, the corporation had a balance of $16,940,379 for dividends, a decline of $4,033,884. The balance was equal to $37.64 a share of stock, compared with $48.83 in 1916.

The annual statement issued yesterday showed the effect of higher costs than in 1916, a factor which was aggravated by labor troubles which reduced production heavily for several months. The corporation sold 290,522,569 pounds of copper, an increase of 43,200,000 pounds over 1916, and the selling price of 26.67 cents, delivered at New York, was 2.19 cents higher than the average of the year before. The copper produced by the company's own mines amounted to 153,974,692 pounds, an increase of 1,711,037 pounds. The difference between production and sales was accounted for by copper bought from other concerns, or sold on commission, while the corporation drew upon its accumulated stocks, apparently, to a total of more than 2,000,000 pounds in order to meet the unusual demand.

The output for the first six months, the report said, reached the record figure of 80,497,835 pounds for the period.

"In June and July, labor troubles, fomented at Bisbee by the I. W. W., and at Morenci by the local Mexican union," the statement continued, "served in the case of the Copper Queen branch seriously to affect the ore production, and in the case of the Morenci branch to cause complete suspension of operations for the period of four months. In September the United States Government fixed an arbitrary market price for copper at 23½ cents per pound, which obtained throughout the balance of the year. Owing to the greatly increased production costs, due to the high cost of labor and supplies, and the seriously decreased efficiency of labor, this price caused a certain reduction of output because of the inability to work profitably low-grade ore which previously had allowed a small margin of profit.

"Throughout the year the demand for copper greatly exceeded the supply, and the fluctuations in the price between the maximum of 23¾ cents per pound in the early part of the year and 23½ cents during the last third are indicative of the market conditions and the uncertainty of trade."

The principal features of the income account are set forth in this table, the large increase in mine valuation being made necessary by Government regulations:

	1917.	1916.
Net earnings	$23,554,338	$24,030,905
Depletion, deprec.	6,613,959	2,056,642
Balance for dividend.	16,940,379	21,974,263
Dividends	10,800,000	14,625,000
Surplus	6,140,379	7,349,263
Increase in mine value	110,060,841	.....
Total surplus	131,896,846	15,687,126

The corporation produced 8,136,356 pounds of lead, 1,524,682 ounces of silver, and 24,423 ounces of gold, compared with 10,404,841 pounds of lead, 1,642,055 ounces of silver, and 28,873 ounces of gold in 1916. During the year the 32 per cent. in dividends paid were made up of 24 per cent. from profits and 8 per cent. distributed from the reserve for depletion. In 1916 the dividends amounted to 32½ per cent. on the 450,000 shares of stock.

The balance sheet noted that accounts and wages payable and taxes accrued at the end of the year amounted to $9,523,-196, compared with $5,826,777 in the preceding year. The Government's and State's taxes, including the Federal excess profits tax, was $5,857,595, as listed in the expense account of the income statement. Because of the consolidation of properties, the balance sheet showed mines and mining claims valued at $130,-650,650, compared with $14,360,059 at the end of the previous fiscal period. The aggregate of fixed assets on Dec. 31, 1917, was $198,534,873, against $39,268,-558 before consolidation. Current assets of $33,832,985 were $9,350,000 larger than the year before.

The annual statement was signed by Walter Douglas, President. He succeeded James Douglas during the year, the latter becoming Chairman.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.20	7.50	7.25	7.40
Spelter	8.00	.....	.....	8.00
Antimony	12.50	12.75	12.25	12.75
Quicksilver	$125.00	.....	$123.00	.....
Aluminium	.....	.....	32.00	.....
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	.....	.....	34.25	.....

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Monday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	110	0 0	110	0 0
Copper, futures	110	0 0	110	0 0
Tin, spot	320	0 0	316	0 0
Tin, futures	320	0 0	316	0 0
Spelter	54	0 0	54	0 0
Lead	29	10 0	29	10 0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	7	8	Iron Cap	17½	18
Bay State Gas	8	10	La Rose	.58	62
Begole	.50	60	Majestic	.27	30
Black Hawk	1	1⅛	Mex. Metals	.46	49
Bohemia	.85	1	Mojave Tung.	6	8
Boston Ely	.98	1	New Baltic	.90	95
Bost. & Mont.	53	54	Nat. Z. & L.	20	23
Butte & Lon.	20	22	New Cornelia	16	16¾
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nev. Douglas	82	88
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	Nixon Nevada	1	1⅛
Crown Res.	20	25	Oneco	20	30
Con. Arizona	2	2¼	Onondaga	20	25
Cortez	10	15	Ray Hercules	4	4¼
Champion	6	8	Ridge	2½	3
Chief Cons.	2	2½	R. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1⅛
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1¼
Earl-Eagle	3½	4	Un. Ver. Ext.	.87	88
Fortuna	6	7	Victoria Min.	70	73
Gold Coin	1	6	Yukon Gold	.90	1⅛
Houghton	.75	1			
Homa Oil	.60	61			
Iron Blossom	.30	35			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.18	Mexican	.18
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.02	Potosi	.0s
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.32	Sierra Nevada	.14
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.97
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.73

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Con.	.33
Cash Boy	.10	Goldfield Merger	.03
Halifax	.10	Great Bend	.05
Jim Butler	.13	Jumbo Extension	.13
McNamara	.10	Kawana	.05
Midway	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Mispah	.06	Spearhead	.02
Monarch Pitts.	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.12	Big Four	.03
North Star	.05	Consolidated	.50
Rescue	.07	Morning Glory	.02
Tonopah Divide	1.01	Union Amalg.	.04
Tonopah Extension	1.65	White Caps	.48
West End	.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.24	Nevada Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.21
Atlanta	.11	Rochester	.36
Booth	.03	Round Mountain	.33
Florence	.12	United Eastern	4.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Isabella	5½	.....
Dr. Tpot	5	6	McKinney	5	6¼
Elkton	4	5	Portland	95	100
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	15	15¼
Golden C.	160	162	Vindicator	38	40
Granite	30	40			

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES for February and two months—

New York Central:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross	$15,378,901	$13,633,817	$15,281,876
Net aft. tax.	705,046	948,218	4,330,266
Def. aft. chg.	1,861,616	1,359,396	*2,161,914
2 mos. gross.	30,076,840	29,535,691	30,120,429
Def. aft. tax	348,915	†4,296,609	†8,629,469
Def. aft. chg.	4,953,200	*371,618	*4,808,673

*Surplus. †Income.

Boston & Albany:

Gross	1,509,852	1,431,906	1,563,382
Def. aft. tax	24,399	†79,405	†359,740
Def. aft. chg.	412,774	293,585	*9,632
2 mos. gross.	3,062,809	3,109,083	3,150,900
Def. aft. tax	137,062	†257,963	†327,001
Def. aft. chg.	909,249	401,779	*76,142

*Surplus. †Income.

Michigan Central:

Gross	4,038,759	3,480,210	3,850,066
Net aft. tax	298,005	122,601	983,407
Def. aft. chg.	371,082	814,408	*327,243
2 mos. gross.	7,550,597	7,511,265	6,622,241
Net aft. tax	1,678	968,292	1,737,624
Def. aft. chg.	1,266,181	726,285	*513,467

*Surplus.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis:

Gross	4,096,857	3,320,921	3,640,765
Net aft. tax	423,408	226,196	1,077,333
Def. aft. chg.	79,749	322,406	*837,931
2 mos. gross.	7,961,874	7,333,722	7,123,059
Net aft. tax	284,995	1,100,334	1,933,274
Def. aft. chg.	779,175	20,590	*1,088,254

*Surplus.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie:

Gross	1,881,482	1,684,853	1,821,843
Net aft. tax	157,266	302,681	880,339
Sur. aft. chg.	70,201	182,608	751,372
2 mos. gross.	3,991,734	3,489,522	3,567,193
Net aft. tax	283,612	801,178	1,807,699
Sur. aft. chg.	48,008	606,051	1,482,444

Lake Erie & Western:

Gross	564,497	608,973	559,932
Def. aft. tax	7,594	†130,548	†165,296
Def. aft. chg.	92,963	†2,899	†96,449
2 mos. gross.	1,066,975	1,298,981	1,088,254
Def. aft. tax	61,276	†347,407	†303,411
Def. aft. chg.	216,472	†132,938	†161,110

†Income.

Toledo & Ohio Central:

Gross	529,391	430,172	449,112
Def. aft. tax	90,789	21,280	†80,000
Def. aft. chg.	144,907	58,780	†40,860
2 mos. gross.	992,854	948,942	880,665
Def. aft. tax	248,470	†37,227	135,788
Def. aft. chg.	370,402	58,024	†66,532

*Surplus. †Income.

Cincinnati Northern:

Gross	169,188	158,424	138,921
Net aft. tax	8,819	†7,580	32,194
Def. aft. chg.	5,461	4,642	19,873
2 mos. gross.	309,231	351,706	269,196
Def. aft. tax	21,177	*57,215	*65,949
Def. aft. chg.	48,608	*29,955	*37,764

*Income.

Kanawha & Michigan:

Gross	291,347	228,989	300,965
Net aft. tax	9,505	20,458	100,961
Sur. aft. chg.	54,972	†1,747	136,047
2 mos. gross.	541,529	491,227	562,599
Net aft. tax	2,894	69,010	179,809
Sur. aft. chg.	10,401	160,886	207,524

Total all lines—

Gross	28,453,814	24,948,267	27,066,861
Net aft. tax	1,449,356	1,818,893	7,996,209
2 mos. gross.	54,933,937	54,049,198	55,410,182
Def. aft. tax	268,421	†8,038,135	†15,506,620

†Income.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LINES for February and two months—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Freight rev.	3,324,229	2,966,842	327,387
Passenger rev.	650,614	431,344	156,270
Total op. rev.	4,214,229	3,679,249	534,979
Main. way & st.	549,548	484,382	65,166
Main. of equip.	984,428	753,862	230,565
Transp. exp.	1,899,169	1,341,490	557,465
Total op. exp.	3,396,742	2,757,294	639,448
Op. income	671,967	787,408	*115,441
Net op. income	609,510	903,630	*294,120

Jan. 1 to Feb. 28:

Freight rev.	5,996,133	6,452,467	*456,334
Passenger rev.	1,287,039	936,677	300,362
Total op. rev.	7,776,570	7,900,081	*123,511
Main. way & st.	1,051,589	974,121	77,468
Main. of equip.	1,948,061	1,581,773	361,288
Transp. exp.	3,516,187	2,682,696	833,491
Total op. exp.	6,849,628	5,590,023	1,259,605
Op. income	636,416	2,040,835	*1,404,419
Net op. income	491,360	2,122,843	*1,631,484

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for year ended Dec. 31, 1917—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Op. rev.	9,166,878	8,794,166	8,779,753
Op. exp.	6,620,579	6,200,758	6,213,291
Net op. rev.	2,544,299	2,593,413	2,566,462
Taxes and uncoll. rev.	316,622	268,677	251,732
Op. income	2,227,676	2,324,736	2,314,730
Other income	272,826	184,184	185,109
Total income	2,500,502	2,508,870	2,499,839
Int., rents, &c.	1,523,034	1,690,285	1,717,870
Net income	977,468	839,582	821,960

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for Feb. and two months—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross	399,266	261,706	137,560
Net aft. taxes	105,407	84,701	20,706
Sur. aft. chgs.	84,786	63,251	21,485
2 mos. gross.	800,345	561,205	239,140
Net aft. taxes	217,326	185,498	31,828
Sur. aft. chgs.	175,985	143,321	32,664

Industrials.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA for year ended Dec. 31, 1917—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Assets—			
Property acct.	25,267,811	24,980,219	24,528,088
Investments	725,793	766,878	288,822
Sink. fd. asset	.....	4	.....
Inventories	8,008,656	5,848,822	5,725,777
Accts. receiv.	4,121,186	3,851,159	3,824,681
Bills receiv.	100,881	95,843	63,053
Call loans	231,200	.....	.....
Cash	1,370,844	1,353,659	182,692
War. bonds & other sec.	2,618,713	1,336,009	.....
Employees' stk. in treas.	206,809	20,307	34,433
Deferred chgs.	26,831	26,022	26,712
Total	42,708,290	38,178,922	34,644,255
Liabilities—			
Preferred stk.	6,496,300	6,496,300	6,496,300
Ordinary stk.	11,500,000	11,500,000	11,500,000
Funded debt	8,496,147	8,057,200	8,850,000
Convert. notes	270,000	545,000	1,260,000
Accts. payable	3,191,815	2,779,034	1,849,446
Bills payable	2,000	4,000	135,000
Div. unclaimed	7,080	.....	.....
Pf. div. pay.	116,686	113,085	341,036
Ord. div. pay.	172,500	.....	.....
Reserves	6,260,908	3,116,103	1,257,811
Surplus	6,197,854	4,647,498	3,014,642
Total	42,708,290	38,178,922	34,644,255

THE COTTON MARKET

Situation Improves, Though Somewhat Unsteady Because of Lack of Trade Support.

In comparison with Monday's market, the local cotton market looked much better yesterday, and, although still somewhat unsteady because of the absence of any noticeable trade support, actually closed with a net gain in the old crop months, the range being from 16 points net higher to 1 point lower, with new crop positions easier. The close was firm, with the tone better than at any time during the day.

It was very largely a speculative market, with feelers put out on both sides, and no one, apparently, venturing any very definite opinion as to what developments would be. As a result prices, opening steady, up from 6 to 15 points, and going up 10 points or so higher, broke about 40 points, going in some months 20 points below Monday's low level. Here they firmed up again, and the market continued to look strong until the close. It is possible that a certain amount of trade buying at bargain levels may have contributed a little toward the final turn, but the impression was general that no trade orders need be expected until the result of today's conference in Washington is known.

The fluctuations, consequently, reflected the reaction of speculative dealers to the combination of reassuring reports on price fixing, the stubborn insistence of Southern holders on their price for the rest of this year's crop, and the outlook for a much better crop next Fall.

No exports were reported yesterday. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged or with only slight price fluctuations.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
April	.....	.....	.....	33.70 bid	33.68
May	33.70	33.76	33.40	33.66@33.72	33.58
June	.....	.....	.....	33.18 bid	33.12
July	32.88	33.05	32.63	32.98@33.02	32.82
Aug.	32.50	32.61	32.48	32.62 bid	32.62
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	31.80 bid	31.88
Oct.	31.40	31.82	31.10	31.40@31.48	31.38
Nov.	31.21	31.21	31.21	31.21 bid	31.20
Dec.	31.04	31.20	30.80	31.06@31.08	31.03
Jan.	31.06	31.10	30.75	30.94 bid	30.95
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	30.84 bid	30.85
March	.....	.....	.....	30.69 bid	30.70

The local market for spot cotton was 10 points higher at 35.20c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 34.10c; New Orleans, 34.50c; Savannah, 34.50c; Augusta, 34.25c; Memphis, 34.25c; Houston, 34c; Little Rock, 34.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Today. Bales.	Last Wk. Bales.	Last Yr. Bales.
Port receipts	15,905	13,104	12,676
Exports	.....	.....	2,950
Exports, season	3,048,090	3,046,590	4,426,148
N. Y. stocks	145,306	145,883	98,538
Port stocks	1,542,859	1,548,747	1,163,676
Interior receipts	16,817	14,574	12,491
Interior shipm'ts	16,879	14,823	14,897
N. Y. arrivals	5,745	.....	5,950

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, moderate demand. Sales, 5,000; American, 3,000. Imports, 44,000; American, 15,000. Middling, old contract, 2 points lower, at 24.95d; good middling, new contract, 2 points lower, at 24.28d. Futures opened irregular, 23 to 30 points lower; closed barely steady, at an decline of 31 to 39 points. April, 25.16d; May, 24.84d; June, 24.64d; July, 24.44d; August, 24.23d. Manchester: Yarns quiet; cloths, not much doing.

Hughitt Quits as C. & N. Chairman.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Marvin Hughitt today resigned as Chairman of the board of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Stockholders in annual session filled the vacancies on the board caused by the deaths of James Stillman and Zenos Crane by electing E. D. Hulbert, Chicago, and Henry C. McEldowney, Pittsburgh. Six other Directors whose terms expired were re-elected. The Chairmanship was left in abeyance.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Thirty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $699,830, were chartered today. They include:

Fordham Automobile Exchange, $5,000; W. L. Greenfogel, M. J. Leboyer, A. Klein, 743 East 182d St.

Storm King Knitting Mills, Bronx, $10,000; W. N. Daniels, S. Kaplan, J. Rabuchin, 1,876 Belmont Av.

National Marine Equipment Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; H. Kramer, S. Slaff, G. D. Orlove, 838 Kelly St.

William P. Horn, Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $20,000; E. W. Kelly, G. Malraison, W. P. Horn, Mount Vernon.

Interlocking Toy Block Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. Edelman, G. A. Senior, E. Greenberger, 842 Hewitt Place.

Scoutfield, Manhattan, physical development and deal in sporting goods, $50,000; A. F. Hanrahan, C. P. Scheid, H. Smith, 63 Wall St.

The Midtown Hunt, Manhattan, $25,000; L. W. Hale, M. E. Quinlivan, A. J. Patterson, 56 West 47th St.

Mme. Otilie Brand, Manhattan, linens and lingerie, $75,000; J. Leiman, A. M. Grill, R. H. Raphael, 520 West 122d St.

Reginald Warde, Nyack, motion pictures, $100,000; H. G. Kosch, R. Schulkind, R. Ward, 729 7th Av.

Miller-Weiss Amusement Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; S. Schwartz, M. Weiss, M. Miller, 1,065 Manhattan Av.

The Canna, Eldred, Sullivan County, health resort, $5,000; R. H. Zauner, G. H. Fabian, H. C. Houston, 1,965 Palmeto St., Brooklyn.

Conlan Electric Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; F. A. Butler, D. Conlan, Jr., and R. S. Conlan, 2,120 Harrison Av.

Tepperberg & Glasser, Manhattan, bank, store, office, and household furniture, $5,000; H. Goldstein, W. Halpern, M. Glasser, 603 Prospect Av.

St. Regis Bakery, Manhattan, $30,000; S. Maisel, A. Dolinsky, H. L. Turk, 140 Nassau St.

Estate of I. B. Krinsky, Manhattan, make tobacco, $120,000; J. K. Booth, F. K. Zechnowitz, M. Krinsky, 135 Grand St.

T. Stufer & Co., Manhattan, clothing and haberdashery, $10,000; S. Schnaps, J. Leiman, A. M. Grill, 425 West 160th St.

Gorham, Rogers & Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting business, $10,000; W. C. Borden, G. I. Gorham, E. M. Rogers, 455 West 22d St.

Merchandise Export Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, G. B. Reilly, 65 Cedar St.

Pierce Motor Renting Corp., Sayville, $5,000; C. and J. Buonn, T. Gutman, 458 Eastern Parkway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Gotham Paper Stock Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000.

Hoffman & Kropff Chemical Co., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $250,000.

Empire Outfitting Corp., Manhattan, $19,400 to $25,600.

Sawyer, Candee & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Newmark and Danziger, Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000.

Rivoli Silk Hosiery Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Geneva Masonic Temple, Geneva, $25,000 to $35,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Anthony Brezinski, Richmond Hill, $10,000 to $2,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Kaye Mills Stores, Manhattan, to Style Craft Co., Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Util Realty Corp., Manhattan.
Nathan Klein & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 9.—Charters filed:

Nixon Nitration Works, Millville, $1,000,000; Edwin S. Gleason, E. Corbett, George H. Murray, New Brunswick.

McAllister Carton Stulz Corp., hardware, Newark, $50,000; James P. McAllister, New York; W. F. Carton, East Orange; Edward A. Stulz, Fanwood.

Central Restaurant Co., Newark, $50,000; E. Herrmann Herrick, Thomas Kacandas, Henry J. Dimmeheil, Newark.

Case Provision and Supply Co., Trenton, $15,000; Rowland C. Bowne, Jr., Maurice C. Walters, William Case, Trenton.

Imperial Poured Concrete House Co., Jersey City, $1,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Arthur R. Oakley, Paul E. Britsch, Jersey City.

Bergen County Produce Co., Ridgefield Park, $2,000; Joseph Cincotta, Brooklyn; Concetta Cincotta, Ridgefield Park; Angelo Cincotta, Tenafly.

Raritan River Sand Co., Millville, $25,000; Edwin S. Gleason, New Brunswick; D. E. Corbett, Matawan; George H. Murray, Metuchen.

Nixon Fulgent Products Co., explosives, $25,000, Millville; Edward H. Gleason, New Brunswick; D. E. Corbett, Matawan; George H. Murray, Metuchen.

Bordentown Porcelain Co., $50,000; Charles E. Burr, Howard L. Newell, Bordentown; Charles A. Witt, Trenton.

Harvey Chemical Co., Hoboken, $50,000; Jacob J. Harvey, East Orange; Otley C. Harvey, West Orange; Harry B. Harvey, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, April 9.—Charters filed:

American Gun Co., $5,000,000; R. Sutton, Harry H. Hoffnagle, R. Randolph Hicks, all of New York.

Universal Concrete Casket Co., $2,000,000; Edward A. Biggs, Solomon Lativin, W. W. Hall, all of Chicago.

Consumers' Steel Corp., $1,500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. V. Haywood, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington.

The A. J. Elevator Co., $250,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. V. Haywood, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington.

Liberty Tractor Co., $200,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington.

Lucky Strike Oil Co., $150,000; William O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, Wilmington.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Standard Liquid Recording Co., New York, from $1,000,000 to $1,700,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Advices from the Northwest said that weather conditions were favorable for the seeding of Spring wheat which is rapidly approaching completion. The Food Administration is highly elated over the very favorable crop prospects at the present time, and has ventured the prediction that if the crop gets through the season with its present indication there will be enough wheat to take care of home requirements and feed the Allies.

RYE.

The local market was dull and neglected and prices were nominal.

CORN.

The corn market has assumed a waiting position and operations were largely in the form of evening up of contracts. Trading in the new contract in the West will be inaugurated on Thursday. The trade believes that the price for the July position will conform with the present price of the cash article and that a broader hedging market will result. Cash prices in the West were firm, and in some cases 5 points higher, with the low grades in better demand. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.90½; No. 4 yellow, $1.83½; No. 3 white, $2.20½, cost and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.27¼	1.27½	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.27¼

OATS.

The oats market was unsettled, and, after showing early firmness, prices eased off and closed ⅝@1c net lower. Chicago announced that the new contract will be adopted by the Board on Thursday and voted upon by the members next Tuesday. The export demand was less active, and it was said that offers at reduced premiums were not accepted. The local cash market was easy. Natural quoted at $1.03½@$1.04½, clipped white, $1.04½@$1.07, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
April	.....	.....	.....	89¾	90¼	63¾
May	86¾	86¼	86¾	86¾	61¾

PROVISIONS.

There was a very quiet trade in the market for hog products, but prices were steadier owing to less pressure to sell and prompted by a somewhat firmer tone to the hog position, where prices were practically unchanged from the previous day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000, estimated for Wednesday, 30,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 18,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	25.80	25.75	25.77	25.72	20.82
July	26.17	26.10	26.12	26.10	21.12
Ribs—					
May	24.30	24.25	24.27	24.20	19.55
July	24.77	24.72	24.75	24.72	19.77
Pork—					
May	48.05	48.00	48.05	48.00	37.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

Business in the market for cottonseed oil consisted of sales of 300 barrels for May delivery at 20 cents and exchanges of 5,000 barrels from May to July on an even basis. Otherwise the market was entirely nominal.

COFFEE.

Weakness developed at the opening of the coffee market yesterday with first prices showing declines of 8 to 15 points under liquidation which was inspired by reports that the Government had furnished the first steamer in its plan for replenishing supplies of coffee by larger importations from Brazil. This first flurry of selling was followed by quick reactions, however, and much of the early loss was regained, the close being steady at a net decline of only 4 to 7 points on a fair volume of business. The local spot market declined ½c due to the lower futures prices, but the market was quiet and prices more or less nominal.

The Brazil cable to the exchange reported the Rio spot market unchanged, while there was an advance of 100 reis in Santos. Santos futures were unchanged. Receipts at the two ports were 29,000 bags against 17,000 bags a year ago. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	.....	.....	8.43@8.46	8.50
May	8.45	8.35	8.45@8.46	8.50
June	.....	.....	8.50@8.51	8.55
July	8.55	8.49	8.55@8.56	8.60
August	.....	.....	8.58@8.59	8.64
September	8.62	8.45	8.62@8.63	8.68
October	.....	.....	8.65@8.66	8.72
November	.....	.....	8.69@8.70	8.75
December	8.72	8.55	8.72@8.73	8.79
January	.....	.....	8.77@8.78	8.83
February	.....	.....	8.82@8.83	8.87
March	8.80	8.71	8.88@8.90	8.92

SUGAR.

The fact that shipments of raw sugar from Cuba have been disappointingly small and not up to expectations has been due to the limitation of transportation. The weekly Cuban figures now show a slight increase in exports from the island the last week, being 67,967 tons, the bulk of which will reach United States Atlantic ports. Sailing vessels as well as additional steamers have been added to the sugar carrying trade and it is now believed that arrivals will be more regular and that local refining interests will be able to work their plants at full capacity in the very near future. In the meantime distribution continues moderate from day to day; but a slight improvement is noticeable. The International Sugar Committee made no purchases of Cuban sugars, but reported sales of 75,000 bags Porto Ricos April shipment, at 6.000c, cost, insurance, and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,399 packages. A stronger feeling developed toward the close Monday and yesterday morning an advance of ½c was established on most grades of fresh creamery. Trade is not quite so active at the higher rates, but there is a generally firm feeling. Renovated is still dragging. Ladles dull. Packing stock weak. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 42@42½c; extras (92 score), 41½c; (88 to 91 score), 40@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38@39½c; thirds, 36½@37½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40@41½c; seconds, 38½@39½c; creamery, held, as

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SEPARATED COUPLES CLASSED AS SINGLE

Income Tax Exemption as Head of Family Not Permitted, Roper Rules.

MAKES SOME EXCEPTIONS

Where Man or Wife Is Absent Temporarily, as on a Visit, Exemption Will Be Accorded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Another knotty question coming up under the income tax law was disposed of today by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper. It was whether a husband and wife who live apart can claim the statutory exemptions of the head of a family or the joint exemption of a man and wife. The decision is that the man who does not maintain a household and live with his wife is in the status of a single man, and not entitled to the exemption. Where man or wife is absent temporarily, either traveling or visiting, or where one or the other is in a sanitarium, the exemptions provided by law will be recognized. The ruling follows:

"Section 7 of the Income Tax act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by the act of Oct. 3, 1917, provides that there shall be allowed as an exemption in the nature of a deduction from the amount of the net income of each citizen or resident of the United States the sum of $3,000, plus $1,000 additional if the person making the return be a head of a family or a married man or woman with a wife or husband living with him or her, except that only one deduction of $4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together, and plus $200 additional for each child dependent upon such person if under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective. Section 3 of the War Income Tax act of October 3, 1917, provides that in the case of the tax imposed by the later act the exemptions of $3,000 and $4,000 provided in Section 7 of the former act shall be, respectively, $1,000 and $2,000.

"Applying only to citizens and residents of the United States, there is accordingly an individual exemption of $3,000, except that if husband and wife live together a joint exemption of $4,000 under the earlier act and $2,000 under the later act is substituted for the several exemptions of $3,000 each under the earlier act and $1,000 each under the later act, and that if the taxpayer be a head of a family, consisting of a person or persons other than a wife or husband alone, his exemption is $4,000 under the earlier act and $2,000 under the later act, plus $200 for each dependent child.

"In the case of a married man or married woman the joint exemption replaces the individual exemptions only if his wife lives with him or her husband lives with her. In the absence of continuous actual residence together, whether or not a man or woman has a wife or husband living with him or her within the meaning of the statute must depend on the character of the separation. If merely occasionally and temporarily a wife is away on a visit or a husband is away on business, the joint home being maintained, the additional exemption applies. The unavoidable absence of a wife or a husband at a sanitarium or asylum on account of illness does not preclude claiming the exemption. If, however, the husband voluntarily and continuously makes his home at one place and the wife here at another, they are not living together for the purpose of the statute, irrespective of their personal relations.

"A head of a family is a person who actually supports and maintains one or more of the individuals described in Paragraph 153 of the regulations in one household. In the absence of continuous actual residence together, whether or not a person with dependents is a head of a family within the meaning of the statute must depend on the character of the separation. If a child or other dependent is away only temporarily at school or on a visit, the common home being still maintained, the additional exemption applies. If, however, the dependent continuously makes his home elsewhere his benefactor is not the head of a family, irrespective of the question of support.

"Resident aliens claiming exemption because of families or wives residing abroad are not heads of families or married men or women with wives or husbands living with them within the meaning of the statute and they are in no case entitled to more than their individual exemptions of $3,000 under the earlier act and $1,000 under the later act."

MUST PROVE EXEMPTION.

Income Tax Ruling Issued for Religious and Public Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Religious, charitable and scientific societies that may be exempt from the income tax and not required to file tax returns nevertheless will be asked to file proof of the nature of the organization, so as to establish its exemption. Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper today issued the following ruling:

"The exemption from filing returns and paying income tax of corporations or associations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, business leagues, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, civic leagues, cemetery companies, and pleasure and recreation clubs is conditional.

"In order to establish exemption and thus be relieved of the duty of filing returns and paying income tax, it is necessary that such organizations as are specified hereinbefore file an affidavit with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which they are located which will show the character of the organization, purpose for which organized, source of income, and its disposition, and whether or not any of its income is credited to surplus or inures or may inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

"Upon receipt of the affidavit the Collector will advise the organization whether or not it is exempt. If the Collector is in doubt he will refer the papers to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"If it is held that the corporation itself is exempt from the income and excess profits taxes, it is not, however, exempt from the withholding requirements nor from furnishing information in accordance with the provisions of the act of Oct. 3, 1917."

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs., fair.
Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Thurs.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Thurs.
Ohio and Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., warmer.
Mich.—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.
La. Ark., Okla., and E. Tex.—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.
W. Tex.—Fair Wed., warmer, Thurs., fair.
Ill., Mo., Iowa, and Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer.
Minn.—Fair Wed., warmer in s. and w. Thurs., cloudy.
N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., warmer in e.; cooler Thurs.
S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., fair and cooler.
Neb.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy.
Kan.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs., probably fair, with warmed in e.

SAYS ERIE FINANCES ARE IN GOOD CONDITION

President Underwood Tells Shareholders Stock Is More Valuable Than Ever Before.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company, held yesterday, retiring Directors were re-elected. President Underwood, in his address, took a very optimistic view both of Government control and of the prospects of the Erie. A resolution was unanimously adopted by the stockholders, declaring that the operating revenue of the Erie for the last three years had been more than sufficient to pay the first preferred dividends, and calling on the Directors to apply for permission from the Director General to pay them.

"After watching the Erie for fifteen years," said Mr. Underwood, "and comparing what it had in the way of business and plant then, with what it has in business and plant today, I am convinced that the stock has greater intrinsic value than ever before.

"For twenty years we have had bad laws; multiplicity of commissions, repression of railroads, and investigations, which have all interfered with the progress of the railroads. The country paid no attention to James J. Hill when he said that its transportation system was breaking down, and that billions of dollars would be needed to build it up again to the nation's requirements. The transportation system did break down, and when the Government took over the railroads it was high time.

"The railroads will come out from under Government control better off than ever before. Baiting of the railroads has heretofore been an entertaining pastime, but it was a very costly one to railroad stockholders, and to the country at large. Under Government control we shall have, instead of baiting, intelligent supervision and sound improvement in their physical condition. Competition will be done away with, and the evils that it brought in its train so far as operating efficiency was concerned. Many inequitable customs that have grown up in railroad operation will be eliminated.

"The railroad air will be purified all around. For the first time, indeed, today railroad affairs are being entirely administered by railroad men—our three Regional Directors are all trained railroad men, not political hacks."

N., C. & St. L. Road's Year.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—The annual report of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad submitted to stockholders today, showed operating revenues of $15,194,755, an excess of $1,500,000 over those of 1916. Operating expenses for 1917 were $11,550,031, as against $9,749,810 for the previous year. The net income for the year was $2,839,316, as against $3,056,935 for the previous year.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as most of the trading in the older issues of United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	98	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	97¾	4s, coupon, 1925	105	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97¼	97¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '81, reg	84	87
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	94½	94¾	94¾	94¾
4½s Jun, 1965	94½	95	94¾	95
4½s Mar., 1963	94½	94¾	94¾	95
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	95	94½	94¾
4½s May, 1957	94½	95	94½	94¾
4½s Mar., 1960-30	88½	90	88½	89
4½s April, 1966	88½	89½	88½	89½
4½s Mar., 1964	88½	89½	88½	89½
4½s May, 1962	88½	89½	88½	89½
4½s Sept., 1960	88½	89	88½	89
4s May, 1950	85¾	86	85¾	86
4s Nov., 1958	85¾		85¾	86
4s May, 1957	85¾	86½	85¾	86½
4s Nov., 1956	84½	85½	84½	85½
4s Nov., 1955	84½	85½	84½	85½
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89	89½
4s May, 1919	98¾	..	98¾	99
4s Nov., 1919	99	..	99	99¼
3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..	..

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
210 Con. Coal	88¾	88¾	88¾
315 Cosden	7¼	7	7
200 Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
10 Elkhorn	27	27	27

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
220 M.&M.Trans.	79	79	79
20 Penn. W. P.	65½	65½	65½
125 W., B. & A.	27¼	27¼	27½
10 West. Bank	31½	31½	31½

Bonds.

$2,000 Con.Gas 4½s	86½	86½	86½
1,000 Car. Cent. 4s	76½	76½	76½
1,000 Ga.&S.Fla.6s	92¼	92¼	92¼

$11,000 Unit. Ry. 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾
2,000 Do inc. 4s	53¼	53¼	53¼

BOSTON.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
75 Ahmeek	1¾	1¾	1¾
80 Arizona	12¾	12¾	12¾
125 Cal. & Ariz.	67¾	67	67¾
1 Cal. & Hecla	430	430	430
215 Davis-Daly	5½	5¼	5½
27 East Butte	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Island Creek	82	82	82
45 Isle Royale	22¼	22¼	22½
50 Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Keweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 La Salle	3	3	3
25 Mass Con	5¼	5¼	5¼
10 Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼
20 Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8¼
85 New Riv. pf	75	75	75

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
110 North Butte	14¾	14¾	14¾
40 Old Domin	40½	40¼	40½
275 Pond Creek	18¼	18¼	18¼
600 Santa Fe	80c.	75c.	75c.
175 Seneca	9¾	9¾	9¾
135 Shannon	4½	4½	4½
100 Sup. & Best	2¼	2¼	2¼
60 Trinity	3¾	3¾	3¾
210 U. S. Smelt.	41½	40¾	40¾
2 Do pf	44¾	44¾	44¾
1,225 Ueth Metal	3½	2½	2½
10 Utah Apex	3	3	3
5 Wolverine	29	28½	28½
200 Wyandot	80c.	61c.	75c.

Railroads.

20 Bost. & Alb.	125	125	125
38 Boston Elev.	59	58	58½
45 New Haven	28	28	28

3 Old Colony	94½	94½	94½
150 West End	45	43½	43½

Miscellaneous.

12 A.Ag.Ch.pf	92½	92	92
45 Amoskeag pf	77½	77½	77½
40 Am. Sug. pf.	110	109	109
640 Am. T. & T.	100½	99¾	99¾
56 Am. Wool.pf	94½	93½	94½
100 Art Metal	11¾	11¾	11¾
25 A.G.& W.I.	110	110	110
100 Booth Fish	24¼	24¼	24¼
4 Gen. Elec	139¾	139¾	139¾

150 Island Oil	4½	4¼	4½
16 N. E. Tel	80¾	80½	80½
2,812 Swift	146¼	141½	144¾
2 United Drug, 1st pf	77	77	77
108 United Fruit	125	124	124
582 United Shoe	44¼	44	44½
112 Do pf	25¼	25	25
885 Ventura. Oil	6¾	6¼	6¼

Bonds.

$4,000 A.G.&W.I.5s	75¼	75¼	75¼
4,000 C.,B.& Q.4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000 Pond Ck. 6s	81	81	81

$2,000 Un. Fr't 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼
12,500 Liberty 3½s	98.90	98.54	98.54
3,000 Do cv. 4s	96.04	95.74	95.84
Do 2d 4s	96.20	95.74	96.04

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
260 Am. Ship	111	109	111
10 Ch. Pn. Tr.	63½	63¼	63½
20 Com. Edison	106½	106¼	106½
50 Ill. Brick	50	49½	49½
806 Lindsay Lt.	21¼	21	21½
71 M. Ward pf.	103	103	103
147 People's Gas	43	41	42

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Qu. Oats pf.	99½	99½	99½
135 Sears, Roeb.	142	141¾	142
10 Shaw	67	67	67
3,492 Swift & Co.	146	141½	144
1,105 Un. Carbide	52	51¾	51¾
100 Wilson	55	54½	55
20 Do pf	99	99	99

Bonds.

$2,000 Chi.C.& C.5s	55	55	55
3,000 Ch.Rys.,Ser. A 5s	83	82¾	83

$1,000 Reading 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
3,000 Spanish-Am. Iron 6s	100	100	100
3,000 U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.76	98.76	98.76
5,000 Do 2d 4s	96.20	96.10	96.20

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2 Am. Gas	78	78	78
12 Elec. Storage	49	48¾	49
285 Lake S. Cp.	15	15	15
6 Lehigh Nav.	65	65	65
5 Lehigh Val.	58½	58½	58½
430 Pennsylvania	44¼	44	44¼
1,000 Phil. Co.	23¼	23¼	23¼

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
865 Phil. Co. 6 p. c. cum. pf.	30	30	30
155 P. R. T. t. c	25½	25	25
5 Phil. Trac	66	66	66
56 Union Trac.	39	38½	39
15 West. Coal	70¼	70	70

Bonds.

$5,000 Beth. S'l 1st 5s	80	80	80
1,000 Pa. Cp. 4½s	80¾	80½	80¾
20,000 P. Co. con.4s	75	75	75
1,000 Phil. El. 1st 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼

$1,000 Reading 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
3,000 Spanish-Am. Iron 6s	100	100	100
3,000 U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.76	98.76	98.76
5,000 Do 2d 4s	96.20	96.10	96.20

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	14	15
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	72
Am. Gas & Electric	87	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	89½	91
Am. Light & Trac.	202	205
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	95½	97
Am. Power & Light	41	46
Am. Power & Light pf.	74	78
Am. Public Utilities	70	75
Am. Public Utilities pf.	50	55
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	60
Am. W. W. & Electric	12	14
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	90	93
Cities Service	203	205
Cities Service pf.	75¼	75¾
Colorado Power	27	28
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	70	77
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	22½	24
Com. Pow., R. & L. pf.	48	50
Conn. Power pf.	80	84
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	81
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	73	76
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Tex. Elec. pf.	73	76
El Paso Electric	90	91
El Paso Electric pf.	85	90
Electric R. & S. pf.	93	95
Electric Properties	87	..
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	21
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	58	65

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas & Elec. Securities	250	275
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	96	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	90¼	98
Mass. River Power	12½	13½
Miss. River Power pf.	37	40½
Northern Ohio Electric	..	25
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	..	65
North. Ont. L. & P.	10	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	58
Northern States Power	44	47
North. States Pow. pf.	84	86
Northern Tex. Electric	55	60
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	74
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Elec.	32½	33
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	81	84
Puget S. T., L. & P.	10	14
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	37	42
Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light	23	24
Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	55	58
Southern Cal. Edison	80	83
South. Cal. Edison pf.	97	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	11½	..
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	24	25
Tampa Electric	100	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	2	3
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	6	10
Texas Power & L. pf.	86	91
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	85	90
United Light & Rys.	23½	30
United L. & Rys. pf.	79	..
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	81½	84
Western Power	13	14½
Western Power pf.	49	51
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	..
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	64	67
Appalach. Pow. 5s	70	72
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	88	90
Cities Fuel & P. 7s, '19	94½	97
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	69	75
Commonwealth Power, Ry. & Light (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97¼	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	83	87
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	93
East. Tex. Elec. col. 6s	83	88
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	86	91
Empire Gas Fuel 6s, '26	93	95
Empire Refining 6s, '27	89	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	84	88
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	98	99¾
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '35	80	85
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85	92
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	70	72
Miss. Riv. Pow. ref. 5s	67	72
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	88	92
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	85½	86½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	80	85
Ohio Fuel Supply 6s	97	98
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96¼	96¾
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	85	88
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	92
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	80
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	80	90
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	96
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94¾	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Aetna pf	56	60	56
American Brass	230	232	234
Atlas Powder	169	175	169
Do pf	93½	95	93½
Babcock & Wilcox	112½	114	112
Bliss	350	425	350
Do pf	78	..	78
Can. Found's F	120	140	120
Colt's Arms	64	66	63
Du Pont	261	265	261
Hercules	230	234	230
Do pf	112	114	115
Niles-Bem't-Pond	116	119	115
Penn. Seab. S. Cp.	40	45	40
Scovill Mfg	450	470	450
Thomas Iron Co	25	35	25
Winchester Arms	700	825	700
Woodward Iron Co.	85	55	85

ELLIOTT ON N. P. BOARD.

Former New Haven President Chosen Director, with George T. Slade.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, held yesterday, retiring Directors were re-elected, and the election of Howard Elliott and George T. Slade as Directors to succeed, respectively, William S. Tod, resigned, and Grant B. Schley, deceased, was ratified. Mr. Elliott was President of the Northern Pacific before he became President, and later Chairman of the Board of Directors, of the New Haven. The meeting was adjourned until April 30, in order to lay before the stockholders the contract entered into with the Railroad Administration for Government control of the road, which, it is hoped, will be complete by that time. The annual report of the company will also probably be ready for submittal to the stockholders on that date.

President Hannaford said that, on the whole, conditions as affecting the Northern Pacific and in its territory were such as to give confidence for the future. The company had suffered, like others, from uncertain labor conditions, the lure of higher wages in war factories, the call to the colors, and the draft, but had, he believed, been more successful than some other roads in coping with this situation. Mr. Hannaford was particularly optimistic regarding the crop outlook in the Northwest, which was far better than that of last season, while the weather so far had been excellent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Fractional net losses in stocks marked the close of the market yesterday on the Exchange. The dullness which was notable during the greater part of the session gave way to activity in the final hour. In this period there were slight price recessions, but all issues showed improvement over the weak opening quotations.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalm.	24½	24½	24½
10	Am. B. Sug.	75¾	75¾	75¾
60	Am. Can	42	41½	41¾
70	Am. C. & F.	79¾	78¾	78¾
20	Am. Ice Sec.	19½	19½	19½
10	Am. Loco.	62½	62½	62½
1,160	Am. Su. Tob.	98¾	95¼	97½
260	Am. Smelt.	77¾	76¾	77¾
270	Anac. Cop.	64½	63¾	64
560	Bald. Loco.	76¾	75¾	76¾
190	Beth. St'l. B.	77¾	77¾	77¾
60	Can. Pacific	136¾	136	136¾
300	Cent. Leather	86	85¾	86
255	C., M.& St.P.	40	39¼	39¼
10	Do pf	69¾	69¾	69¾
40	Corn Prod.	36¾	36¾	36¾
10	Crucible St.	62¾	62¾	62¾
40	Cuba Cane Su.	28	28	28
920	Dist. Secur.	44	42½	43¾
20	Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾
300	Do 1st pf.	28	28	28
140	Gen. Motors	117¼	116¾	117¼
120	Inspir. Cop.	48¼	47¾	48
10	Int. Mer. M.	25¼	25¼	25¼
180	Do pf	93¾	92	92¾
10	Kan. C. So.	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	Kenne. Cop.	31¾	31¼	31¼
140	Max. Petrol.	94¼	93¾	93¾
60	Mo. Pacific	21¾	21¼	21¾
30	Midvale Steel	46	45¾	45¾
45	Nat. Enam.	51½	50¾	51¼
20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	27¾	27¾	27¾
20	Ont. Sil. M.	9¾	9¼	9¼
10	Ohio C. Gas	37½	37½	37½
20	Ray Con. C.	24¼	24¼	24¼
560	Reading	81½	80¾	80¾
90	Sinclair Oil	27¼	27	27¼
1,880	Studebaker	85¾	87½	87½
10	Tenn. Cop.	17¾	17½	17¾
20	Tob. Prod.	52¾	52¾	52½
120	Union Pac.	119¼	119	119
50	Un. Cig. St.	87¾	87¾	87¾
70	U. S. Ind. A.	122¼	122	122¼
3,140	U. S. Steel	90¾	90¼	90½
20	Utah Copper	79¼	79	79¼
100	Va.-Car. Chem.	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	Willys-Over.	17¾	17½	17¾

BONDS.

$1,200	Liberty 3½s	98.84	98.84	98.84
2,800	Do 1st 4s	96.18	96.06	96.18
4,500	Do 2d 4s	96.22	96.00	96.10

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Exp.	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	B.-A. T. Co., coupon	15¼	15	15¼
1,200	‡Burns Bros. Ice	21	20½	20½
700	Chev. Motor	120	118	120
1,000	‡Elec. Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝
250	Emerson P.	2⅞	2½	2½
1,000	Key. T. & R	18½	18	18
200	Mar. of Am.	3½	3½	3½
2,000	‡Maxim Mun	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	N. A. P. & P	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	‡Poulsen W.	11	10¾	11

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Rep. M. T.	31	31	31
100	St. Jo. Lead	15¾	15¾	15¾
5,000	Smith M. T.	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	‡Stand. Mot.	13	13	13
500	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs	12	11¾	11¾
1,100	‡Thlogen	4½	4½	4½
200	‡U. S. L. & West Corp.	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	‡Un. Motor	25¾	25½	25¾
3,800	U. S. S'p Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	‡W.-M. A. Cp	7¼	7	7¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

900	‡Anglo-Ame'n Oil	12¼	12	12½
40	‡Prairie Oil & Gas	490	485	485
20	‡S. O. Co. of Cal	220	218	218
15	‡S. O. Co. of N. Y.	267	267	267

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

RESORTS.
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HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 minutes from Grand Central. A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Full Train Schedule. Special rates for 6 months or more. HOTEL GRAMATAN Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y. Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

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LAKEWOOD
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The Annalist
This Week
Third Liberty Loan Enthusiastically Launched
Completed Honor Roll of Banks
1917 Record of British Railways
Record Prices Reached in Lancashire Cotton
Many Strikes Disturb the Central West
Money and Exchange
Movement of Stock Averages
Week in Stock Market
Barometric Pages
Federal Reserve Banking Statistics
Bank Clearings
New York Stock Exchange Transactions
Trend of Bond Prices
Week's Curb Transactions
Transactions on Other Markets
Open Security Market
Dividends Declared, Awaiting Payment
Latest Earnings of Railways
The Annalist
Times Square, New York.
Issued Every Monday Morning.

M'INTYRE ELECTED, IS JURY'S VERDICT

Members Decide Ballots Produced for Recount Had Been Changed.

NEW TRIAL IS ASKED FOR

Ex-Judge Delehanty, Failing in This Move, Will Take Case to Court of Appeals.

The jury before Supreme Court Justice Sawyer that for two months has been hearing the suit by James A. Delehanty to oust John F. McIntyre from his seat on the General Sessions bench, in the course of which a recount of the ballots showed that Delehanty received 826 votes more than McIntyre, yesterday returned a verdict upholding Judge McIntyre's election, after an hour's deliberation. The original canvass of the vote by the Board of Canvassers showed McIntyre's election by 816 votes.

The jury's verdict was based on its belief that the ballots when produced in court for the recount were not in the same condition as when counted by the election officials. Justice Sawyer said in his charge: "The vital question is, what was the true count of the ballots on election night? If they were tampered with or contaminated, then you are the judges of the fact."

Counsel for ex-Judge Delehanty moved to set aside the verdict of the jury as against the weight of the evidence, and the court will hear argument on the application this morning. The members of the jury thanked Justice Sawyer for his courtesy and presented a small clock to the Court. It was stated yesterday the jury was composed of six Republicans, three Democrats, and three independents. The foreman was Charles J. Henner, Jr., of 130 West Fifty-second Street, and one of the members was Adolph Zukor, film producer.

Several of Judge McIntyre's friends gathered in his chambers at the Criminal Courts Building to congratulate him. He said: "I have no statement to make except that I am very much gratified at the verdict of the jury. I feel that justice has been done. I never had any doubt of the outcome because I knew from the beginning that I had won."

Whether or not Justice Sawyer grants the application to set aside the verdict and directs a new trial, the case will be appealed, but is not likely to be decided by the Court of Appeals before the end of the year.

NURSES' CAMP AT VASSAR.

Red Cross and National Defense Council to Supervise Training.

Four scholarships, each for $350, have been given to the Vassar Training Camp for Nurses, to be held at the college this Summer, by the class of '13 of Vassar, in memory of their classmate Miss Anabel Roberts, who was the first American girl to lose her life in active service at the front. The scholarships are to cover the expenses of the three months' course at Vassar and the personal expenses of the student for the subsequent two years in hospital training. Miss Roberts died last January while on duty at a British base hospital near Etretat, France. She was a graduate of the Training School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital.

The camp to be held at Vassar this Summer will be a Plattsburg for nurses, under the auspices of the Red Cross and the Council for National Defense. It will also prepare educated women to fill administrative and executive positions made vacant by the abnormal demands upon the nursing profession, both at home and abroad. The Trustees of Vassar have offered the use of the grounds, buildings, and equipment for the Summer for this training, and the Red Cross has given $75,000 to cover the operating expenses from June 24 to Sept. 13.

Foremost specialists in medicine and nursing will make up the Faculty of the camp, and in its equipment and facilities for instruction it will be on a par with the highest standards of the best professional schools. Applications to enter are received from graduates of all approved colleges, beginning with the class of '18 and going back ten years. The age must be from 21 to 30 and the health sound. The fee is $95, which covers cost of tuition and maintenance, pupils furnishing their own uniforms.

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REFINED OIL SHORTAGE THREATENED IN EAST

Government Oil Director Here to Discuss More Efficient Distribution.

Mark L. Requa, Government Oil Director, held a conference yesterday with the Petroleum War Service Committee at the offices of the Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, to consider more efficient distribution of the country's stock of fuel oil. It was said that a few refiners were experiencing difficulty in getting supplies of oil to their plants, due to poor transportation facilities. Adequate storage facilities for consumers was another matter up for consideration. On this point Mr. Requa said:

"We are getting up a list of consumers of fuel oil and want them to provide adequate storage facilities. We want them to provide storage facilities to meet sixty-day requirements. Some of these consumers are using tank cars in their yards for storage purposes, drawing upon the cars for the oil as required. This practice ties up cars urgently needed for quick transportation movement. With proper storage facilities, consumers would not be under the necessity of tying up the rolling stock wanted to carry oil."

The Oil Director said a shortage of refined oil products was threatened this year on the Eastern seaboard. Illustrating this, he said the Presidential Refinery, at Baltimore, was out of oil. Mr. Requa expects to meet the President of this concern here today and see if it is possible to obtain a supply. Mr. Requa will continue his conference with the oil men here today and return to Washington tonight.

Mr. Requa also held a conference at the New York office of the Oil Division of the Federal Fuel Administration, 42 Broadway, with representatives of the wire rope manufacturing industry from every part of the country. It was decided that a general speeding up of production in the domestic wire rope industry would be necessary if the new oil and gas wells now in course of development for naval and other war purposes were to be properly equipped.

The wire rope representatives told Mr. Requa that the scarcity in wire rope at this time was due to the abnormally large contracts placed by the Government for the navy and army. The conference developed the fact that between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of wire rope would be required to equip the projected enlargements in oil and gas production in the United States. This tonnage the manufacturers present promised to furnish.

Mr. Requa had a word of warning to say to the spokesmen against profiteering. "I find," he said, "that there has been considerable profiteering in wire rope, not by the manufacturers, but by jobbers. This profiteering has amounted to as high as 60 per cent. That practice we will stop wherever found. The provisions of the Lever law under which the Fuel Administration is working will be applied to correct this abuse."

AT THE FUR AUCTION.

Active Bidding for Silver Fox Was the Feature Yesterday.

Active bidding for silver fox, especially the medium grades, featured the second day of the annual Spring sale of raw furs that is now going on in the Masonic Temple here. The competition for these pelts was said by experienced fur men to be the most active ever seen at a local sale, and, when some of the most desirable medium grade skins were under the hammer, the "spotters" and the auctioneer had difficulty in keeping up with the bids.

The highest-priced silver fox sold went to Louis Gassner of San Francisco for $490. Largely due to the farm breeding of these animals, the demand for blacks is not as active as it was some years ago, and black skins that sold here yesterday at $100 to $125 would then have brought several times those amounts. As one buyer put it, "The farm fox has robbed the wild fox of his glory." In addition to Mr. Gassner, silver fox was bought by C. G. Gunther's Sons, Halle Brothers of Cleveland, A. Fisher, H. Jaeckel & Sons, Kaufmann & Oberleder, and Konvalinka & Weiss.

The prices obtained for these skins were good generally, and played no small part in raising the total for the two days' selling to about $1,250,000. Because of the slowness with which these furs are sold, the entire collection could not be disposed of yesterday. About 175 skins, therefore, have been put over until today, when selling will begin at 9:30 A. M., commencing with Lot No. 5,602.

Red fox, which had been held over from Monday, were the first skins put up yesterday. About 600 buyers were present when Auctioneer Noakes took up his hammer, and there was plenty of snap to bidding. The top price paid for a pelt of this kind was $45.50, and the buyer was H. Jaeckel & Sons. Others who bought red fox included Milton Schreiber & Co., N. Sobel, Kahn & Rappaport and Goldman & Bernstein.

White fox also came in for some active bidding, the top price in this case—$44—being paid by John Hallam of Toronto. Eisenbach Bros. Furs & Co., Gross, Engel & Co., Otto Erler, A. Bases and H. Haimovicz were among the other white fox buyers. Other offerings during the day consisted of mole and leopard. The best price for the former was 62 cents, and was paid by H. Sameth. Prices on mole were good generally, as this fur is in demand for several types of Summer garments. The Newohwang Trading Company bought the best leopard for $23.

Additional Liberty Loan subscriptions obtained during the day up to 4 P. M. swelled the total to $1,796,000. One subscription of $25,000 was received from Maynard Miller & Co., Inc., and subscriptions of $10,000 each came from M. Groh's Sons and H. D. Fertel. Reville Frères, who were incorrectly reported yesterday as having subscribed $10,000, really bought bonds to the value of $100,000. The same amount was purchased by Joseph Ullmann, Inc., who had been credited only with a $50,000 subscription.

These percentage advances were shown by the furs sold yesterday over the corresponding prices obtained at the January sale: Red fox, 25; white fox, 20; mole, 20; leopard, 25, and silver fox, 30. Following the finishing of silver fox selling today the following will be offered: 66,297 mink, 11,008 badger and 82,687 ermine.

WANTS STATUE LEVELED.

Senator Owen Would Drop Frederick II. Into Potomac River.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the course of a bitter denunciation of the Hohenzollerns Senator Owen, addressing the Conference of American Lecturers today, declared that the War College statute of "that venerable Prussian scoundrel, Frederick II., ought to be dragged down and dropped into the Potomac."

The Kaiser has fallen down miserably in his vainglorious promises to his people, said Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio. The Potsdam assurance of August, 1914, that the German troops would return to their homes victorious in less than three months, he said, can be classed with his promises to bring England to her knees and to relieve the German people from payment of the enormous war expenses.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit — Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Waterfront Co‹Scow No. 92.
Standard Co‹The Almora.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 2 P. M.—Equity.
Mitchell‹Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.
Northern Transp Co‹Chadwick.
Eclipse Light Co‹World Lighting Appl Co.
Wasson‹Barge Howard.
Stumpf‹Schreiber.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building., Brooklyn.—Criminal.
US‹Link, on trial.)
Same‹Whalen.
Same‹Legano.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 823.—Motions.
Higgins‹"Eros."
Nanyalle‹Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Clarkson‹Frank & Cohen, &c.
US ex rel Herschkowitz‹Commander
Same‹Ebbet.
Same‹Trum, Barker, and Kelly.
Camp Upton.
Same ex rel Lento‹Scott.
Same ex rel Ellen‹Johnson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.
Berman‹United Elec Light, &c, Co.
Hirt‹Mayer.
Pattee‹Harper.
Met Life Ins Co‹Childs Co.
Dalrymple‹Schwartz.
Re Brewis.
Kirwan‹Windolph.
Lucas‹West Elec RR.
Kreilerstein‹same.
Batton Co‹Pompeian.
Hubert‹Green.
Rafel‹Maurer.
Callman‹Underpinning & Foundation.
Union R E‹CNY.
Western Union Elec‹Gest.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Schoenberg.
Delude‹Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
Nathan‹Stadholz.
Walter‹Walter.
People, &c‹Callahan.
Kirkwood‹Union Ry.
Nelson‹Nelson.
CNY‹Oliver.
Mfg Liab Ins Co‹McQuade Stevedor Co.
Re McCabe.
Re Burck.
Re Brophy.
Watskin‹Block.
Wiener‹Winthrop.
Werling‹Hawes.
Kelly‹Roestel.
Hamilton‹Wallach.
Galizzo‹Bove.
Cahill‹Larson.
Clifton‹Dalton.
Berenstein‹Kanzer.
Bruno‹Anderson.
Neff‹Vandevert.
Germano‹Bleecker Lumber Co.
Costastakes‹CNY Post.
Grad Med S & H.
Blumenthal‹CNY Hippodrome Co.
Carmody‹Fleming.
Re N E Equit Ins Co.
Rosen‹Janke.
Steinberg‹same.
Foster‹Ehrenberg.
Ditchek‹Man Arms.
Gennerich‹Schneider.
Thornton‹Hughes.
Re Pemberton.
Re‹Ellis.
Fiduccia‹Erie RR.
Balut‹NY, S & W RR.
Polak‹Pollak.
Solak‹Harmon NY Co.
Schaefer‹Dunn.
Lindsay‹Feet & F.
Gordon‹Klosh Con Co.
Ashland‹Hygienic Fibre Co.
Cohen‹Oat Rty Co.
Germano‹Beecker.
Tremley Oil Co‹Marseilles Garage.
Re Hedden Iron Co.
Westerman‹Westerman.
Acker‹Blackstone.
Miller‹Miller.
McArdle‹Goldman.
Smythe‹Morgenstern.
Re Jelliffe.
Davidson‹Lynch.
Feudi‹Feudi.
Castka‹Castka.
Hirsch‹Schmoll.
Pessure Lighting Co‹Landers.
Thatcher‹Thatcher.
Regan‹Pyle.
Epstein‹Urbana.
Suehl‹McCrocker.
Woolridge‹Shea.
Gershel‹Hickson.
Flamero‹D. L. & W RR
Avery‹Brody.
Block‹Block.
PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Newburger Co‹Lehigh Valley RR.
De Angelis‹Bellafiore, (2.)
Meyerson‹Franklin Knitting Mills.
Smart Set Spec Co‹same.
Lell‹Lell.
Fischer‹Fischer.
Pemberton‹Pemberton Armour‹Minor.
Gershkowitz‹Gershkowitz.
Van Cleve‹Van Cleve.
Seidenberg‹Seidenberg.
Moore‹Moore.
Johnston‹McCarroll.
Preferred causes:
Rosenson‹Quinn.
Union Trust Co‹Cole.
Greenwich Svgs Bk‹Schoolbeer.
Peremptory calendar:
Baum‹Stockwell.
Sheingold‹Haber.
Samson‹Trustees of Columbia Univ.
Schuessler‹Riedinger.
Inzinna‹Dodd.
Coughlin‹Brennan.
Hoyt‹Belle Hazen Rty
Rosenthal‹Rosenthal.
Cooper‹Greenhut.
Hart‹Smyth.
Springer Rty Co‹Hudson Trust Co.
Springer‹same.
Reed‹Reed.
Schmutz‹Schmutz.
Elbert‹Miller.
Montgomery‹Montgomery.
Irving Silk Co‹Lang.
Greene‹Greene.
Farnes‹Melnick.
Wetherbee‹Wetherbee.
Tenement House Dept ‹161-163 Manhat Av.
Noon‹Noon.
Goodman‹Elsgrau.
Franco‹Floro.
PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Franklin‹Taylor.
Seaman Paper Co‹Textile Paper Co.
PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Seidman‹Packard Motor Co.
O'Connell‹Watson El Co, Inc.
Nestakinkin‹Wiemers.
Barrett‹Paterno.
Kalstein‹Julliard.
Baxt‹Weiss.
De Peril‹Mathiessen.
London‹Natoma Amusement Co, Inc.
Boyland‹N Y Rys.
Komoll‹Shults Bread.
Ryan‹5th Av Coach.
Stahlman‹Goldfam.
Gordon‹N Y Rys.
Schoonmaker‹Int R T.
McNairn‹N Y Rys.
O'Sullivan‹Schuyler Garage & Sup Co.
Yonman‹West Co Brew Co.
Van Bergh‹Lewald.
Lillie‹Stowe Cons Co.
Hanifan‹Gieberich.
Rosa‹Sanford.
Bennet‹N Y Rys.
Sullivan‹Vivant Mach. (3.)
Clair‹Beinlich.
Wallenberg‹Kantler.
Burgess‹N Y Rys.
Landreanos‹N Y Rys.
J Halpin‹same.
K Halpin‹same.
Fitzgerald‹Ford Motor Mosquera‹New Eng SS Co.
Klevene‹N Y & Stamford RR.
Solomonowitz‹Taylor.
V Zlease‹Ward Baking Co.
O Zlease‹same.
Silver‹Neuman.
Augenblick‹Int R T.
Drucker‹Int Mero Marine.
Nelson‹Hofer.
Gash‹D. L. & W RR.
Zimmerman‹Richardson & Boynton Co.
M Allen‹F B Q Cloth-ing Co.
P Allen‹same.
Lehmann‹42d St Ry.
Zozolak‹O'Gorman.
Appeloff‹Rosenblum.
Lubnofsky‹3d Av Ry.
Scharb‹same.
Cahill‹Union Ry.
Bauer‹N Y Rys.
Lambert‹Fliegenheimer Bros.
Lewis‹1,450 B'way.
McDonald‹N Y Rys.
Dunphy‹same.
Bonfield‹Buss.
Falk‹Goodkind.
Clear.
J.—At 10 A. M.
Brecher‹D Killoch Co
Goldsmith‹Barnett.
Quinn‹Phoenix Amuse
McMahon‹Beaver.
Chilvarelli‹N Y Rys.
McMahon‹Beaver.
Quacquarello‹Remsen.
Costello‹N Y Rys.
Baltzer‹NY Rys.
Schroeder‹Int R T.
M Nathanson‹Rapid Transit Sub Const.
H Nathanson‹same.
Greenberg‹Burns Bros
Marks‹Mayer Brew.
Balfe‹Bradley Cont.
Oakley‹Reitman.
Thorn‹Scout Co.
Oppenheimer‹Harriette Holding Co.
Linden‹Constantidini.
Clausen‹Ackerson.
Leinwande‹Coverdale.
Fitzgerald‹N Y Med College & Hosp.
Phillips‹N Y C RR.
Sadell‹Perry & Son.
Kubianow‹H. Goldwater & Co, Inc.
Lynch‹Northern Wrecking Co.
Stolberg‹Smith.
C. Conklin‹CNY.
E. Conklin‹same.
McLarthy‹Rosenthal.
Rosenthal‹McLarthy.
Mitro, Jr‹Lehigh Val RR.
Kaplan‹C. M. Realty Co.
Codorino‹Alba Wine.
Lang‹Neuman.
Daly‹M. Sheehan.
Same‹P. Sheehan.
Moran‹Union Ry.
M. Ahearn‹N Y Rys.
T. Ahearn‹same.
M. Gaughan‹Hirsch.
J. Gaughan‹same.
Maslan‹Taylor.
Meegan‹Rice.
Fay‹Associated Press.
Meegan‹Rice.
Castelli‹Delmenico's.
P. Milgrim‹Weissberger.
Pagano‹Greenberg.
Wang‹Steeplechase Park Co.
Lorenzo‹Williams & Wells Co.
Swanton‹Crown Market, Inc.
Yerkes‹Clyde.
Leveton‹Talmey.
Cavasenna‹Dever.
Barr‹Hirshfield.
Storper‹Tannenbaum.
Lubinsky‹Elfenbein.
Moore‹Marmilee.
B. Starklewicz‹Treiber
Signet‹Rosen.
Lemansky‹O'Hare.
Dundon‹Abrahams.
Rosen‹Hyman.
Rappaport‹Kittay.
Rowienski‹D, L & W RR.
Schneck‹Gardner.
Anguilo‹Bruck.
Heinick‹Roth.
La Sala‹Armour & Co.
L. Landers‹Un Ry.
PART XIV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Luneschloss‹Island Paper Co.
Lustgarten‹Rein.
Frankenberg‹Spiegel.
Mayer‹Monzo.
P Gerli & Co‹Mendelson.
CNY‹Kranich & Bach.
Holey‹Watson Flag Eng Co.
Berger‹Gotham Nat Bank.
Sanders‹Krumholz.
Jaffe‹Moross.
Lowenbein‹Miller.
John J Hearn Const Co‹Rembrandt Rlty.
Blendow‹Adair.
Wahraftig‹New Geisha Waist House.
Dollan‹Strauss.
Okunstoff‹Pasvolsky.
Glassberg Mfg Co‹Wattenberg.
A. Landess‹Un Ry.
Hahn‹McArdle.
Ahlers‹Kennedy.
G. Malaro‹Barrett.
L. Malaro‹Barrett.
M. Mularo‹Barrett.
Sherwood‹United Cigar Stores Co.
Keogh‹Jacob Better.
Novak‹Vogel.
Lapp‹Pinkerton.
Heiman‹Kiddle.
Gorley‹Int R T Co.
Schreier‹Friedhoffer.
James‹Weil.
Cohen‹N Y Rys.
J.—At 10 A. M.
Economou Ritsos Co‹Mastronardi.
Rogers‹Press. (2.)
Wilson‹Palmer.
Same‹Lang Co.
Monks & Sons‹Renolds
Renolds‹Monks & Sons
Gantt‹Cuttign, Larsen & Co.
Cent Park Pickle Works‹Fenchael.
Polak Rlty‹McKinley Const.
Burdin‹Canfield.
G Colon & Co‹Haven Const Co.
Keith‹Ellis.
Gaynor‹Bangs.
Harper‹Equit Trust.
Newman‹Parson.
NY Cent Iron Wks‹Jacobson Eng Co.
Fox‹Bernstein.
Same‹Lahn & Simons.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Geff, J.—Adjourned until April 15.
PART VI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Goldberg‹NY Rys.
PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Singer‹Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Louis Loeb.
A Ryvazian.
Jacob W Miller.
Andrew F Kennedy.
Charles W Logfling.
Ada Toone.
Rosa Mack.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. (March Term.)—Contested wills; Case on.
Frederick E. Saward.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. (April Term.)—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Natvold‹Thompson.
Faust‹Schwartz.
Silverman‹Seidler.
Bennett‹Herz & Eddy.
Hollister‹Huselton.
Glazer‹Rothkowitz.
Gilman‹United Stencil Prod. Co.
Schweitzer‹Solomon.
Feingold‹Santor Const Co.
Gibson Dist Co‹Morrissey.
Hollister‹Huselton.
Schulman‹Greenstein.
Roper‹Radford.
Zizemann‹Spielman.
Braver‹L I RR.
PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Brenner‹Minkofsky.
Weiner‹Weruba.
Frisbee‹Weinstein.
Pfeffer‹NY Rys.
Fiehelman‹Denbosky.
Gallagher‹NY Rys.
O'Neil‹same.
Miller‹Pabst Brew Co
Boera‹Hijos de Jose Taya S En Co.
Reichenthal‹Mautner.
Wolfgang‹Belknap.
Heilpern‹Alper.
Brodsky‹Radt.
Schnell‹same.
Timmerman‹N Y Rys.
Cahn‹Wells Fargo & Co.
McAuliffe‹NY Rys (2)
Creamer‹Lagouras.
Reifsnider‹Posner.
Fire‹Seidenfeld.
Krasinsky‹Int R T.
City Cornice & Skylight Co‹Whitney Glass Works.
Gross‹N Y Rys.
Kozlol‹same.
O'Connor‹Whitridge.
Robert Kamber & Hoffman, Inc.
Southern Pacific Co.
Wargo‹Int R T.
Karpel‹Schwarzler.
Horn‹Sussman.
Jakowitz‹Loria.
Buchanon & Smock Lumber Co‹Minter.
Winkler‹Int R T.
Gutwillig‹Marcus.
Lewis‹Goldman.
Kanzer‹Goldblatt, (2.)
Golden‹Levenstein.
Disco‹Krajinik.
Weinberg‹Keith Riverside Corp.
Borahaw‹Int R T.
Lane‹Old Colony Const Co, (2.)
Hykin‹Rosenbluth (4)
Cohen‹Seligson.
Leifer‹Eckman & Comora.
Sprung‹B'way-38th St Realty Co.
Aber‹Pleasant Spring Dist Co.
Nicol‹Stern.
Murray‹Leichtman.
Frankenberg‹Gibraltor.
Lidis‹6th Av Coach.
Pappas‹same.
Rosenberg‹Adler.
Miller‹Riggs.
Parins‹Fisk Co.
Aronson‹Valenti.
Diesenhaus‹Rosin.
Gullilano‹550 Park Av
Levine‹Sharitz.
Un Dressed Beef Co‹Hauser.
Galvin‹Dry Dock, &c, RR.
Downs‹Perkins.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part I., for trial.
Goodman‹Schreiber.
Cleveland‹Panker.
Finley‹Vail' Hat Co.
PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Ehrlich‹US Fid & G.
Pierpoint & Stoughton‹McLaughlin's Sons.
Connolly‹Connolly.
Kelley Co‹Reich.
Ansell‹Helwitz‹Nemoiter & Bunger.
Brown‹Berland.
Operaphone Mfg Corp ‹Lyraphone Co of Am.
Lebowitz‹Glazeroff.
Moore‹Shenk.
Rosner‹Hersog's Cloak & Suit Co.
Hatzel‹Vivian.
Silver‹Mandel.
Case on.
PART IV.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zoller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Silverstein ‹West—John H. Rotan Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank‹Steiner—Theodore K. McCarthy. Schnekraut‹Froman—Robert J. Hare Cowell. Peterson‹Fourth Leasehold, Inc.—James A. Lynch.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—City R. E. Co.‹Delta Holding Corp.—Harold H. Herts. Chamberlin‹Fagan—Sherwood E. Hall. Garrettson‹Weinstein—Frank J. Coyle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Lawyers' Mortgage Co.‹John J. Hefferon—Percival Wild. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.‹Prudential R. E. Corp.—John Hertle. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.‹Estheld Realty Co.—John C. Hertle.
SUPREME COURT—Guy J.—Henry Makay‹ Max Wessel—Max Wessel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
Cash‹Clancy.
Woolf‹Cowen.
Re Salvatore.
Lehmann‹Lehmann, Conway‹Conway.
Kenowitz‹Weinstein.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.
Zamkofsky‹Zamkofsky.
Morgan‹Morgan.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.
Inquest—Arnstein‹Ferrara.
Hoffman‹Harrisetta Hld Co.
Norvest‹Lenox S & G.
Horn‹Silinsky.
Kahn‹Saperstein.
Same‹State Silk Co.
Malone‹Union Ry.
Bornemann‹Meister.
Lubelfield‹Lakin.
Nussbaum‹Hochman.
Nunnes‹I R T.
Babcock‹Taylor.
Handelam‹I R T.
Ilungerman‹Koritsky.
Napolitano‹Ebling Brew Co.
Haas‹Warren.
Hermensen‹Hermensen.
Bernasconi‹NY, W & Boston RR.
Schneiderman‹Berger.
TRIALS—Giegerich, J.
Schultz‹Schultz.
Koerner‹Koerner.
Wise‹Union Ry.
Cohen‹De Rsay.
Gompers‹same.
Franck‹same.
Diamant‹same.
North Side Roof & Co‹CNY.
Seguine‹L V RR.
Lazar‹I R T.
Conlan‹same.
Commerford‹Bloomingdale.
Yanofsky‹B H RR.
Loeffler‹Eagle Sav & Loan Assn.
Nargi‹Rabey.
Macchio‹Empire Con Co, (2.)
Highest number reached in regular order, 1706.
PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions—Estates of:
Margaret J Lavin, John Erhard, Henry G Volkmar, David Connor.
Wills for probate:
Isaac Wertheimer, Frederick Arnold, H G Schrenkeisen, Adolph Leichtman.
Ellen McGuire.
Louisa Buhler.
Abbie B Willie.
Guardianship:
Adele Rubin.
Accountings—Estates of:
Mary A Kingston, Nathan Kirshner, Margaretha Frey.
TRIAL

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 166th St, 18.8x100; Pearl Niles to Hattie Greenberg, $46 East 20th St, all liens, March 30; attorney, Louis W. Dinkelspiel, 37 Liberty St..$1
MANHATTAN AV, 357, w s, 101.11 ft n of 116th St, 18x50; Jacob B. Baum to Jane Newburgh, 405 Manhattan Av, April 6; attorneys, Herzfeld, S. & M., 44 Court St, Brooklyn ..$6,750
MONROE ST, 87, n s, 235.4 ft e of Pike St, 26x100, foreclosure April 2, 1918; Nathaniel Phillips, referee, to Caroline M. Child, 81 South Mountain Av, Montclair, N. J., and Wm. G. Wheelwright, 550 Madison Av, trustees; attorney, S. Riker Jr., 19 Cedar St ..$25,000
PEARL ST, 67, n s, 139.1 ft e of Broad St, runs n 84.4 x w 0.6 x n — to s s of Stone St (Nos. 32 and 32½) at point 118.5 ft e of Broad St x e 26.11 x s 39.5 x w 6.10 x s 4 x w 84 x s 76.2 to Pearl St x w 20.4 to beginning; Calgar Realty Co. to 64 Pearl Street Corporation, 71 Broadway, mtg $24,000, Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100
SAME PROPERTY; 67 Pearl Street Corporation to Charles Otis, on Waldo Av, near West 246th St, mtg $24,000, all liens,. April 5; attorney, same ..$100
SOUTH ST, s s, 17.5x74.5x18.5x irreg, 403 South St, 83, 84, and 85, lot in rear of, 54.5 at s e end, 55.7 at n w end, and 90 on each side; South St, n s, 17.9x74.7x18.1x74.9, n s; Downing Realty Co. to 85 South Street Corporation, 161 Front St, mtg $136,000, all liens, April 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$100
SULLIVAN ST, w s, 82 ft n of Grand St, 21.2x72.3 to alley x20x64.4; Charles Burkelman to Edwin H. Scheuber, 88 Elm Av., Hackensack, N. J., mtg. $6,000, April 8; all liens; attorneys, Randall & Larson, 149 Broadway ..$1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 23.5 ft n of 120th St, 86.4x88.3x80.11x69.3; Charles Israel to William H. Hays, 483 Park Av, and Arthur E. Louderback, 510 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., trustees, mtg $25,000, April 8..$1
120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 20x94.7; Frederick Miller and wife, exrs., to Edward McDonald and Etta McGoldrick, 536 East 67th St, mtg $12,000, April 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$1
125TH ST, 619 East, n s, 243 ft e of Avenue B, 25x100.3, foreclosure; A. Parker Nevin, referee, to Wolcott G. Lane, 15 East 74th St, trustee, April 7; attorneys, Miller, Lane & T., 80 Broadway ..$8,000
127TH ST, 277 and 279 West, n s, 22.6 ft e of West 4th St, 39.3x33.5x37.7x36.10; John W. Kinmouth to Alfonso Ruotolo, 229 Pleasant Av, Hillsdale, N. J., mtg $10,500, all liens, March 13; attorney, Edmond L. Greenin, Hillsdale, N. J. ..$100
127TH ST, 277 and 279 West, n s, 22.6 ft e of West 4th St, 39.3x33.5x37.7x36.10; Edmond L. Greenin to John W. Kinmouth, Hillsdale, N. J., mtg $10,500, all liens, March 13; E. L. Groenin, Hillsdale, N. J. ..$100
131ST ST, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 47x120; Margaret E. Munson to Mary L. Frost et al, party of 1st part reserves life estate, June 12, 1908; attorney, Robert D. Gewen, 59 Wall St ..$1
138TH ST, 109 and 111 West, n s, 140 ft w of 6th Av, 40x98.8; Max Wolff to Julia G. Wolff, 26 West 87th St, mtg $85,000, all liens, April 6; attorney, Albert Erdman, 35 Nassau St ..$100
181ST ST, 330-341½, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Florence B. D. Reynolds to Millibianche Realty Corp., 88 Broad St.; attorney, G. O. Gregory, 68 Broad St ..$100
183D ST, 331 East, n s, 184.6 ft w of 1st Av, 28x100.5; Therese K. Janssen to Pierre Janssen, 323 East 49th St, mtg $8,000; attorney, Edw. F. Clark, 165 Broadway ..$1,000
207TH ST, s s, 106.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.2x100.5; Lillian I. Hallett to Ida M. Hallett, Lawrence, L. I., mtg $17,000, all title, April 9; attorney, Stanley H. Molesom, 115 Broadway ..$1
214TH ST, 54 West, s s, 343.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.8x100.11; Leah Williams to Talmudical Institute of Harlem, 56 West 114th St, mtg. $9,000, March 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$1
215TH ST, 314 East, n s, 293.4 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x100.10; Louise Behlen to Fanny and Emma Behlen, 314 East 18th St., April 21, 1905; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1
SAME PROPERTY; Fanny and Emma Behlen to Alfonso Ruotolo, 229 Pleasant Av, mtg. $6,500, April 8 ..$100
224TH ST, 360 East, s s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.2; Edith Realty Co. to Abraham Haatainen, 338 East 125th St, mtg $3,500, April 1; attorney, T. H. Nekton, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn ..$1

Bronx.

EAST TREMONT AV, n s, 8.3 ft e of Bear Swamp Road, 52x100; Poplar St x 25.4x—; Ella Clancey to Brian G. Hughes, 1,994 Madison Av, mtg $3,500, April, 1918; attorney, B. Moore, 1 Liberty St ..$100
EDWARD RD, s s, 265.4 ft e of Boston Av, 106.1x79.10x100x44.3; Adelaide A. Wabst to Wilna Boughton, 304 East 21st St, Brooklyn, mtg $8,200, April 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$1
FOX ST, w s, 57.6 ft n of 169th St, runs w 41.7 x n 12.6 x n 14.11 x e 34.3 x s 25; Chas. Kanders and another, to Samuel Schwartz, 78 West 85th St, March 26; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway ..$100
GLEBE AV, 2,515-17, n s, 60x147.6; Poughkeepsie Trust Co. to Emile Baruch, 47 Halcyon Terrace, New Rochelle, N. Y., March 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100
LOTS 9 and 10, Block 9; Lot 32, Block 19; Lots 27 to 29, Lot 32, Block 26; Lot 10, Block 27; Lots 12 and 19, Block 32; Lots 19 and 20, Block 34; Lots 27, 28, 33, and 34, Block 35; Lot 31, Block 36, map of Morris Park; Rose Young to Esplanade Realty Co., 49 Exchange Place, March 27; attorney, Esplanade Realty Co. 43 Exchange Place..$1
LOTS 892 to 903, 925 to 928, 946 to 949, map of Lorillard Spencer et al, Richard Hagedorn and another, to Kasper Linden, 2d, 512 East 84th St, mtgs. $8,295, March 25; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St..$100
OLD ALBANY ROAD, n e, being s s of Lot 4, map of Joseph Delafield, 68x176x68x166; Richard B. Parsons to Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge Av, near 231st St, March 28; attorney, John Campbell, 9 West 231st St ..$1
ONEIDA AV, e s, 25 ft s of 238th St, 75x100; Ida Ericson to John Fitting, Jr., 4,326 Oneida Av, mtg $1,500, April 4; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St ..$100
PROSPECT AV, 587, w s, 20x100; Frances Meiner to Leo Meiner, South Beach, S. I., mtg $7,750, March 18; attorney, M. Kretsch, 687 Prospect Av ..$1
SAME PROPERTY; Leo Meiner to Sam Weber, 68 West 113th St, mtg $7,750, March 22; same attorney ..$1
SAME PROPERTY; Sam Weber to Martin Kretsch, 587 Prospect Av, mtg $7,750; March 28; same attorney ..$1
UNION AV, 991, w s, 45.7x164.5; Thomas Leddy to Abraham Yalkut, 730 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn, mtg $39,000, March 29; attorney, J. W. Block, 135 Broadway ..$100
VAN NEST AV, s s, 25 ft e of Melville St, 25x95; Rose G. Goldstein to Italian Consumers Corp., 552 Van Nest Av, mtg. $4,500, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100
VALENTINE AV, 2,052, e s, 18.11x100; Emma M. Frey to Henry Yakel, 176 Madison St., Woodridge, N. J., mtg $2,500, April 9; attorney, Henry W. Kiralfew, 391 East 149th St ..$100
VICTOR ST, w s, 175 ft n of Columbus Av, runs n 50x w 100x s 25x e 30.8x s 25x n e 22.5x s e 14.2x e 43.2; Hattie Lotz to Charles E. Moldenke, Watchung, N. J., mtg $6,000, April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1
3D AV, 4,431, w s, 50x127.11; Ruth Hasinsky to Pearl Niles, Union, N. J., mtg $50,200, April 3; attorney, Pearl Niles, Union, N. J..$1
107TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of Av. C, Unionport, 100x108; Abraham I. Solomon, referee, to Anna A. Schulz, 1,410 Crotona Park East, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$3,000
188TH ST, n w s, 638.7 ft n e of Tee Taw Av, 25.2x102.4; Paula Machlett to Charles H. Martin, 1,578 7th Av, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100
202D ST, 235 East, n s, 24.9x100; Pauline Levy and another to Pauline Levy, 310 Convent Av, and another, executors, correction deed, April 1; attorney, Price Bros., 271 Broadway ..$1
SAME PROPERTY; Pauline Levy and another, executors, to Anthony Avenue Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, April 1; same attorney ..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN AV, 387, w s, 19.11 ft n of 116th St, 18x50, April 6; Jane and Lee J. Newburgh to Jacob B. Baum, 50 West 77th St, 3 years; attorney, A. L. Strassed, 27 William St ..$4,000
SOUTH ST, 84, n s, 17.9x74.5x18.1x74.7, n s; also lot in rear of 83-85 South St, 54.5 at s e end and 55.7 at n w end and 90 on each side; South St, 85, n s, 17.9x74.7x18.1x74.9, n e s, April 8; 85 South Street Corp. to Downing Realty Co., 71 Broadway, due April 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $136,000; attorney, John J. Schwartz, 100 Broadway ..$9,000
117TH ST, 137 West, n s, 353.6 ft e of 7th Av, 21.5x103.3, April 9; Theo. G. Ascough and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int. as per bond ..$8,000
118TH ST, 314 East, s s, 203.4 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x100.10, April 8; Alfonso Ruotolo to Fanny and Emma Behlen, 314 East 118th St, due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$8,500

Bronx.

GLEBE AV, 2,515 and 2,517, n s, 60x147.6; Emile Baruch to Poughkeepsie Trust Co., 236 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 8, due April 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$4,000
JACKSON AV, 600 and 602, s e s, 50x105; Sollie Cohen et al, to Public National Bank of New York, 89 Delancey St, mtg $24,000, April 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Strook & S., 30 Broad St ..$10,000
KNOX PLACE, e s, 98.8 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100; also Knox Place, w s, 158 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 25x100; Charles Dickinson to Stanley B. Sherman, Bound Brook, N. J., April 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Stinson & W., 2 Rector St ..$1,000
LOT 26, map Haight Estate; August Newkirk to John G. Roos, at Bush Hill Road, Canadensis, Penn., April 3, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St ..$1,500
LOTS 44 and 45, map Hunts Point Estates; Elise A. Klinke to Jennie L. Morhead, 954 Anderson Av, April 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$2,000
PELHAM AV, n e corner of Hoffman St, 50x83; Elizabeth Wetzel to Frederick Muller and another, trustees, 932 6th Av, April 1, 3 years; attorney, Frederick Muller, 932 6th Av. ..$3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 101, mtg $27,500; of Wadsworth Av, 351, mtg $25,000; Henry Mortenthau Co. to Mary Hall, 63rd St and 8th St and another; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St ..Two assignments, each $100
BEEKMAN PLACE, 6, mtg $8,000; 1st Av, 1,505, mtg $12,500; Abr. I. Elkus and another, executors, to Ernestine Turk, 122 East 93d St; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway ..Two assignments, each $1
57TH AV, 413, mtg of $7,000, $7,500 and $28,000; Ines M. Heert to Loretta V. Wynne, 321 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and another; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100
111TH ST, 626 East, Ellis Black to William E. Hart, 554 West 51st St, et al.; attorney, George L. Donnellan, 38 Park Row..$10,000
207TH ST, 347 West, mtg $7,500; Carlton James to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$5,000
128TH ST, 79 to 83 West, mtg $11,800; Melton Realty Corporation to the State Bank, 370 Grand St, ..$1
145TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 83.4x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Frances H. Zabriskie of Red Hook, N. Y.; address, 59 Liberty St ..$25,000

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, n w corner of Woodlawn Road, 125x324.11x142x261.1; Emil Nyitray to Benj. Benenson, 857 Crotona Park North; attorney, B. Benenson, 401 East 152d..$1
JACKSON AV, s e s, 100 ft s w of 151st St, 50x105; Emanuel Glauber to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$24,000
138TH ST, s s, 215.2 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Cities Savings Institution to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Franklin Square Realty Co., 5 Beekman St ..$40,000
SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Mtg. Co. to Veronica V. Klarenmeyer, 545 West 104th St; attorney, same ..$40,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 78, synagogue on stoop floor with gallery, &c., and part of basement; the Congregation Ohel Jacob to the Congregation Beth David Anshe Roman and Roumania, 2 years, from May 1, 1918, 1 year's renewal; attorney, Sigmund Sindel, 142 Forsyth St ..$600
DELANCEY ST, 16, all; Ernst Plath to Asher Waxman, on the premises, 3 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, Sigmund Sindel, 145 Forsyth St ..$1,200
GREENWICH AV, 52, store and basement; F. Louis Graefe to Nicholas Geissler, 52 Greenwich Av, 3 years, from Jan. 16, 1918, 7 years' renewal, dated April 2 ..$750
9TH AV, 494, south store and front basement; L. K. Steets and another to Joseph Rothman, 285 Bleecker St, 3 years, from Montague St, Brooklyn ..$720
10TH ST, 28 and 30 East, second loft; 7th Avenue Building Co. to Harry Salzer et al., Salzer & Co., 4 9-12 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, H. Rosenbaum, 30 Broad St ..$1,800
14TH ST, 302 East, store; Anna H. Herrmann to Sotiris Theorono and Kostos Kusulos, 302 East 14th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1918; address, 302 East 14th St ..$1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

57TH ST, 37 WEST; Charles Braun against Elizabeth Goodnow and Isabella L. Bigelow, owners; Maxim Construction Co., Inc., contractor, renewal ..$250

Bronx.

PERRY AV, 3,201; Louis Melmin against Jacob Massel, owner; Herman Shack, contractor ..$32.15

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CATHARINE ST, 82; Philip Wiener against Vincent C. Pepe et al., April 5, 1918...$190
123D ST, 11 West; Theodore C. Wood against 15 West 123d Street Co., Inc., et al., June 18, 1917, canceled ..$1,729.56
SAME PROPERTY; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against same, June 16, 1917, canceled.. $310.43
SAME PROPERTY; Bunt & Son against same, June 8, 1917, canceled ..$2,000

Bronx.

152D ST, 492 East; Anton Wanisch against Wilhelmina Schneider et al., Jan. 4, 1918.. $253.88

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of O'BEIRNE BROTHERS, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, JOHN L. LYTTLE, receiver in bankruptcy of the above named bankrupt, offers for sale certain property, assets and effects of said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of the following: China, glassware, and fixtures, located at 319 West 42d St.

The above described property may be inspected on the said premises, No. 319 West 42d St., from 4th day of April to 12th day of April, 1918, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets, and effects, as an entirety, may be submitted to the receiver at his office, No. 31 Nassau St., City of New York, on or before 2 o'clock in the afternoon of April 10th, 1918, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on 12th day of April, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, April 3d, 1918.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

GALLERT & HEILBORN, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Liberty St., City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of O'BEIRNE BROTHERS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, the U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, April 10, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 552 W. 43d St., Kelly's Stables, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of one horse, wagon, and harness.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.

GALLERT & HEILBORN, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Liberty St., New York.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, 82 Beaver St., Referee in Bankruptcy.

Above sale adjourned until Friday, April 12, same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHMOND BRICK CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, April 10, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Room 550, 50 Church St., N. Y., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, safe, etc.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Receiver.

ARTHUR LOVELL, Attorney for Receiver, 34 Nassau St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25650.—U. S. DIST. COURT. SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH L. ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on March 18th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 24th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

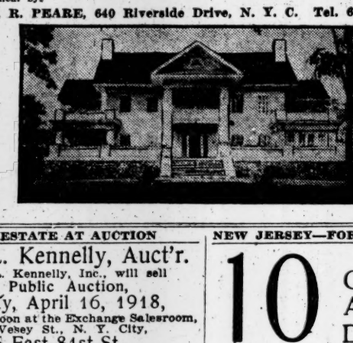
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BARGAIN PRICE ONLY $16,000 IF SOLD NOW

You May Buy It on Your Own Terms.

This charming Colonial home is wonderfully situated, overlooking a magnificent inland lake 500 feet above sea level, with beautifully planted grounds, fine old trees, shrubs and flowers in profusion. The charm of its land and water views are unparalleled near New York. In the exclusive, picturesque Montclair-Morristown section. Ideal commuting facilities to New York City. There are 14 large rooms; 3 perfectly appointed baths and servants' quarters. Huge open fireplaces, hardwood trim, parquet floors, expensive plumbing. This house is new, and handsomely finished throughout, has every modern convenience, and is in an ideal location for access to all outdoor sports, including golf and boating, and several country clubs near by.

GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. 6634—Audubon.



REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell At Public Auction, Tuesday, April 16, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City,

36 East 81st St.

Between Madison and Park Aves.

The four story and basement brown stone high stoop private Dwelling, in good condition, with modern plumbing and two baths.

Neighborhood excellent; adjoins modernised private Dwellings on both sides.

Ready for immediate alteration into 5 story American basement dwelling at moderate cost. Basement floor beams are substantially on the sidewalk level. Immediate possession. Size 16x102.2.

60% on mortgage for 3 years.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Owner, 51 Chambers St.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 136 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GET THIS!

ONE-FAMILY HOMES IN BROOKLYN are in great demand along the line of the new Sea Beach subway. We have 150 applications for rent and nothing to offer. We have for sale a few 7-room brick houses near station, beautifully decorated, ready to occupy; $5,000 to $7,000; with or without garage; easy terms. SOME DAY SOON ALL PROPERTIES ALONG THE GREAT BROOKLYN SUBWAYS WILL BE WORTH VERY MUCH MORE. REMEMBER THE BROOKLYN. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.

ALCO BUILDING CO.

217 Broadway. Barclay 4585

PROPERTY OFFICE, 22D AV. STATION OF THE SEA BEACH SUBWAY.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at

KEW GARDENS, L. I.

16 minutes from Penn. Station.

Beautiful 12 room house, all modern improvements, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; situated on large corner plot. Owner, Room 308 32 Broadway.

Colonial Houses, Jamaica.

5 new houses, 7 rooms, all modern improvements; very attractive inside and outside; beautiful location; restricted neighborhood; low price; easy terms or lots in partial payments. Frank L. Ferguson, 66 Orange, Brooklyn.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Eight rooms and bath; hardwood trim; modern improvements; gas and electricity; private beach, dock, boat, anchorage; 30 minutes from Manhattan; easy terms. Owner, 243 West 34th St., New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOMES AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON

Several attractive houses, with fine views and every modern convenience in restricted neighborhood, are available for immediate occupancy.

SALE PRICE—from $32,000 to $60,000.

RENTAL—from $1,800 to $3,400.

One house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, may be had furnished for the season.

Along the Hudson Company

43 Cedar Street, New York City, N. Y. Telephone John 4178.

RENT UNFURNISHED $2500

New Elizabethan house of 12 rooms and 3 baths, 2 extra lavatories. Living room panelled with quartered oak. Sleeping porch, garage, vegetable and flower gardens. Convenient to clubs, bathing, etc. 5 minutes to Stamford Station. F. L. Field, 18 East 41st St.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.

fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

BRONXVILLE. NEW HOUSES.

9 to 11 rooms; sun parlors, sleeping porch, 3 baths, showers; tapestry brick, stucco, frame; large plots.

FRANK C. STEVENS,

Room 406, Proctor Bldg., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

At Larchmont, handsomely furnished home, for season, May to October; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths; in the best residential section.

H. L. FLINT,

Tel. M. Hill 2422. 7 East 42d St.

AT WHITE PLAINS Great bargain; Offer wanted, Beautiful home, 10 rooms, three stories, conservatory, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, electric light and gas; hot water heating; hardwood throughout; brokers protected. ROBERT M. FULTON, 500 5th Av., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT FREEPORT, L.I.

HOUSES & BUNGALOWS FOR SALE

5 to 16 Rooms. $2,500 to $12,000.

Easy Terms. Send for List.

JOHN J. RANDALL CO.,

47 W. 34th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 3325.

STUCCO HOUSE—$20 MONTHLY

buys it, everything new, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat, fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once, sacrifice for $3,500, $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS

5 rooms, bath, all improvements, boating, bathing and fishing; all year home; plot 4,000 square feet of excellent soil; only $200 cash needed. Address Estate, 243 West 34th St. Open evenings until 7.

Handsome 7-Room Cottage.

All large, airy rooms; all modern improvements; near school and trolley; owner needs $250 cash, balance easy monthly payments; easy commuting distance from New York. Address COTTAGE, 243 West 34th Street.

PLANDOME, L. I.

On Manhasset Bay.

For Sale—Dutch Colonial House, 9 rooms, 3 baths, large porches; garage. Plot 100x150. Beach rights. C. H. HILL, 466 Greenwich St., N.Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DEFECTIVE TITLES

are a financial quicksand. If you possess titles to real estate, insure them and avoid possible future loss. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland real estate titles. Write for our booklet.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.

HACKENSACK, N. J.

N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

EXTENSIVE WATER POWER AND FACTORY SITE.

85 miles New York; 40 acres, with 1500 ft. railroad frontage; 150 to 500 horse power. Great opportunity for developing power. Over 14 ft. head for turbine wheels; 40,000 available population. For sale at genuine bargain.

ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Bldg., New York.

CRANFORD Attractive homes, $3,300 to $4,500, easy terms; on large plots; sewer, gas, electricity, steam heat, parquet floors; near station; commutation 10½c. T. H. Shaheen, 364 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

10 CENTS A DAY

Will pay for, and $58 is the price of beautifully situated, high, dry, cleared lots, 25x100, in New Jersey town; 7,000 inhabitants, 4 railroads, 100 trains daily, 16 factories, banks, schools, stores, churches, trolleys. Send or call for free railroad tickets. Show property any hour of the day, including Sunday.

Brooks Inter-State Realty Corp'n,

45 West 34th Street, New York.

Phones—"Greeley 186-187."

Be patriotic! Buy Liberty Bonds. The nation needs your help. Everybody is doing it—why not you?

$500 CASH,

Balance monthly, buys this Colonial house.

7 large rooms and tiled bath; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; plot shaded by big trees on beautiful street, near Country Club and Golf Course, in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony, 14 miles out.

Paul Delmont, 50 Church St., Room 178, N.Y.

A MATCHLESS OPPORTUNITY. COMMUTING ESTATE FARM.

In New Jersey Hills, thirty miles New York; 75 acres beautiful land, 600 feet elevation; two-thirds tillable; half mile express station; trolley. Delightfully located house, 11 rooms, steam heat, electricity, bathroom. Modern large barn, tenant house, garage. Tremendous bargain. Terms. Photos. $14,500.

ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Bldg., New York.

MOUNTAIN SIDE HOME

for rent, nine rooms, two baths; Montclair-Morristown section; wonderful views, superb elevation, 1 hour from New York City; nicely furnished, rights to beautiful lake; garage facilities; moderate rent for season or year. Write Private, P. O. Box 529, New York City.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

For Rent Furnished—

Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson

Attractive 14-room house, with fine river view; artistically furnished, with 2½ acres grounds, beautifully planted with shade and fruit trees, shrubs, garden. Large garage and stable. Rent season $2,000. For appointment, Northern Realty Company, 43 Cedar Street. Tel. John 4178.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

299 Madison Ave.

A few desirable OFFICES to be had from May 1st.

Also an ENTIRE FLOOR all very light; rent reasonable.

J. Romaine Brown Co.

ON PREMISES.

Telephone Murray Hill 1481.

117 & 119 W. 48TH ST.

RECONSTRUCTED FOR RESTAURANT OR CLUB.

FIVE-STORY BUILDING.

Contains cellar and large basement. Two large dining rooms, one with double height ceiling and balcony. Ample plumbing; steam heat and hot water plants. Two upper floors have 14 rooms and 11 baths.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., 149 Broadway.

CORNER STORE, B'way, Nr. 57th St.

Splendid Location for High Class Store or Show Rooms

James A. Dowd, 874 Sixth Avenue. Circle 32.

OFFICES.

36 East 23rd St.

$25 UPWARD

10 Story Office Building; two elevators. CALL AND SEE

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC. Farragut 5360. 137 W. 23d St.

STORAGE BASEMENT

114-116 EAST 28TH ST.

DRY CEMENT FLOOR; 100 FT. DEEP, HIGH CEILING. LEASE.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc. Farragut 5360. 137 W. 23rd St.

BROOKLYN.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE

24,000 sq. ft. floor space; $30,000; mill construction; fine condition; complete, ready to occupy now; Brooklyn. Ideal location for transport facilities and help. Terms. ATTORNEY, Post Office Box 529, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

19 West 54th St.

Near Fifth Ave. & University Club.

Doctor's Apartment and Office Will alter to suit tenants.

Apply to

Wm. A. White & Sons,

46 Cedar St.

Telephone 5700 John

THE ROCKINGHAM

216 West 56th St.

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 56th St.

Sunny Corner Apartment

8 Large Rooms.....$1,600

7 Room Apts.....$900

Apply to Supt., on Premises, or

JAMES A. DOWD,

874 6th Ave. Circle 32.

AVALON HALL,

227 Riverside Drive,

Corner 95th St.

7 Room Apartment.

Rent $1,200.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,

Broadway at 109th St.

Telephone Academy—1800.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

PARK AV. and SIXTY-FOURTH ST.

100 East 64th St., southeast corner of Park Av.; modern private dwelling with garage; exceptionally well located; possession May 1; seen by appointment. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

East 52d St., 224 and 226.—Private dwelling houses; (224,) 14 rooms, $75 per month; (226,) 8 rooms, $60 per month. Phone Barclay 6510 for further particulars and inspection permit. Good rooming houses.

321 WEST 139TH STREET.

Near Edgecombe Avenue.

10 rooms and bath, in perfect order.

J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.

Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

54 EAST 87TH ST.

78 EAST 92D ST.

Rent $1,650; whitewood; electric light. Caretaker.

458 WEST 22D ST.

Four-story, 24 rooms; possession; $1,800. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

8-family house, 27x100, $12,000; rental about $1,800. Barnett, 11 East 125th.

PRIVATE HOUSE, Gramercy Park section; steam, electricity. Owner, 140 East 19th St.

Bronx.

Large Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements, electricity, hot water heating; large porches; must be seen to be appreciated; three minutes to Jerome Av. subway station. 116 Hawkstone St., between Walton Av. and Grand Concourse, inquire Schoneleben.

BOTANICAL GARDENS, BRONX PARK.

We have two detached one-family houses for sale, or will rent; each has ground enough for a vegetable garden. Fillmore Realty Co., 11 Wall St.

For Sale—$15,000 house for $9,000; three-story two-family brick house, 14 rooms, all improvements. Apply J. M. Harris, 985 Grant Av., Bronx, near Melrose Station.

Brooklyn.

For Sale—Brooklyn home, 3-story brick, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 minutes from Borough Hall; facing east; $2,000 recent improvements; owner left city; easy-term payments if desired; must sell; any reasonable offer considered. C. E. Mason, 437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Queens.

MODERN HOME.

27 minutes from Herald Square; 14 rooms, 2 baths; garage; sewer, water, gas, electricity; privilege of bathing beach; dock, anchorage, &c.; restricted locality. A. Altman, 1,511 West 34th St., N. Y. C. Phone Greeley 4385.

Westchester.

At a very great sacrifice, one-half of former price, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 12-room house, hot-water heat, large stable and garage, ¾-acre choice fruit trees, vines, shrubs; best bargain we can offer today. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

BUY NOW.

Wonderful bargain in NEW ROCHELLE and PELHAM. Phone New Rochelle 1404, or write J. T. Lamprey, 3 The Circle, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Modern 7-room house, bungalow style; restricted neighborhood; large plot; if sold before April 15, $6,150; easy terms. Keys at 434 So. Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon. Phone 2492-M.

Long Island.

Can give immediate possession of new 9-room Hy-tex brick house situated on plot 145x160 on the south shore of Long Island, 33 minutes on the expresses and 50 on the local trains from the Pennsylvania Station; house contains living room with Hy-tex fireplace, spacious hall; dining room with cherry tile floor, kitchen with combination coal and gas range, butler's pantry, inclosed porch with concrete floor, 5 sleeping rooms, 3 baths, one extra lavatory, attic, laundry in basement; fireproof 2-car garage under inclosed porch; house is steam-heated, connected with gas and electricity, telephone installed; 10 large trees on plot; bathing privileges for bathing and yachting; churches, excellent schools, 3 yacht clubs, 2 golf links, and tennis courts adjacent; all for $18,500, $2,500 down, balance easy. Inspection can be had by call, or write Chas. Tuzill, 47 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 6897. On Saturday afternoon and Sunday telephone Port Washington 286.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 60x100, very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace,

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

92D ST., 214 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 windows on Broadway, May to October, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $110. Perry, 2709 Riverside.

95TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—7 rooms, completely furnished, pianola, Victrola, until Oct. 1; seen by appointment. Riverside 9210.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Elevator apartment, seven rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; piano, silverware, linen, library; May to October; $125 to desirable tenant.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Seven rooms, modern; apartment 1A; references. Riverside 6780.

98TH ST.—Handsomely furnished corner apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths, on 9th floor; rent 2 months or longer, $300 month; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

112TH, 604 WEST.—Five large, light rooms; reasonable; period optional. Apartment 9.

113TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—Two rooms and bath in newly-altered private house of R. A. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th St. Telephone Morningside 1891.

113TH, 530 WEST.—Artistic five-room apartment; Steinway grand; $110. Morningside 4874. Adams.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, elevator. Apt. 54.

114TH, 628 WEST, one door from Riverside.—Unusual opportunity; delightfully furnished six-room apartment; all sunny. Apartment 63.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, all light rooms, baby grand piano and library; very reasonable. Apt. 21. Telephone Morningside 2896.

115TH ST., (370 Manhattan Av.)—Five handsomely furnished light, outside rooms; elevator apartment; one block Morningside Park; convenient to elevated express; until October. Greer.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractively furnished 5 rooms, April 15 to Oct. 1, $85. Apply afternoons, Apt. 2. Morningside 6704.

116TH, 610 WEST.—2-room and kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished, near Riverside Drive. Apt. 104.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Attractive furnished five-room front apartment, $115; May till October.

119TH, 435 WEST.—2 rooms, kitchenette; front south; opposite Columbia; immediate possession. Hildreth.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, entirely front south, opposite Columbia. Hildreth.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Attractive 4 rooms, artistically furnished; immediate possession. Apt. 43.

123D ST., Corner Broadway, (3,100.)—Well-appointed, 7-room, front, apartment, bath, all conveniences, to Oct. 1; references. Apt. 25. Phone 6960 Morningside.

124TH, 534 WEST.—Attractive six rooms; improvements; central; to October, longer; reasonable.

125TH, 634 WEST, (Apt. 36.)—Four rooms, sublet, nicely furnished, May to October; comfortable, cozy; excellent references necessary; call evenings, corner Riverside Drive.

145TH ST., Corner Drive.—Outside four rooms, overlooking river, May 1 to Oct. 1; $85 per month. Apt. 8B. Tel. Audubon 8700.

150TH, (3,647 Broadway.)—High-class apartment, 4 rooms, completely furnished; reasonable. Robinson.

158TH, 550 WEST, (6B.)—Sublet, May to October, 3 light rooms, furnished, pianola; high-grade elevator apartment house; very low rental responsible party.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Fully furnished housekeeping suite, three rooms and bath; piano, elevator, electricity; opposite subway. Apt. 3B.

APARTMENTS—Beautifully FURNISHED, 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,

with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; two blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER-ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 8385.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED. Miss Martin, 17 West 42d. Murray Hill 7779

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
109 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.,
THE LUSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway.
Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 up monthly; three rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $90 per month; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptional class of apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, park, and drive; references absolutely required.

Attractive corner apartment, six rooms and bath, at greatly reduced rent; convenient to 72d St. "L"; references. Columbus 5686.

ATTRACTIVE west side apartments at attractive prices. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th. (Broadway.)

A HIGH-CLASS 5-room apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; seen by appointment. For particulars, telephone Stuyvesant 1842.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, 3-room apartment; immediate possession. Riverside 6968. Apt. 6C.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Corner 66th St.)—To rent from May 1 to Sept. 15, well furnished apartment of 2 large rooms and two baths; rental $200 a month; for appointment phone Columbus 9080.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 85.—Facing park, eight attractively furnished rooms, 2 baths, $200 monthly; seen by appointment. Phone Columbus 7163.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Suite of three completely furnished rooms, bath, piano, facing park. Y 254 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Attractively furnished two-room apartment; maid service; restaurant.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Six sunny rooms, sublet to October, $100. River. 7220.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1071.

CLAREMONT AV., 29, (Eton Hall.)—Desirable apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished, to rent for Summer from May 1, $100 month. Apply Superintendent.

DESIRABLE two floors, luxuriously furnished; private house, West Nineties; one, sitting room front, bedroom back, twin beds, bath, gentlemen or couple; other, two bedrooms, two baths, gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

FINELY furnished living room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; cafe; maid service; superb view Central Park; one block west Plaza Hotel. Telephone 7197 Columbus.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454.—Suite, 3 outside rooms, newly furnished; conveniences. Apt. 8.

FOR FIVE MONTHS, tastefully furnished four-room apartment; references necessary. Apartment 603. Telephone Columbus 2440.

GRANT COURT, 610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive,—5 and 6 rooms, completely furnished, high class. Fisher.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50, (115th.)—7 large corner rooms, overlooking park; great view, southeast exposure; beautifully furnished; decorated; reasonable.

PARK AV., between 50th and 60th Sts.—Furnished apartment to let to Oct. 1, in modern restricted house; completely furnished; 8 rooms, 2 baths. Telephone 6298 Plaza.

PARK AV., IN 70S.—7 OUTSIDE ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $200 MONTH. 6 TELEPHONE KINGSBRIDGE 623 AFTER 6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910.—Real opportunity; owner in war service; 4 large rooms, completely furnished; piano; overlooking Hudson-Palisades; newest elevator apartment; $75. October. Hall.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Seven rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished; corner apartment, sixth floor, overlooking Hudson; baby grand piano, victrola, linen, silver.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 593.—Beautifully furnished corner apartment; $125 month; immediate possession. Thomas.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, CORNER 119TH. 7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory; 3 rooms facing Drive, completely furnished. Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (80s.)—8 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished; $175. Vanderbilt 1433.

SEDGWICK AV., 2,63a.—Nicely furnished five-room apartment; Victrola and records; nicest location, University Heights; near golf course; two subways and surface lines. St. Bond, Tel. Fordham 1295.

SEVEN-ROOM housekeeping apartment, Hotel Ansonia; reasonable; hotel service. Phone 5616 Columbus.

TO SUBLET on Riverside Drive, a desirable furnished apartment, from May 1 to Sept. 30; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645, Apartment 83.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.
78d, 269 West.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent. Columbus 3974.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.—Charming Summer quarters; airy balconies, quiet garden, club service; board optional; open fire. 116 West 11th.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.—Large, handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, $55. N 192 Times.

WEST END AV., 465, (at 82d St.)—Eight-room apartment, three baths; southern exposure; overlooking Hudson; furnished, until October, $225 monthly; unfurnished, $208. Telephone Schuyler 2972.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST END AV., 758.—Completely furnished, from April 15 to Oct. 1, inclusive, 7 rooms, reasonable rent. Apartment 62.

WEST END AV., 225.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment; 5 rooms; piano. Beecher.

WEST END.—All outside 7 rooms, handsomely furnished; sacrifice $100. Columbus 3974.

WEST END, (80s.)—Handsomely furnished, 5 rooms, 2 baths; $125. Vanderbilt 5647.

Unfurnished—East Side.

81ST, 75 EAST.—Six rooms, bath; ground floor; rental $65.

APARTMENT, 44 EAST 34TH ST.
Two rooms and bath, $1,500.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New nine-story building; one, four-room apartment, with open fireplace, to sublease; separate maid's room if desired. Apply on premises.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $80 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,800; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
FAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8800.

51ST, 34 WEST.—Modern two rooms, bath, kitchenette apartments; maid service.

63TH ST., 130 WEST, (The Shropshire.)—One bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, all light, parquet floors, with every improvement; rent, $50 a month. REFERENCES AND LEASE REQUIRED.

70TH, 120 WEST.—Doctor's office; private entrance; rent $1,100. Telephone Col. 703.

80S, WEST.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

8TH, 204 WEST.—Single, six rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $42. Belknap.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Five outside rooms and bath; rent $1,400. Telephone Schuyler 2425.

90TH ST., 48 WEST.—One room, adjoining bath, $300; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $1,200; three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $1,500 per annum, including maid service, light and heat.

90TH, 259 WEST.—High-class apartment, 3 rooms and bath; ground; suitable for bachelor or dentist. Telephone 8059 Riverside.

90S, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 6 rooms, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

114TH, 600 WEST.—Sublet to Oct. 1, four-room front apartment, all outside rooms; river view; concession if taken immediately. Inquire Superintendent.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
161ST ST., 581 WEST, N. E. COR. BROADWAY.—7 and 8 rooms and 2 baths, steam heat, electric light, night and day elevator and telephone service; possession at once; rentals $70 and $80. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 6700 John.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 452.—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath, every improvement, $60.

BROADWAY, 3,647, (150th St.)—Six rooms and two baths, on 9th floor. Call Sunday between 2 and 4 P. M., or telephone Audubon 8220 for Special appointment. A. W. Millhauser.

GRAND CONCOURSE 1,425. — Five-room corner apartment, country-like surroundings, new house, moderate rent; near 170th St. and Jerome Av. subway station. Agent in premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (145th St.) — To rent, unfurnished, for balance of term, desirable four-room apartment; fine river view; one block from subway. Hume, Apt. 4B, 676 Riverside Drive.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Five beautiful rooms, very low rent for balance of lease, Sept. 30, 1919, to a small, desirable family; very high-class apartment. Audubon 5400. A. J. Odell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—To sublet, May 1st, six rooms, two baths; $1,500 yearly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—Four rooms and bath; $75 per month. Inquire doorman.

STUDIO APARTMENT.
Commercial artist having beautiful, light, studio, 3 rooms and bath in addition, wishes other artist beyond draft age to share same; lease reasonable. Phone Greeley 3091, for appointment.

St. Nicholas Av., 1,090, ("Stockton.")—Eight outside, beautiful, large rooms, modern apartment; sublet to October, or longer if desired. Inquire Gans, Apt. 4L.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED A FURNISHED APARTMENT
Below 59th Street.
For one year from June 1st.
4 Masters' Bedrooms, sunny exposure. Write giving price and full particulars. Address E 421 Times Annex.

Wanted one or two furnished rooms, or small apartment; 3 adults; old Rockaway Park section; business man and family. Address "W. R."; 126 Times.

Have clients waiting for high-class furnished apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; above 45th St. Hygrade Renting Co., Aeolian Bldg., Phone Vanderbilt 5243.

Small furnished apartment for Summer; couple; references. H. G. Spear, 252 West 76th.

Small furnished apartment or private suite for bachelor; piano preferred. M 134 Times.

Gentleman desires one or two rooms, with bath, apartment, between 70th and 110th Sts.; state price. M 132 Times.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted in first class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences, for bachelor; location, between 50th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Avs. Address Y 256 Times Annex.

Two or three room apartment wanted; bath and kitchenette; below 72d St., by gentleman; particulars. K 229 Times Downtown.

Six-room elevator apartment wanted, between 72d, 96th, west side; $75, 101 West 78th St. Apt. 1B. Schuyler 6894.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH ST., 39 EAST.—Suite, four rooms, in large apartment. Seen after 5:30. Smith.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Gramercy.)—Sunny, 2-room apartment, bath, housekeeping; other rooms; reasonable.

30TH, 124 EAST. — Very attractive south room for gentleman; bath; telephone; select.

51ST, 114 EAST.—Large rooms, attractively, newly furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone.

52D ST., 48 WEST.
Single room in exclusive apartment house.

54TH, 127 EAST.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; conveniences; reasonable.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; telephone; references.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Parlor floor, bachelor's apartment; two rooms, private bath; telephone; piano.

61ST, 217 EAST.—Permanent, quiet, business people; desirable front room; private house; reference.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms; steam heat, electric-light. 2328 Plaza.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Newly renovated, handsome rooms; hot water; electricity. Lenox 10241.

93D, 31 EAST.—Suitable rooms; large, small; private; select neighborhood; references.

HOME offered in private house; elegant room; breakfast optional; no other roomers. Madison Av., in Nineties. P 586 Times Harlem.

HOME in refined private house offered; no other roomers; breakfast optional; Madison and nineties. P 536 Times Harlem.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room and private bath; all conveniences.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractively furnished room, with bath or running water; inside studio; rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 640, (59th.) Apartment 7D.—High-class apartment, good-sized, sunny room.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome rooms, private baths, elevator; gentlemen; $12.

West Side.

117TH, 112 WEST.—Pleasant accommodations, one, two ladies, in artistic studio apartment; kitchen, bath; board; references required.

127TH, 40 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; hall room; electricity; telephone; reference.

127TH, 146 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; reference.

127TH, 111 WEST.—Single room for gentleman; reference.

167TH ST., 51 WEST, ("Old Chelsea.")—For artistic people; antique mahogany, chintz, fireplaces, outdoor tea room, roof sitting room. Shown 1 to 6 week days.

87TH, 28 WEST.—One and two rooms, bath, toilet, kitchenette, electricity, and gas.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath; electricity; southern exposure; elevator; references.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjacent; all conveniences.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; breakfast optional.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure, steam heat, electricity, instantaneous hot water supply; telephone; references required.

65TH.—Large, comfortable room, southern exposure, in corner, modern, elevator apartment. Dodsworth, 358 Circle.

65TH, 361 WEST.—Well-kept room; parlor floor; $5; private house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; one or two persons; running water; all conveniences; elevator; 5th floor.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive, airy, single front room; electricity, elevator, telephone; reference. Starr.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
High-class suites, 2 rooms and bath.

68TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive suite of two rooms and private bath, electricity, telephone; private house; gentlemen; subway handy; references. Telephone Columbus 1187.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Neatly furnished front room, running water, convenient to bath; telephone.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Room, with hot and cold running water. Columbus 8826.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; newly decorated; near park; investigate.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Double room, private bath; 2 gentlemen; central; $15; board optional.

70TH, (B'way, 2,030.)—Attractive suite, 2 comfortable rooms, private bath, one or two adults; convenient neighborhood. Columbus 4287.

70TH, 210 WEST.—Large front room for 2 or 3 music students; privilege of cooking; convenient to bus and subway; telephone service.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with or without private bath, private home.

70TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful room; hot water; private bath; electricity; gentleman; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Artistically furnished front rooms; elevator apartment; meals optional. Apartment 19.

70TH, 130 WEST. — Comfortably furnished room, private bath; electricity; references exchanged.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Fair-sized room, adjacent bath; sun all day. Apartment 7.

70TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large, small rooms; quiet house; telephone.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Large, sunny room, comfortably furnished; modern conveniences; $8 weekly.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusual double rooms, southern exposure, private bath; electricity, exclusive house.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, double room, private bath; parlor floor. Phone Columbus 8898.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without running water; reasonable.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable, spacious parlor floor; attractively furnished, two rooms and bath.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; electricity; running water; shower bath; breakfast; references.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $5, $8.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; high-class house; exclusive.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. De Bernyz, Columbus 3588.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, steam, electricity, breakfast; references.

73D, 111 WEST.—Just opening newly furnished house; large, small rooms; also kitchenette, bright basement room.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large south room; private bath, electricity, telephone. Columbus 4135.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; smaller rooms; gentlemen preferred; references.

75TH, (2,131 Broadway.)—"The Avonmore." —Two single rooms and two-room suite; private family. Columbus 2807. Miss Irvine.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, running water, bathroom floor, select residence, $4.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Comfortable, large, sunny room, adjoining bath, housekeeping; small room, $4.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Parlor floor, large room; attractively furnished, electricity; private bath.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Opening newly furnished house; large and small rooms.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean room, private bath, electricity, small room, references, telephone.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; parquet floor; private house; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—A large, comfortable front room; telephone; also running water; references.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Very attractive large front room, with private bathroom; references.

77TH, 150 WEST. — Parlor floor; suitable couple, studio; electricity; private bath; sunny, medium single rooms; bath adjoining; parlor.

77TH, 313 WEST. — Attractively furnished room, private bath; electricity; newly decorated house.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large and small rooms, electricity, exclusive house, near subway; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; running water; telephone.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Medium-sized room, adjacent bath; newly decorated; furnished, unfurnished; $6.

78TH ST., 163 WEST.—Attractive front rooms, connecting dressing room, all conveniences; subway, "L."

78TH, 214 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, singly or together; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large room, $8; single room, $3.50; private house; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, kitchenette; small room; electricity; showers; telephone.

78TH, 151 WEST.—Lady, owning house, will rent 2 desirable rooms; references exchanged.

79TH ST., 172 WEST.—Newly furnished; no other roomers; elevator. Taylor, Schuyler 7280.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Desirable room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; private home; gentleman preferred.

79TH, 315 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Medium size room, in high-class elevator apartment. Mrs. Mann, 0171 Schuyler.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, newly furnished rooms; private baths; reasonable; reference.

80TH and Broadway, 225 West.—Front room; one small; private bath; exceptional for Summer. 5 South.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Apt. 6 South).—Two outside rooms; adjoining bath; elevator apartment; private.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Beautiful, facing park, private bath, twin beds, porch, mirrored alcove, dressing room, maid service. Schuyler 1826.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—One and two room suites, bath, kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished.

88D, WEST.—Large room, private bath, $15 weekly; also room, $10 weekly; reference; gentleman can only. 1706 Schuyler.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Large, light room, kitchenette, reception parlor, telephone.

85TH, 211 WEST.—Handsome two-room, front, bachelor apartment; electricity, telephone; $12. Allen.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Single and double rooms, running water. Telephone 3460 Schuyler.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Sunny outside room, near bath; elevator. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 58 WEST.—Large front room; kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $9; select house.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large double front room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; near Drive.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Large, light room; one or two gentlemen; elevator, electric light; with private family; references. Plato.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large front rooms; private bath; near Drive; references.

86TH, 59 WEST.—Large, small rooms; every convenience; refined house; board optional.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive suite, private bath, large closets; $12; private house; references.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive suite, parlor, dining, bedroom, kitchenette; private house; references; $100.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3-room suite, kitchenette, $65 monthly; elevator.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Elegant suite, with bath; private family; all conveniences; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; near Riverside; rooms, $5-$15; references.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; $4-$10; refined house; homelike; references.

93D, 259 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms or suite, private dwelling, one flight, modern conveniences; also single rooms. Tel. Riverside 7174.

93D, 131 WEST.—Large, sunny, well furnished room, electricity, running water; private family.

93D, 308 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, next bath; room, telephone, breakfast optional. Borgeon.

93D, 103 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; southern exposure; kitchen privileges. Hirsch.

93D, 270 WEST.—Two large parlors; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; will divide.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Two single rooms; private family; bath adjoining. Apt. 41.

96TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome parlor, alcove; electricity; kitchen privileges. Riverside 8803. Hefter.

98TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room in modern apartment. Apt. 2-A.

97TH, (West End Av., 762.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; also smaller room on bathroom floor; one block subway express.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room, private bath; telephone; gentleman; $7.

90TH, 245 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, adjoining bath; conveniences; one flight; phone.

90TH, 260 WEST.—Large sitting and bedroom, en suite; piano, shower, phone; reasonable. Cobb.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

108D ST., 263 WEST.—Very large, newly furnished, sunny rooms, near Riverside Drive; a comfortable home; perfect service; moderate rates. Academy 2088.

108D, 908 WEST.—Large, sunny room; next bathroom; newly furnished; in private home.

108D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful room overlooking Park, $6; single room, $2.50. Burpee.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Large front room, all conveniences; reasonable; elevator. Apartment 31.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in newly furnished private house, with or without kitchenette, $6-$8; gentlemen; references.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Light, pleasant room; elevator, electricity, telephone. Apt. 10.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Desirable suite, two rooms and bath; one block from Riverside; modern furnishings. Apartment 5-B. Academy 2238.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Room, bath, private family; gentleman only. Apt. 1A.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson and Drive; 7th floor.

111TH, 237 WEST.—Dainty, sunny, small rooms, airy apartment, hot water always, privileges, homelike, refined, moderate. Henry.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large, front room; kitchen privileges; handsome elevator apartment. 8E.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny parlor with bedroom; telephone; private entrance; references. Wilford.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Two attractive, sunny, front rooms, between Broadway and Riverside; references. Apartment 6, west.

113TH, 511 WEST. — Comfortably furnished front room; modern apartment; gentleman. Morningside 8240. English.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, double room; suitable two gentlemen. Johnston.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable front room; one with lavatory; refined home. Apt. 51.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Three clean, bright, connecting rooms, well furnished; front; 2 East.

115TH, 423 WEST.—Elevator apartment, two large rooms, electric light, telephone. Coenen.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room; private house; electric light, telephone; references.

120TH ST., 241 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; private family; references.

121ST, 523 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms for girls; home environment; select neighborhood. Seller.

123D, 524 WEST.—Large, comfortable front bedroom; steam, electricity, bath; 2d floor.

125TH, 604 WEST.—One, two, or three bright sunshiny rooms; kitchen privileges.

126TH ST., 540 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; subway, busses; reference required; gentlemen preferred. Apartment 1C, Harned.

139TH, 603 WEST.—Extra large front room; smaller, $3.50; twin beds. Apartment 2B.

142D, 548 WEST.—American family; private house; large, small rooms, adjoining bath; references.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room, near shower-bath; elevator; adjoining Riverside, $4. Scott.

152D, 584 WEST.—Business woman; attractive room, private apartment. Davis.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM, with running water, in private home; convenient to 72d St. "L"; references. Columbus 5686.

ATTRACTIVE home offered, modern, artistic apartment; location unexcelled; references. Schuyler 6437. White.

DYCKMAN section; beautiful home; telephone; business woman preferred. Telephone Plaza 7585.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50.—Room overlooking Morningside Park; business woman. Morningside 5052. Apartment C-3.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can find superior accommodations with refined private family; references. Cathedral 9088. 110th St. subway.

PRIVATE family will rent front double room. 1214, Riverside Drive, (94th.) Clark.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (341 West 77th St.)—Suite of 3 small rooms and bath, $100; 1 room and bath, $75 per month; can be leased to Oct. 1, including maid service, light and heat; perfect home.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 96th Subway.) Phone River. 3287, Apt. 2B.—Handsome front room; twin beds; running water; kitchen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Corner 99th. — Large, beautifully furnished room; delightful river view; private family; references. Phone Riverside 2748. Apartment 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547. — Comfortable, cheerful room; private lavatory; $25 monthly; gentleman. Apartment 2B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120, (Corner 84th.)—Attractive rooms; new furnishings; gentlemen. Schuyler 1647. Cleveland.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Beautiful suite; also small room; all facing river; private residence; bachelors preferred.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—LARGE ROOM, RUNNING WATER, $10; SINGLE ROOM, $7. STANHOPE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificent suite, 3 rooms and bath; elegant house.

ROOM for gentleman; refined surroundings; private family; 2 minutes to 72d St. subway. Phone Schuyler 2086 for appointment.

UNIVERSITY Av., 2,291.—Nicely furnished, large, light room, adjoining bath; telephone; $5. Flake.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Large front room and alcove, four windows; $12; residence.

WEST END AV., 902, (Broadway Subway, 103d.)—Large or small front or rear furnished rooms; all improvements; $20, $15, $8.

WEST END AV.—Desirable room for two gentlemen or couple. Phone Riverside 3165, apartment 3 north.

WEST END AV., 864.—Elegant large room, with dressing room, adjoining bath.

Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 1,407.—Large, sunny room; closets; conveniences; bath; private. Bedford 2697-W.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms, excellent table; convenient New York. Phone 1159W Main.

Queens.

JAMAICA.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; best location; near park, boulevard, and main station; references; private. 55 Branford St.

Connecticut.

Couple having larger house than needed will rent until Oct. 1 very desirable suite of two rooms, adjoining bath; also separate room, with five to six windows; good location, quiet surroundings; 45 minutes express to Grand Central, 4 minutes walk to station; very reasonable rate to desirable guest; references required. Apply M 119 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JAPANESE gentleman desires room, strictly private family; state full particulars. M 97 Times.

REFINED business woman, Jewish, 86th to 116th, west; moderate; references. E 148 Times.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN desires office accommodations, 70th to 100th West; terms; particulars. V 126 Times.

YOUNG Jewish business woman desires room, with refined family. V 127 Times.

Gentleman wants furnished room in private family. V 132 Times.

Unfurnished.

WANTED—By married couple, country or Flatbush, commuting distance New York, refined neighborhood, private American family, two large, one small unfurnished room, use of bath; references. Box 279 Times, 2 Rector St.

THREE-ROOM apartment, absolutely modern in every respect; convenient to transportation; uptown; $25. J 542 Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Suite of two rooms, with priavte bath; first floor; references.

38TH ST., (307 Lexington Av.)—Large and single rooms, newly decorated; electricity.

37 EAST 58D ST.
Two rooms and bath, with board.
58th St., 41, 43, 45, West, elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Single room; board optional; back parlor. Phone 3450 Rhinelander.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 103 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $18 weekly up. Tel. Madison Sq. 6190.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, excellent board, electricity, running water, phone.

16TH, 20 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 11-13 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; southern exposure; with board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet, single room, near bath; home cooking; references.

53D, 64 WEST.
Rooms, with board; references.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room, southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Opposite Sherman Square.) —72d subway express; large front room; attractive, homelike; running water; suitable couple; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large front room, overlooking river; private bath; excellent table.

72D, 223 WEST.—Steam heat, electricity, elevator; large room; subway express; table guests.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath; also small room.

72D, 263 WEST.—Second-floor front room, private bath; other rooms; superior table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Rooms, with board, with and without private bath, table guests.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, bath; other rooms; electricity.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
Desirable room; meals optional; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Second floor, front, alcove; private bath; electricity; home cooking.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private home; excellent home cooking; table guests accommodated.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths, electricity, private phone; table guests accommodated.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Desirable large room; also other room; near park; excellent table.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Select accommodations, third floor rooms, bath; best home cooking; electricity; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; excellent cuisine; table guests. Schuyler 9725.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, medium, well-furnished, front rooms; excellent table; table guests.

237-243 WEST 76TH ST.
Room, with, without bath; single room.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractive room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; home cooking; table guests.

83TH, 63 WEST.—Room and board; refined, private Jewish boarding house.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water, with private bath.

83D, 25 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor rooms, en suite, single; private bath, dressing room; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Private family, young people offer attractive single room, to young gentleman engaged in business.

86TH ST., 17 WEST.
Large, front, sunny room; superior table; parlor dining; also skylight room; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, bath; excellent

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, wishes position with advancement; good worker; excellent references. Sam Cohen, 1,802 Washington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, draft exempt, desires clerical position, with advancement; five years' office experience. K 266 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with general dress manufacturing experience, wishes connection for inside and also selling. E 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN with general dress manufacturing experience wishes connection for inside and also selling. E 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18½,) wishes position with advancement; salary $10-$12. Phone 1840 Plaza. A. W., 318 East 67th St.

YOUNG MAN desires connection with progressive firm; typist and bookkeeper. K 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position assuring good future; good education. C 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, wishes a position with advancement. Davallo, 354 East 84th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school and business education; best reference. K 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, two years' high school education, desires position. P 516 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, not in draft, wishes position with reliable concern. M 113 Times.

Instruction.

INSTRUCTOOR.—Instruction in elementary and advanced Russian, phonetically and grammatically correct conversation and literary composition given by a Russian-American university graduate; comparative method used, teaching conscientious and successful; charges moderate. E 180 Times.

Back in New York, I will be pleased to give again French lessons to my ex-pupils. Ginlais, E 107 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

We require additional saleswomen in all departments; bright, ambitious, and courteous women, high school graduates or others, with or without actual business experience, will find in this opportunity agreeable employment. Applications can be made any day this week at the superintendent's office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING

Requires several young girls to wrap parcels; experience not necessary. Apply to superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ADDRESSERS.

Girls and women to address envelopes, $1.25 per thousand; must be neat, legible writers; no work given out.

PERRY, DAME & CO., 142 East 32d St.

ADVERTISING AGENCY BOOKKEEPER.

A successful growing New York Advertising Agency wants an experienced advertising bookkeeper who is familiar with newspaper, magazine and trade journal billing and understands the charging of drawings, engravings, booklets, &c., Elliott Fisher machine; double entry; prefer one who has had experience with big agency; good salary and good opportunity. All letters will be treated strictly confidential. N 71 Times.

AS SECOND ASSISTANT.—Neat, energetic young woman in exclusive dental parlor; experience unnecessary, 8:30-6; no Sunday; $10; apply in writing only. Dr. R., 157 West 57th St.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher operator; wholesale silk house; must be experienced and good at figures; state salary and reference. Box Z. T., 104 East 14th.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,

Have several vacancies in their main office for girls with high school education. To those who are ambitious we offer positions with excellent opportunities. Apply to office manager, 3d floor.

BOX GIRL for bindery; experienced. Robert L. Stillson Co., 11th floor, 461 8th Av., (34th St.)

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have thorough executive ability, able to take charge of a large office; pass on credit, etc.; state age, experience and salary expected; only first-class men need apply; all information will be treated strictly confidentially. Y 265 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER FOR LEDGER; MUST UNDERSTAND CHECKNG REMITTANCES, GET STATEMENTS OCCT ON TIME AND BALANCE; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY AND EXPERIENCE. B. G., 248 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER for lace curtain manufacturer; salary moderate to start; good chance for advancement; state full particulars. Box H, 490 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Large manufacturing house; must be accurate at figures; opportunity advancement; state age and salary expected. G. L. D., 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.—Must understand making of payroll from time card system; apply in person. Paragon Studios, Fort Lee, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.

experienced; one having knowledge of control system; reference required. The Vassar Hat Co., 5-7-9 West 37th.

BOOKKEEPER, secretary; executive ability; neat and accurate; highest references; $22. P 537 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent, with cloak manufacturing experience. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who has had cashier experience preferred. A 402 Times Annex.

BRIGHT GIRLS to travel in Canada on office canvassing work; liberal salary and commission, and all expenses paid; must be of good appearance, refined, and ready talker. Apply 134 West 86th St. Ring basement bell.

CASHIER. — Experienced girl to act as cashier; must be over 25. Call Willys-Overland, Inc., 531 West 57th St.

CLERKS.—Young women for general clerical work; should be good penmen and have a high school education; those with some office experience preferred; salary from $40 to $50 per month, according to qualifications. Address giving full particulars as to previous employment, age, &c. Y 125 Times.

CLERK.—Experienced young woman, 23 to 27, for accounting department of large downtown manufacturing company; must be good penman and accurate at figures; in reply state age, references, and salary expected. C 371 Times Downtown.

CLERK, about 20, experienced; must be accurate at figures and good writer; $9 start; opportunity advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

CLERK wanted for filing and typing; state salary and experience. O 336 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT WOMAN to assist in care of two children, aged ten and one years, in home of army officer; $25. Banning, 126 East 27th Street.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Knowledge of Portuguese and, or, Spanish and English imperative; private family; Manhattan; references required; state wages. Box 280, Times, 2 Rector St.

COOK, white; Protestant family, two adults, apartment, West 79th St., city; references required. Apply 243 West 128th St., Wednesday before 11 A. M.

COOK.—Young lady wanted as assistant to working manager in cafeteria; good on meats and vegetables; domestic science graduate preferred; no Sundays. N 185 Times.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We need a number of bright, intelligent young women with high school training, some experience and a knowledge of typing for our correspondence department; must be able to compose clear, terse business letters; liberal starting salaries and advancement. Apply to Miss Longenecker, National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 West 24th St., N. Y. City.

CROCHETERS AND EMBROIDERERS for home work on infants' knit goods. S. Horowitz & Son, 97 5th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced; one with knowledge of stenography preferred; must be expert operator; position permanent; good salary; must be capable, conscientious, and have good education, and must be able to start at once. Apply at once. Room 1312, 299 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS; $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced dictaphone operator by Christian house. N 186 Times.

FASHION ARTIST

to make newspaper illustrations to go to Baltimore; send samples of work which will be returned; New York interview arranged. Address Advertising Manager, The Hub, Baltimore, Md.

FILE CLERK wanted, experienced, in law office; reply stating experience, salary desired; do not apply unless you have had experience. K 252 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK and relief switchboard operator; good opportunity for neat, tactful young lady with experience in above lines. K 226 Times Downtown.

FURS.—Bright young woman to sell manufactured furs wholesale; one who has had experience in the fur line preferred; good salary to the right party; all communications kept strictly confidential. Apply Box B. K., 154 Times.

GIRLS

to work on scientific apparatus; high school graduates preferred; no experience necessary; 48 hours; good pay.

Employment Department open 1 to 5 P. M. today, (Sunday.)

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

57 BETHUNE STREET,

near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS, neat and clean, to act as office girls; work pleasant, and good chance for advancement; over 16 years old; $7 per week to start; half day Saturday.

The Butterick Publishing Company,

Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y. City.

GIRLS FOR ASSEMBLY WORK on small electrical and wireless apparatus for U. S. Government; permanent work. Apply or write The Mount Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., opposite Columbus Av. Station.

GIRLS,

OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE; GOOD PAY; WAR BONUS; HALF HOLIDAY SATURDAY ALL YEAR; STEADY WORK. APPLY H. E. VERRAN CO., 19 UNION SQUARE WEST.

GIRLS to assist in publisher's office; salary $7. Call between 1 and 2 P. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

GIRLS for labeling, cartoning and wrapping; salary to start $8; Christian firm. Apply 118 West 18th, 4th floor.

GIRL for office work; opportunity for one willing to learn. M 124 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Strong white woman to do general housework in private house; wages $12 a week; no washing; sleep out; call between 10 and 12 only. 331 West 85th.

HOUSEWORKER, woman, general, no cooking, good salary. Lowenstein, 178 5th Av., near 22d.

INSERTERS for bindery; experienced. Robert L. Stillson Co., 11th floor, 461 8th Av., (34th St.)

LEDGER CLERKS.—Large manufacturing concern; $12 start, with opportunity advancement. L. S. T., 187 Times.

MAID.—Experienced, for general housework, apartment, two in family and child with nurse; full particulars. C 370 Times Downtown.

MAID, personal, who can sew. Mrs. L. Jarvis, 140 West 69th St.

MERCHANDISING.—A bright woman who knows merchandise, has executive ability, good taste, and initiative, offered fine opportunity with large firm of highest standing. H 158 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or mother's helper to care for small children; must have references and be person of refinement. Address Post Office Box 11 Forest Hills, Long Island.

NURSE for girl 4 years of age; woman of good education and experience; English-woman preferred; best references required. C 315 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Young woman, good appearance; doctor's office assistant, care of children; $30, board, room. Write 238 West 139th.

NURSE or nursery governess, experienced. best references for two boys, 3 and 6 years. Call 1 West 93d, Apt. 10B.

NURSE or NURSEGIRL to take care of 10 months' baby; good salary. Telephone Mrs. Cooper, 8393 Audubon, Wednesday at 5:30.

NURSE, Undergraduate and one waitress for seaside hospital. Apply 72 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

NURSE GIRL.—Experienced, take charge of infant. Full particulars Box C 369 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to do important detail work in fine, light office; pleasant surroundings; only refined American girls who want permanent work with opportunity to advance need apply; state age, education, and salary expected. O 319 Times Downtown.

OFFICE SUPERVISOR to oversee work of 8 to 10 girls in subscription department of publishing concern; salary $15 per week to start with fine chance of advancement if satisfactory; state age and experience. Y 275 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to do important detail work in fine, light office, pleasant surroundings; only refined American girls who want permanent work with opportunity to advance need apply; state age, salary, experience, &c. O 309 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, about 21-23 years of age, with experience in detail work, desired by export company; state experience and salary expected. V 124 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with good education, for engineering office; stenographer, with knowledge bookkeeping. Call mornings, Room 943, 42 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, accurate figurer and switchboard operator; permanent. Babcock, 116 West 14th.

OPERATORS,

PLAIN SEWERS, SEAMERS, AND HEMMERS; STEADY WORK, GOOD PAY; WAR BONUS; HALF HOLIDAY SATURDAY. APPLY H. E. VERRAN CO., 25 EAST 15TH.

SALESWOMEN.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced saleswomen and apprentice saleswomen for the following departments:

Gloves,
Hosiery,
Waists,
Muslin underwear,
Neckwear,
Jewelry,
Candy.

Also young women, 16 to 25 years of age, for office work and stock positions. Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, Fourth floor.

SALESLADIES AND SALESMEN.—Hustlers; permanent position; established concern selling staple lines to stationery, novelty, and art stores; new patented article; commission and drawing account. Write for interview. Cordela Studio, 503 5th Av.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; permanent; excellent future. Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SECRETARY TO OFFICIAL OF LARGE CORPORATION; FIRE INSURANCE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; MUST BE AN EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, NEAT TYPIST, AND CAPABLE OF EXECUTIVE WORK; REPLY, STATING AGE, RELIGION, AND SALARY EXPECTED, P. O. BOX 602, NEWARK, N. J.

STENOTYPIST wanted; must be very rapid and accurate; good education and strong personality absolutely essential; must be willing to travel part time; lady between 20 and 30 preferred; splendid salary and opportunity to get with a concern that appreciates and pays for ability and brains; give full particulars and phone number. M 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST in large New York book store; excellent opportunity for advancement; one conversant with the dictaphone preferred. Apply C 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER wanted, high school girl, in office of an advertising agency, 3 years' experience; salary to start, $15. Address E. E. A., Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Brooklyn manufacturing concern; opportunity open for ambitious, bright young lady; apply immediately, stating experience, education, etc. A. R., 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Thoroughly proficient business correspondent; must have years of experience and capable of composition; salary to start $20; give full particulars. S. E., 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in credit reporting work; quick, accurate, neat worker; state age, experience, and salary wanted. C 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—FULLY EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER WANTED; GOOD SALARY IF EFFICIENT. C 374 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman for stenography, typewriting, and switchboard; state experience and salary expected. Y 264 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER WHO KNOWS OR WILL LEARN DICTAPHONE; GIVE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, SALARY. T. D., 208 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Automatic Telegraphy.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is one of the most desirable occupations open to young women between 16 and 25 years of age. The work is not arduous, but demands intelligence and accuracy backed by a good schooling. A three months' training period is required, during which the student is paid $40 to $45 per month. At the conclusion of the training period the wage schedule for satisfactory work is as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

Length of Service.	Day Hours.	Evening Hours.
1st & 2nd mos.	$50	$60
3rd & 4th "	55	65
5th & 6th "	60	70
7th & 8th "	60	70
9th & 10th "	65	75
11th & 12th "	65	75

SECOND YEAR.

1st 4 mos.	70	80
2nd 4 "	75	85

Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increases in pay to those who excel.

Apply in person between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER STREET, One block west of Broadway, Two blocks south of Canal.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

STENOGRAPHER.

We require the services of a quick, bright, intelligent girl, 20 years of age or over, with some experience, to do stenographic and general office work; starting salary $16, with splendid opportunities in advance. Apply to Miss Longenecker, National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 West 24th St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, by old-established company of repute; one experienced in electrical line preferred but not essential; answer by letter, stating age, nationality, experience, former employers, and salary expected. J. A. R., P. O. Box 1347, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, and assistant wanted by dry goods department of export house; permanent position; good chance of advancement for ambitious and willing worker. Box 278 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted; steady work. Liberty Loan Headquarters, 461 8th Av., 1st floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young girl as junior stenographer; salary $8-$9. Werbro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 19 East 24th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply Rieser

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Christian house wants girl who has just finished high school; will instruct. O 1 Times.

TEACHER OF ISAAC PITTMAN stenography and typewriting; experienced and recommended; good and permanent position; state particulars. O 324 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Competent teacher of Isaac Pitman shorthand wanted for city school; state previous experience. Isaac Pitman & Sons, Room 1208, 2 West 45th St.

TYPIST.—Rapid and accurate, to do form letters in fine, light office; pleasant surroundings; state age, nationality and salary expected; permanent with advancement. O 318 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and dictaphone operator wanted; good position for experienced dictaphone operator; $15 week. Call this morning, Ruthrauff & Ryan, 404 5th Av.

TYPIST, rapid and accurate, to do form letters in fine, light office; pleasant surroundings; state age, nationality, and salary expected. O 244 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Experienced in willing in letters and addressing envelopes; permanent positions to those doing neat and accurate work. 16 West 28d St., 4th floor.

TYPIST wanted in wholesale manufacturing concern; salary to start, $8; good chance for advancement. O 323 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS, experienced, for women's club; sleep out; references. 133 East 40th St.

WIRE STITCHERS in bindery; experienced. Robert L. Stillson Co., 11th floor, 461 8th Av., (34th St.)

WOMEN to collect installment accounts; east-side work; experience preferred but not essential; $2 a day; age 25 to 35. Call between 10 and 11 A. M. Leslie, Judge Co., 3 West 29th St.

YOUNG LADY wanted to write newspaper advertisements, editorials, letters, articles, &c., in a highly specialized field meeting requirements of a high-class clientele; in advertising experience is essential as a foundation for training in our work. This is an opportunity for a young woman of unusual ability seeking a permanent position with ample opportunity for advancement; mere job seekers, or those lacking definite purpose, will please not reply; state initial salary desired, age, nationality, and experience; write in detail but stick to facts. Financial, Y 258 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY as assistant bookkeeper to do posting by Elliott-Fisher machine; must be accurate and reliable. Apply own handwriting, giving age, experience, and wages expected, Box 51, 163 East 125th St.

YOUNG LADY, FAMILIAR WITH MEASURING AND CHARGING ADVERTISING ACCOUNTS; MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE; STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. O 11 TIMES.

YOUNG LADY, assistant bookkeeper and office work; salary $12; call Pall Mall Elect. Co., 128 West 34th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, to assist in household duties and care of child; best references required; at Bronxville; own room and bath. K 213 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St. near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to good investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

PRATT SCHOOL, 34 West 40th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue free. Messrs. H. M. Ac. Director.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence course; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1910, Singer Building, New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 70, "Your English," enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

WOMEN trained in accounting procedures can command high salaries; send for Bulletin 10, giving outline of evening instruction. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

Employment Agencies.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$20; typists, $12; bookkeeper, $20; assistant bookkeepers, $15; clerks, office assistants, &c. Business Opportunity Co. Agency, Coultaus-Masterson, Props., 203 Broadway.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses. Positions secured. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

SERVANTS, all nationalities; high wages; no charge for registering. L. E. Wild & Co., Inc., Agency, 303 5th Av.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, $20, $15, $10; law; bookkeeper, typists, clerks.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20, $18; Bookkeepers, $22, $20; Clerical, $9. MacNeill Agency, 21 Park Row.

HOTEL CLERKS, seashore, resident, $40; no experience; governesses, nurses. Hopkins, 507 5th Av.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

115 BROADWAY.

Stenographer, export, $1,000-$1,200; Stenographer, executive ability, $1,000-$1,100; Spanish-English Stenographer, $1,000-$1,300. THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE MANY POSITIONS WE HAVE LISTED FOR STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, KNOWLEDGE STENOGRAPHY; BOOKKEEPERS, LEDGER CLERKS, COMPLAINT ADJUSTERS, ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS, TYPISTS, FILE CLERKS, AND CLERICAL GIRLS. SEE OUR MRS. SPIER, ROOM 708.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPERS!!!

We can place at once 30 double entry bookkeepers, thoroughly experienced, competent to take full charge. Salaries $15 to $25.

Room 725. Call between 9 and 1 o'clock.

STENOGRAPHER, $25; secretary correspondent, $20; a great many, $18-$15; beginners, $12-$10.

BOOKKEEPER, dictaphone operator, $25; bookkeeper, insurance, $20; assistants, $15-$12, lunches.

TYPISTS, $1,000 yearly; 25 girls wanted with knowledge stenography; must be touch typist, with highest credentials; billers, $15-$12; copyists, $10.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $18-$15; office assistants; good penman, figures, $12-$10.

FILING CLERK, $12-$10.

No registration fee.
All Permanent.
Diehl Agency,
20 Vesey.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, hospital, $22; Stenographer, good at figures, Brooklyn, $95 month, American; Stenographer, printing or advertising experience preferred, Brooklyn, $15-$18; Ledger Clerk, $75; Clerical $35-$50, Americans. Other good openings. No registration fee.
Florence Bloch Agency, 47 W. 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$18; bookkeeper-stenographers, $18. Rose Webber Agency, 1530 Tribune Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$20; bookkeepers, $10-$22; typists, clerks, (bill.) Mighill, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

Senior accountant, thoroughly familiar with cost work, for large industry in Northern New Jersey near New York; must be a man of 25 to 35 years of age and willing to locate near plant. State age, experience, and salary desired to A. A., 224 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-SENIOR on permanent staff of C. P. A.; state age, experience, and salary desired. C 380 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., wanted on public accountant's staff; state age, references, salary. O 322 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY. — Experienced, industrious, young attorney to act as managing clerk; one who has tried various cases in the various courts and is grounded in practice and procedure will be given the preference; position open for immediate engagement; good prospects for an indefatigable, capable, and conscientious young practitioner; apply at once, stating age, experience, past and present connections, weekly salary, and if can assume duties at once. K 268 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTORS.—Clean cut, experienced men, with thorough knowledge of auto mechanics, electric starting and lighting systems, &c.; excellent pay; state references and experience. K 270 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS wanted; experienced men only. Apply to John Peyer, 4th floor, 225 West 56th St.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC. — Pierce-Arrow truck; night work; hours 8 to 8; wages $25; state experience. Write 401 West St.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC. Room 307, 1,737 Broadway.

A LARGE CORPORATION NEEDS ACTIVE, AGGRESSIVE MAN AS DEPARTMENT HEAD; TAKE CHARGE OF RECORDS; PAST DRAFT AGE AND EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING HELP; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED. BOX E 117 TIMES.

A YOUNG MAN

to solicit business for a reputable young advertising agency; unlimited possibilities. O 22 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Large corporation desires the services of an A1 bill clerk; must be an accurate figurer and a rapid writer; excellent opportunity for a clever worker. D. K., Box 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER

experienced in ladies' garment manufacturing preferred; splendid opportunity for man capable of taking full charge; in application state previous connections and salary expected. Address Garments, O 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, male or female, who has had experience in newspaper or advertising agency; must be quick, accurate, and capable of taking monthly trial balances. Address in own handwriting, giving experience and reference, Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 794, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Furniture and clothing installment house desires bookkeeper with ability to take full charge of office; one experienced in line preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, Wagner Audit Co., 1265 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, experienced middle-aged man, must be good penman and quick at figures, for factory office; steady position to the right party; state age, references, and salary desired. Box 37, Uptown Post Office, Hoboken, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted by a machinery concern; must have broad business experience; salary no object; write, in full, previous experience. O 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry, accurate; thorough with long experience; good handwriting; up-to-date methods; knowledge of Spanish preferred; apply in writing only. Cortina Academy of Languages, 12 East 46th.

BOOKKEEPER, competent man, to take full charge of books; good opportunity; give age, experience, and salary expected. R 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER for lace curtain manufacturer; salary moderate to start; good chance for advancement; state full particulars. Box H 496 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — One with insurance or banking experience preferred; good salary to right party. H. C. Zaro, 1 3d Av., corner 7th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER; must understand making up payroll from time card system. Apply in person, Paragon Studios, Fort Lee, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.

Competent ledger clerk, quick and accurate. JOHN S. SILLS & SONS, NORTH RIVER AND 37TH.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate, experienced; write fully qualifications, salary, &c.; permanent. Manufacturer, 854 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.— Accountant; night work; hours 8 to 8; $25. 401 West St.

BOYS, (4,) not under 16 years of age, bright and neat appearance, wanted in office of large corporation; excellent opportunity for willing and energetic youths. Call 8:30 A. M., Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BOYS Wanted.—Large fire insurance company has several vacancies for boys who have had a high school education; salary, $45.00 to start. C 336 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. J. P. CAHEN & BRO., 372 BROADWAY.

BOY, general office work, energetic and ambitious; references required. Samuel Cupples Co., 7-11 Laight St., near West Broadway and Canal.

BOY wanted for general office work; good opportunity for advancement. Address, own handwriting, stating age, salary, K 256 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for clerical work in office of large corporation, with excellent chance for advancement; state age and nationality. Address Christian, M 108 Times.

BOY.—Strong; assist packing, errands, &c.; hours 8-5, 5 days to noon; $9 to start. Yaida Mfg Co., 155 Leonard St., near Brooklyn Bridge subway.

BOY.—Bright boy in stock room, wholesale textile house; must be highly recommended; no experience necessary. Wesbro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 10 East 24th St.

BOY.

Order department; good wages; excellent prospects for advancement; steady employment. F. C. Fuller Co., 28 Reade St.

BOY.—Bright, willing worker wanted in office of large concern; must be industrious; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—Bright boy to go on light errands; excellent chance to learn an exceptionally good and steady trade. Powers Co., 113 East 23d St.

BOY, (15,) bright, educated American, in law office; opportunity to learn stenography. Room 1103, 32 Liberty St.

BOY wanted in machinery manufacturer's office; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Post Office Box 2,063.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY.

BRIGHT, NEAT, RELIABLE BOY, 16-18 YEARS AGE, OFFICE WORK AND ERRANDS; PUBLIC OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY WITH LARGE INSURANCE BROKERAGE CORPORATION; MUST BE ATTENTIVE TO DUTIES AND AMBITIOUS TO GET AHEAD; CIGARETTE SMOKERS NOT WANTED. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, REFERENCE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE; SALARY $9 PER WEEK. C 381 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY (CHRISTIAN FIRM) TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN SALES OFFICE OF WELL-ESTABLISHED CONCERN; MUST BE INTELLIGENT AND QUICK; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; REFERENCES REQUIRED. APPLY BETWEEN 12:00 AND 1:00 O'CLOCK ON WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY AT

THIRTY-FOURTH FLOOR, METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK.

BOYS,

must be 16 years or over, for messenger and mail service, $7, $8, $9, $10; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOY WANTED.

A good typist to act as mail clerk and do general office work; salary $10-$12 to start. Inquire of doorman for Mr. Hardy, Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., 50-72 East 42d St.

BOY

FOR OFFICE OF LARGE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS.

SALARY $8. ADDRESS E 134 TIMES.

BOYS.—A large American fire insurance company is looking for several clean-cut, energetic young men as file clerks; applications not considered unless age, nationality, education, and references are given; salary, $480 per year; excellent opportunity for advancement. B 251 Times Downtown.

BOY.—16 to 19, for general office and clerical work; must have good education and be ambitious; excellent opportunity for advancement to position of responsibility; answer in detail. Advancement, P. O. Box 197.

BOY.—An export house has an opening for a boy who is willing to start in a minor capacity; experience not required, but high school education desirable; excellent chance for advancement; in applying state age, nationality, &c. B 2 Times.

BOYS.—Between 15 and 17, for office; must be bright, neat, and reliable; permanent position, with chance for improvement; address own handwriting. C 387 Times Downtown.

BOY over 16 for office work; experience not necessary, but must have first-class references; good opportunity for advancement; salary to commence $8 per week. Apply O 8 Times.

BOYS, 14 to 16, wanted as messengers in the Wall Street district. The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St.

BOY for downtown insurance office; must have good education; fine opportunity for advancement; in reply state age, education, religion, and salary expected. C 386 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large downtown law office; good salary. K 265 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for errands and mailing; state salary. O 337 Times Downtown.

CADDIE.—Wanted by golf club in metropolitan district, an experienced caddie master. Box H C 205 Times Downtown.

CABINET MAKERS.

FIRST-CLASS BENCH HANDS; THOSE EXPERIENCED ON FINE GRADE CABINET WORK.

Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CLERK. — REPAIR DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MANUFACTURER OF CELLULOID NOVELTIES REQUIRES EXPERIENCED CLERK TO HANDLE AND SUPERVISE ALL DETAILS OF ADJUSTMENT WITH CUSTOMERS; MUST BE FAIR CORRESPONDENT AND HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF MERCHANDISE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. S. LANGSDORF & CO., 72 SPRING.

CLERK.

Young man to take entire charge of tool and supply room for machine shop of large manufacturing concern; splendid opportunity for young man with initiative. Applicant must be thoroughly familiar with this kind of work. Replies must state age, experience, and salary expected. T. P., 138 Times.

CLERK, intelligent young man, wanted in well established export house; must be quick, accurate at figures; opportunity for advancement; salary to begin $10-$12. Address C 334 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, 18 or 19 years of age, to learn stationery and printing business; salary to start $10 a week; chance for advancement. Address K 239 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Man, unaffected by draft, offered excellent opportunity with a large manufacturing concern, Henry Sonneborn & Co., 321 6th Av.

CLERK in savings bank; reference, age, salary. C 347 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Draft exempt young man for general office detail, Christian firm; salary $45 to $50 monthly. O 16 Times.

CLERK.—Steamfitters' supplies; man for store; must have experience in this line. O 331 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Must be familiar with Greater New York, possessing good education, indefatigable, conscientious, and be able to furnish best references and bond; salary moderate to begin; one studying law preferred; must come well recommended and be ready to go to work at once; none but those who can fill the within requirements need apply; call in person, with handwritten letter of application, giving full particulars and weekly salary desired; don't call without written letter of application. Room 1312, 299 Broadway.

COMPOSITORS and make-up men for night and day work; steady position. Apply 8th floor, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th.

COUPLE to take charge of small suburban hotel. Send references to Sander, 113 Maiden Lane, New York.

CRETONNE & UPHOLSTERY FABRICS. EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO SELL CRETONNES.

MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN THE LINE AND COMPETENT TO TAKE ORDERS ON SLIP COVERS FOR FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, &C.

LIBERAL WEEKLY DRAWING ACCOUNT.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

CREDIT MAN wanted for silk house, experienced with cloak and dress trade; good opportunity; state salary and references. O 24 Times.

DELIVERY CLERK for market; state age, references, salary. Address Experience, 132 Times.

DOCTOR.—Wanted, young doctor to serve at the plant of a large manufacturing corporation; free house rent, attractive compensation, privilege of practicing in adjacent territory; state age, experience, and whether married or single. 1611 Lexington Building, Baltimore, Md.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, wanted, accustomed to modern shop practice; must be American and exempt, and must have at least six years' experience; salary to start $30 a week, with good opportunity for advancement. Room 1106, 25 Church St., New York.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted, experienced man in industrial and sheet plant work; permanent position for the right man, with opportunity for advancement. In making application state in detail previous experience and salary expected. O 338 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.

Patent; preferably not subject to draft; permanent position. Apply by letter, stating age, nationality, experience, salary expected, and include samples of work. Curtiss Engineering Corporation, Garden City, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN, designer, and detailer on light machinery; knowledge of jigs and fixtures; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. F. A., 296 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN (two) experienced with reinforced concrete and structural steel design, for permanent position. Apply at once, Room 3330, Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN to design and detail structural steel works; only experienced man wanted; give full particulars and salary expected. O 4 Times.

DRAFTSMAN for industrial engineering office; man capable of designing foundations, piping, and general layouts; state age,

Next Sunday

Want advertisements in next Sunday's Times must be in the Times Building before 5 P. M. next Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK who works typewriter; good opportunity for advancement. Address with reference and salary expected, Prospect Cigar Factory, 737 1st Av., corner 42d St.

SHIPPING CLERK; wanted in wholesale Christian tea and coffee house, one having experience in grocery line preferred; state age, nationality, wages wanted, and references; permanent. K 271 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced shipping clerk wanted for wholesale provision house; good steady position; state particulars. O 321 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Traveling; experienced; commission and drawing account. Phone 588 Stag.

STENOGRAPHER in high school; qualifications, high school diploma and two years' experience or equivalent; salary to start, $4 a day of 6½ hours, five days a week. O 339 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking charge and assisting executive in large corporation; state experience and salary expected. K 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and clerk wanted by dry goods commission house. Reply in own hand, stating qualifications, age, and experience. K 247 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN BEADS AND FANCY GOODS; PERMANENT POSITION, WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED. N 176 TIMES.

STOCK CLERK
in a dress house; must know his business thoroughly; only one who worked for dress houses should apply. Peggy Paige, 131 West 35th.

STOCK CLERK wanted; age, 16 to 20; excellent chance for advancement; one residing in the Bronx preferred; state age, salary, religion. J 541 Times Harlem.

STOREKEEPER.
Exceptional opportunity for efficient man to take entire charge of storeroom of high-grade manufacturing concern; applicant must be experienced in this line and be thoroughly familiar with handling of metal parts; permanent position and excellent salary to man who qualifies; give full particulars in first letter as to experience, age, and salary expected. F. C. A., 138 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT and his wife for bachelor apartment house, twenty-three apartments, in the club district; must have good references, and experience in valeting, housekeeping, and cooking. Apply at No. 1465 Broadway, Room No. 1004, on Wednesday or Thursday, between 1 and 3 P. M.

SUPERINTENDENTS and foremen (several) wanted at once for high-class reinforced concrete work; permanent positions; reinforced concrete ship construction. Apply at once, Room 3330, Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITOR wanted to obtain subscriptions for a financial weekly of good standing; salary and commission. Y 255 Times Annex.

TEACHER Wanted.—Gentleman of good education, to teach English to foreigners in a school of languages; state birthplace, age, studies made, lowest salary accepted, references, &c. Address Teacher, 1,364 Broadway.

Technical Men, Engineers, Draftsmen, &c.; salaries, $1,200 to $5,000.

WE CAN PLACE AT ONCE OVER THREE HUNDRED (300) CLERKS IN VARIOUS LINES OF WORK WITH FIRST-CLASS CONCERNS DOWNTOWN. SALARIES, $10 TO $20 WEEKLY.

Call 9-2.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.

CLERKS: (4) Experienced in Marine Insurance; $25.
GENERAL CLERK: Some familiarity with jewelry business preferred; $20-$26.
OFFICE MANAGER: All-around junior executive; some knowledge of accounting, correspondence, and general office details; $25 to start.
TRAFFIC CLAIM CLERK: Must know how to file R. R. claims for manufacturing company; wonderful chance for future; start at $20.
Room 713. Call between 9 and 1 o'clock.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; high salaried positions for men with engineering training and purchasing agents, salesmen, heads of brass and copper foundry, departments, &c., brass metallurgist, cost accountants, foreman, manufacturing small parts, production men, salesmen, clerks, many others.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographer, $20; stenographer, bookkeeper; free registration; hundreds boys.

BOOKKEEPERS, $25, $22, $20; Assistant Bookkeepers, $20. Mac Neill Agency, 21 Park Row.

BOOKKEEPER, $25 weekly; draft exempt; excellent chance to advance. Atlas Employment Agency, 132 Nassau, Room 513.

ACCOUNTANTS, bookkeepers, clerks, live wires, 75 openings; Christian firms. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BABY WHITE, painted Rolls-Royce blue, fully equipped; $1,200. Dr. Nash, 1,980 Broadway.

BUICK 1917, $850.
Small, (late model,) 5-passenger touring car; used private; perfect condition; equal to new, with many extras. Call private stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

BUICK 1918 seven-passenger touring; condition perfect; extras. Phone Columbus 8963.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC, 1916, VICTORIA,
THREE-PASSENGER.
Very exceptional condition; wire wheels, 35x5; beautifully painted and upholstered; has all appearance of being new; can be inspected and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 LANDAULET LIMOUSINE; ALMOST NEW; RUN LESS THAN 6,000 MILES. MORTON W. SMITH CO., 19 WEST 44TH ST. MURRAY HILL 1138.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN.
Brougham Sedan, also touring; perfect; elegant bargains. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, with extra special demountable Schildwachter top; a splendid all-year car at a reasonable price. MacLellan, 573 West 131st St. Morningside 7520.

CADILLAC touring car, good running order; 2 new tires; Springfield extra tires; $650; owner will exhibit. Apply office, 1238 Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d.

CADILLAC "8-CYL." TOURING BODY.
USED THREE MONTHS.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

CADILLAC, touring, fine condition; repainted; good tires; bargain. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET, COACH WORK BY DEMAREST. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4887.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; also roadster, limousine, landaulet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, VICTORIA TOP, FOR "8,"
LIKE NEW, $125.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

CADILLAC, 1917-1916 SEDANS.
PACKARD EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

CHALMERS.—Will sacrifice my luxurious collapsible brougham; require larger car for my use. Dr. A. Judd, 137 West 69th St. Columbus 1375, from 9-12 A. M.

CHANDLER.—Model 17, 4-pass. chummy roadster, rebuilt and guaranteed 90 days. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER.—Model 17, 4-pass. coupe and 7-pass. Sedan; like new; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER.—Model 17, 7-pass. touring; 90-day guarantee; rebuilt and refinished. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER limousine, Model 17; rebuilt, refinished; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and B'way.

CHANDLER.—Model 16, 7-pass. touring; rebuilt, refinished; guaranteed. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and B'way.

CHANDLER, 1917, five-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CHANDLER, 1914, five-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CRANE SIMPLEX 1917,
with Brewster landaulet body; Rudge Whitworth wire wheels; mechanically perfect; like new; cost $11,500; sacrifice immediately. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CRANE; Brewster collapsible body.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

DE DION SPECIAL ROADSTER, 1915 model; latest type; lighting and starting; special blue Brewster body; wire wheels; top, &c., overhauled; repainted; beautiful condition throughout; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

DODGE BROS. runabout and touring cars; every car thoroughly gone over in our repair shop and is guaranteed to be as represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,249 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE, 1917, SEDAN.
LIKE NEW; MILEAGE 2,800.
OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

FIAT CHASSIS
50 H. P. New.
Built to Government Requirements.
13 in the Port of Sale.
Inquire E. C. Poultney, Room 1633, 120 Broadway, New York City.

FORD COMMERCIAL CAR.—Panel delivery, in excellent condition throughout, $190. STUDEBAKER.—Brooklyn, 1,291 Bedford Av.

HAYNES 1917, 7-passenger touring.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

HUDSON Super 6 Brougham Limousine.
Very classy; exceptionally fine.
Cheap for immediate sale.
Wallace, 236 West 59th.

HUDSON Brougham 1917 Model; cost $5,500 last July, sale $1,600 cash if sold at once. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON, 7-passenger, 1917 model. Owner, A. Finkelstein. Telephone 8807 Audubon.

HUPMOBILE 1918 touring; absolutely brand new. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, (4th fl.) Circle 1872.

KNOX 1916 Model, 7-passenger, 6-cylinder; very powerful touring car, in perfect order; run very little, almost new, has all new tires, Westinghouse shock absorbers; cost new, $4,200; willing to sacrifice for any reasonable price; call for demonstration. Audubon 8613. Apt. 4F, between 8 and 10 A. M., 5 and 7 P. M.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON, 1917, four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring; also four-passenger roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL.—Specially constructed, sporting model, five-passenger, Victoria top, wire wheels; any demonstration; owner drafted. S. Mettler, 724 Broadway. Spring 9344.

MERCER 1916 speedster; also 1916 touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER 1915, 6 passenger; first-class condition; painted royal blue; victoria top. Phone Bergen 3862.

MERCER, 1917 SEDAN.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

NATIONAL, 1916, Sedan, like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

OAKLAND 1917, 7-passenger touring car; looks and runs like new. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE.—7-passenger limousine, 6x6, 4-cylinder, very powerful; special body; very cheap; excellent condition, only used by owner in conjunction four other cars; mileage very moderate; exceptional for long distance taxi service; can be seen in owner's garage. Wm. H. Campbell, Watchung, N. J. Telephone Plainfield 2477 or John 5940.

OVERLANDS.—All models; overhauled, newly painted, and guaranteed; liberal payment proposition; be safe; buy from the manufacturer. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

OWEN MAGNETIC, town car, brougham; used only 5,000 miles. George J. Donohue, Hotel Majestic.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model touring; condition new. Phone Columbus 8963.

PACKARD, 1-25, fast runabout; Winton 1915, seven-passenger touring, Westinghouse shock absorbers, newly painted, demonstrate anywhere; owner must sell immediately. 2394 Morningside. Apt. 2B.

PACKARD TWIN SIX,
practically new; town car; gray upholstery; mechanically and otherwise like new; guaranteed; cost $4,700; sell $2,500. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" 7-pass. touring.
PACKARD 1915 "3-38" 7-pass. touring.
PACKARD 1-35 touring BODY.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th St.

PACKARD 14-48, phaeton, touring, privately used, well cared for; excellent condition; sacrifice sale, bargain. 118 East 84th. Lenox 10367.

PACKARD 1-38, 5-passenger touring; perfect condition. 115 East 84th. Lenox 10367.

PAIGE 1915, 7-pass. touring; good mechanical condition; refinished. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

PEERLESS 1917 limousine; practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PEUGEOT, handsome coupe; practically new; perfect condition. Owner Merritt. 9281 Murray Hill.

PIERCE "38" BROUGHAM.
Late model, 38 horse, with limousine brougham; also touring bodies; latest improvements; up-to-date; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW.—First party with $500 cash buys beautiful 7-passenger touring car; electric lights, Bosch starter; real bargain; come and be convinced. 1,930 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 H. P. TOURING, 1915 MODEL, 5 PASS. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4887.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "48" touring car for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 4-passenger, 1913; excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

RENAULT town car; perfect condition; collapsible landaulet. Telephone Murray Hill 1067 or Morningside 6694, Apt. 22; no dealers.

REO 6 Touring; almost new; $750. King 8, $475. Phone Main 425.

RENAULT TOURING 4-PASS.,
SPORTIF MODEL,
ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4887.

RENAULT "6" LIMOUSINE.
late delivery; lighting and starting; overhauled; repainted; guaranteed; cost $8,000; sacrifice; will trade. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
The ideal car for the careful buyer seeking a combination of quality and economy at a reasonable price; ready for immediate delivery, newly painted and overhauled, 1916 light 4 runabout, 1916 light 4 touring, 1917 "8" cylinder touring; these cars sold with binding mechanical guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7900.

STEARNS Silent Knight 1917, four-cylinder four-passenger touring; run 4,500 miles; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av.

STEARNS, 1917, limousine, like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

STUDEBAKER six, bargain, 17 series, rebuilt and repainted in beautiful Persian blue, upholstered in genuine hand buffed leather, 2 emergency seats for 7-passenger capacity; extra tire, spot light, bumper, &c.; sales price $950. STUDEBAKER, BROOKLYN, 1,291 Bedford Av.

STUDEBAKER '17, small 4-cylinder touring, overhauled and repainted, electric starter, complete equipment; this is your opportunity to get our most popular model in condition "like new" at a very reasonable price. "STUDEBAKER," BROOKLYN, 1,291 Bedford Av.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4887.

STUTZ 1918 touring car; also 1917 Bulldog; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

STUTZ,—Must sell 1917 Sedan; Springfield body; any reasonable offer. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve speedster; perfect condition. Skeels, phone 5910 Schuyler.

STUTZ 1917, 4 and 6 Pass. Touring.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Sold Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.—We have several open models overhauled at attractive prices; guaranteed. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS KNIGHT brougham; Silver type body; cost $2,300; take $750. 1,930 Broadway.

WINTON Six, 1914, 7-passenger; electric lights, self-starter; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Co. Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC touring; like new.
MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand new car.
1917 MITCHELL chummy roadster.
1917 MITCHELL touring.
1917 REO touring.
1918 STUDEBAKER 7-passenger; like new.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6"; almost new.
CHALMERS speedster, special C. T. S. blue body; brand new; big discount.
1916 MERCER touring; elegant condition.
NATIONAL 4-passenger chummy roadster.
1917 STUDEBAKER roadster; like new.
1917 PULLMAN touring.
STUTZ 4-passenger; $950.
1916 PACKARD landaulet.
1916 STUTZ runabout.
1917 DODGE touring and roadsters.
1917 FORD landaulet; suitable for taxi.
1917 EMPIRE chummy roadster.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.
ROLLS-ROYCE, 1915, 4-pas. $8,000
ORSON De Luxe Sport Roadster. 4,000
The most talked of car in N. Y.
SIMPLEX 1915 75 shaft, 4-pas. 3,000
MERCER 1918, Touring, brand new. 2,800
MERCER 1916, Raceabout, like new 1,700
MARMON 1916, Chummy, like new. 1,700
STUTZ 1916, 4-pas., wire wheels. 1,600
STUTZ 1916, Roadster, wire wheels. 1,200
HUDSON Super 6, Touring Car. 900
MERCER 1914 Roadster. 800
BUICK 1917 Touring. 750
STUDEBAKER Coupe, Series 18. 650
MAXWELL Touring Car, 1917. 450
CHEVROLET 1917, "490" 400
All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway.
"Be Sure It's Harris."

BURRELLE, (entire bldg.,) 1,680 B'WAY.
ROLLS-ROYCE, 4-pass.; latest importation.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 4-pass. special.
PIERCE 1917 "38" Touring.
PIERCE 1917 "66" Touring.
CADILLAC 1917 4-pass. 4-pass chummy.
CADILLAC 1917 Suburban Sedan.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood Roadster.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood Brougham.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Sedan.
CADILLAC 1916 Touring.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI 1915 Sedan.
FIAT SEDAN. Latest Importation.
FIAT TOURING. Latest Importation.
DE DION SEDAN. Latest Importation.
FRANKLIN 1918 COUPE.
LANCIA 1916 4-pass. Runabout.
STUTZ 1918 16-valve Roadster.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1918 BEARCAT.
MERCER 1916 TOURING.
MANY OTHER ARRIVALS DAILY.
OPEN EVENINGS.

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.
1918 STUDEBAKER Roadster.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1917 BUICK Little 6 Touring.
1917 OVERLAND Roadster.
1917 OVERLAND Touring.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 MAXWELL Roadster.
1917 CHEVROLET Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE 8 cyl. Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Sedan.
STUTZ Raceabout.
MERCER Touring.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

CLEARANCE SALE of 35 slightly used automobiles, all overhauled in Studebaker's own shops; every one of these cars offer the biggest value obtainable in a motor car. STUDEBAKER, BROOKLYN, 1,291 Bedford Av.

BODIES for Sale.—One Rolls-Royce cabriolet, by Kelner of Paris, and one 7-passenger Holbrook landaulet in fine order. BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 224 West 57th. Phone Circle 4078.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED—A LIMOUSINE FOR WORK OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE.

The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross has been asked to secure a limousine to be used for work of the utmost importance. If you have one you are not using please communicate with A. E. Vaughan, Brooklyn Chapter American Red Cross, 163 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

IF COLONEL HAMMOND, WHO STOPPED at Hotel Ansonia last October, will forward present address he will learn something to his advantage. C. L. Young, 6 Wall St., N.Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

Will buy your car for cash or sell it for you quickly on consignment; buyers always waiting; large store; efficient service. 1,891 Broadway. Phone 8090 Col.

Highest prices paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 735 Fordham.

Motor Trucks.

PIERCE-ARROWS, new five-ton, for hire; short or long haul; special New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 8249.

MOTOR TRUCKS for hire; 5-ton trucks with bodies 14x8; long-distance hauling. S. Schenkel, 950 8th Av. Circle 1328.

STERLING 3½-ton truck, new, for hire, local or long-distance hauling; owner drives. D., 203 West 125th.

Two-ton truck for sale, in good running condition. Inquire 42 West 99th.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH.
Touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4210-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows.—Hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD, (7-passenger,) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

S. G. V. LANCIA landaulettes, beautiful town cars, high-class monthly service, moderate. Kline, 425 West 54th. Columbus 398.

PACKARD, 7-passenger limousine, hour, day, or month; owner drives. Jones, Columbus 9021.

STUDEBAKER.—7-passenger; chauffeur to hire, day, month. Chauffeur, 2,914 3d Av.

PACKARD twin sixes, hour, week, or month. Wilmarth, 8080 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—WANTED.
High-grade used cars; late models only; must be perfect mechanically; highest cash prices in city. Write, phone, or wire Rippeth Company, 1,778 Broadway.

WANTED, AUTOS FOR SPOT CASH.
Every make, must have 300 immediately.
Bring them or phone Uncle Jake.
Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway.

PIERCE 38, Marmon, or equal, 4 or 5 passenger sedan or touring; give full particulars mileage, &c.; price must be very low for cash; no dealers. B 366 Times Downtown.

WILL pay $500 to $5,000 cash for good cars; full particulars. Preston, 245 West 55th. Phone Circle 1293.

HIGH-CLASS AUTOMOBILES wanted; late models only; immediate cash purchase. Columbus 8063.

PACKARD Wanted, 1918 twin six, 7-passenger; write lowest price. Fischer, 233 East 57th.

BUICK, Oakland, Hupmobile, touring; $500 paid; late model. Jacob, 50 Court, Brooklyn.

WILL PAY highest prices any make car. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Repairing.

WHY A NEW CAR? Auto welding, repairing, quality workmanship; estimates given. Washington Heights Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 6201.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A well-equipped embossing plant, managed by man of wide experience, is open for large contract for embossing, die cutting, and air brush coloring on paper, cardboard, leather; can manufacture all kinds of novelties, toys, &c.; will consider sale of plant if desired. Embossing, 249 Times Downtown.

Lady with business and executive ability, with experience in control and management of refined small hotel and boarding houses, desires partner with small capital to operate rooming or boarding house in New York city; excellent opportunity. Address following and references. E 143 Times.

President of Western Land Development Corporation requires American or British commercially experienced, Eastern branch manager, $5,000 investment required, which will be amply secured; salary $200 monthly. H., P. O. Box 1,213.

Have fully equipped sheet metal plant, doing business in building line; desire acquaintance of party who can help to secure Government work and finance same on reasonable agreement. E 133 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Dress manufacturer, established business, looking for partner, with manufacturing experience preferred; must invest capital. M. E., 286 Times Downtown.

Profitable, long-established business for sale; manufacturer of prominent patented mechanical appliances wishes to retire; best offer. Address N. K. N., Box 215, Times Downtown.

Party about to procure large Government contract desires partner with men's clothing manufacturing experience; one with large plant preferred. O 328 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
Well-established beauty parlor; good location; fully furnished; price reasonable; principals only. McCormack, Box 17 Times.

First-class trucking business for sale, on account of being in the draft. D. J. O'Brien, 560 Brook Av., every afternoon, after 3 P. M. Automobiles and horses.

Established ladies' coat, suit, dress business, doing $200,000 yearly; wish live man who can invest $10,000 to $20,000; good opportunity for right party. Y 259 Times Annex.

Partner with $5,000 wanted; business highly profitable, substantially secured; money under own control; immediate action necessary. E 145 Times.

Partner, $2,000, joint manufacturer distributing State agencies of device necessary to million auto owners; business started. M 126 Times.

Investment of $500 to $1,000 secures State or county selling rights to extensively advertised article in daily demand. Strouck & Co., 116 West 39th St.

Small manufacturing business must be sold at once on account enlisting; article made of cretonne; $2,000 will buy. Y 270 Times Annex.

Capital Wanted.—I have $50,000 Government business, and more coming; want backer; principals only. J 390 Times Downtown.

Hotel, best nearby Jersey suburb, fully furnished, doing good business; $2,000 required; mail references. Sander, 113 Maiden Lane.

Export.—Will invest $3,000-$5,000, with service, paying business; connections West Indies and Guianas. C. W., 85 Times.

Hardware store, old established; stock $5,000; sacrifice $3,500. Apply Crowe, Times Building.

Meat market doing big business; must sell at once; leaving city. Write H. L., 143 8th Av.

Active man with $500 in established business; your money secured. E 149 Times.

High-class amusement enterprise has opportunity for associate. E 139 Times.

Liberal advances on outstanding accounts. Best Finance Co., 1,133 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

OFFICE FURNITURE.
Complete office equipment, mahogany finish, roll top and flat desks, swivel and arm chairs, large cabinet, costumers, &c.; nearly new. Call at Room 1448, Aeolian Hall.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 402 Broadway.

16 month old thoroughbred French bulldog male, with full pedigree. Can be seen at home of owner, R. G. Brown, 261 South Burnett St., East Orange, N. J.

For Sale—Office furniture, burglar-proof safe, wall showcase, tables, desks, chairs, partitions. Rooms 1405-1406, 482 4th Av.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4733.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 115 University Place. Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following to participate in flights:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Erickson, H. A. | White, W. J.
Regal, E. | Wales, E. V.
Graves, T. E. | Harrington, R. C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Hall, R. K. | Valentine, H. W.
Ramseur, B. F. | De Hart, J.
Goldsborough, W. C. | Hughes, G. P.
Lowry, H. M. | Miller, B. A.
Mills, N. E. | McMahon, P. J.
Stevenson, F. F. | Dick-Peddie, W. S.
Aaron, R. L. | Pleitner, W. E.
Dean, J. R. | Lee, J. C.
Sibbernsen, A. H. | Jordan, J. J.
Worth, P. | McCoy, J. F.
Phillips, D. B. | Friedman, M. H.
Parsons, G. A. | Hart, F. H.
Land, H. L. | Edwards, C. R.
Wheeler, J. R. | Hendricks, G. F.
McKimmon, W. S. | Hamilton, A. G.
Sweeney, E. A. | Speed, W. G.
Foster, C. A. C.

Following to Kelly Field:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Welch, C. V. | Tuckerman, R.
Dahman, W. W. | Jacobi, G. N., Jr.
Lesher, C. R. | Walker, P. A.
Felts, J. A. | Bruner, D. L.
Butterworth, B. T., Jr. | Campbell, E. B.
Johnston, J. W. | Lbek, J. B.
Morgan, S. A. | Schweser, E. C.
Thorne, H. W. | Wilson, E. H.
Cooper, W. W. | Duke, L. B.
Boley, A. E. | Crisler, L.
Mayer, H. | Carter, P. B.
Ganey, D. F., Jr. | Hardy, R. L.
Squiers, B. MacD. | Rothenberger, E. E.
Phillips, R. F. | Walker, R. M.
Chapin, H. T. | Clanton, B. D.
Cole, F. E. | Dounce, C. B.
Feck, L. M. | Harrison, G. A.
Gross, E. H. | Hager, D. I.
Wirth, G. H.

Following to Camp Dick:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Cheak, C. W. | Griffith, C. I.
Kingsley, C. | Nelly, A. W.
Roberts, J. W. | Seaman, L. F.

Following to Love Field:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Morris, E. S. | Benhaim, R. F.
Jack, B., Jr. | Owen, M. C.
Butterfield, H. H. | Greenwood, S. A., Jr.
Starring, D. S. | Fitch, J. C.
Albertson, E. R. | McGovern, J. E.
Gibson, E. B., Jr. | Campbell, H. L.
Bonnevalle, R. W.

Following will report to Chief Sig. Off.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
O'Connor, K. A. | Farley, E. T.
Tierney, F. M. | McLean, L. L.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Teeples, H. S. | Boyd, M. M.
Logan, C. R. | Wennerholm, C. A.
Heinman, H. E. | Thompson, F. A., Jr.
Voelker, F. | Marks, J. C.
Brecka, F. V. | Shackleford, W. T.
Stockard, L. | O'Neil, J. H.
Hull, K. D. | Elbert, R. G.
Diebel, A. J. | Pray, T. C.

Following to Brooks Field:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Durkee, H. B. | Burnham, S.
Darr, H. S. | Stevens, W.
Brinkman, Capt. P. P., and Harrison, 2d Lt. T. L., to Camp Vail.

Following to Ellington Field:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Fisher, A. L. | Munson, C. G.
Bramhall, M. | Shaw, D. L.
Adams, J. W. | De Courcy, C. E.

Following to Gerstner Field:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Armour, P. D. | Dean, J. B.
Lee, J. C. | Sibbernsen, A. H.

Bimm, 2d Lt. H. L.; Kesler, 2d Lt. L. W., and Castle, 2d Lt. O. H., to South Field.
Sanger, Capt. R., to Hazelhurst Field.
Rogers, 2d Lt. F. W., to Rich Field.
Moore, 1st Lt. K. L., to Wilbur Wright Field.
Kahl, 2d Lt. C. A., to Park Field.
Comer, 2d Lt. B. B., Jr., to Indianapolis Engine and Plane Repair Depot.
Chase, 2d Lt. E. P., will report to Chief Sig. Off. for duty in land training sec.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Dix with Hosp. No. 44:

MAJORS.
Wesselhoeft, W. F. | Chandler, T. E.
Rockwell, J. A., Jr.

CAPTAINS.
Chadwell, O. R. | Morin, H. F.
Rowell, E. E. | Ford, S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Alexander, K. L. | Belding, D. L.
Carroll, P. M. | Hopkins, R. H.
Huggins, D. H. | Parris, R. O.
Phillips, T. W. | Ripley, H. W.
Skirball, J. J. | Wood, W. F.
Fellows, A. W. | Green, M. C.
Hooker, S. B. | Leland, H. L.
Rowland, W. D.

Following to Camp Sherman with Base Hosp. No. 25:

MAJORS.
Woodward, H. L. | Gillespie, W.

CAPTAINS.
Caldwell, J. A. | Souther, C. T.
Ford, S. | Pauk, C. M.
Pirrung, J. E. | Southworth, R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Hagen, J. S. | McCarthy, M. F.
Schriver, L. H. | Thacher, O. I.
Blank, R. A. | Smith, H. S.
Crawford, C. | Hauser, S. F.
Staley, R. W. | Reid, R. W.
Kiely, C. E. | Sattler, R. R.

Following to Camp Crane, with Base Hosp. No. 67:

MAJORS.
Hawkins, J. A. | Sinclair, D. A.

CAPTAINS.
Chipman, E. D. | Nail, E. H.
Janes, A. P.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Copelan, I. C. | Kingsbury, O. J.
Lenz, M. | Warinner, J. E., Jr.
Nittoli, R. M. | Rose, S. J.
O'Grady, G. E. | Smith, T. H.
Herzfeld, M. G.

Following to Camp Sevier, with Base Hosp. No. 41:

MAJORS.
Goodwin, W. H. | Venable, C. S.
Gwathmey, L.

CAPTAINS.
Hays, H. J. | Thomas, J. D.
Lile, M. C. | Woodard, C. A.
Old, H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Burke, J. W. | Hyde, Le R. W.
Woodberry, H. S. | Magruder, L. F.
Brooks, E. B. | Setzler, J. B.
Gage, L. G. | Steele, K. B.
Hume, J. S. | Witt, D. H.

Following to Camp Upton:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bach, I. W. | Johnson, W. J.
Calvin, A. B. | King, T. B.
Haralson, C. H. | Rose, C. C.
Calahan, L. M. | Steele, R. W.
Callahan, J. W. | Weldon, T. F.

Following to Camp Lewis with Base Hosp. No. 46:

Yenney, Maj. R. C.

CAPTAINS.
Dillehunt, R. B. | Morse, E. W.
Fenton, R. A. | Skene, W. H.
Krox, W. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Blair, H. C. | McCown, A. C.
Coberth, T. | Moran, R. P.
Lupton, I. M.

Following hon. discharged:

Ferneyhough, W. T. | McCarthy, L. F.
Francis, R. T. | Nelson, W.

Following relieved of orders of dates specified:

MAJORS.
Hawkins, J. A., March 27.
Siter, E. H., March 27.
Perkins, Capt. L. J., March 21.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Slusher, W. C., May 22.
Gough, C. R., March 28.
Randall, H., Feb. 2, and March 25.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

Grow, Maj. W. | Starr, Capt. R. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Weiss, J. J. | Boylan, L. B.
Willey, W. B., Jr. | Simpson, E. E.
Blanchard, S. | Brown, C. E.

Nickell, Capt. L. O., to Chicago for inst.
Miller, 1st Lt. W. H., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Backsman, 1st Lt. E. B., to Camp Dodge

U. S. STEEL TAKES 35 MILLION OF LOAN

Corporation Subscribes for $25,000,000 for Itself and $10,000,000 for Employes.

$10,000,000 TO PRUDENTIAL

Reports from Limited Number of Sales Made Public Greatly Encourage Local Body.

ALDERMEN URGE SUPPORT

Socialist Members Join in Passing Resolution Calling for Prompt and Generous Response.

The Treasury Department's order forbidding the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to make public subscription totals has removed the most effective means of gauging the progress of the third Liberty Loan campaign in this district, but if the reports of a limited number of subscriptions is an indication of how the loan is going, yesterday's announcements were encouraging. Aonmg the few applications that were made public were one for $35,000,000 by the United States Steel Corporation, and another of $10,000,000 by the Prudential Insurance Company of America. The holding back of subscriptions totals has excited a great deal of curiosity as to what the figures will show when once the Treasury Department decides to permit the publication of returns made to the Reserve Bank.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in announcing the $35,000,000 subscription, said that $10,000,000 of that amount was to be offered to employes of the corporation and subsidiary companies on an installment plan. For the First Liberty Loan the Steel Corporation subscribed $50,000,000, and its allotment was in the neighborhood of $20,000,000, while its subscription to the Second Liberty Loan amounted to $35,000,000. Besides these bond purchases the corporation has made large investments in Treasury certificates of indebtedness, especially in the issue maturing June 20, which is acceptable in payment of Federal income and excess profits taxes due June 15.

Other Subscriptions Announced.

Following are some of the other subscriptions announced yesterday:

Citizens National Bank, (itself and clients)	$5,400,000
Republic Iron and Steel Co.	2,050,000
United States Industrial Alcohol	1,500,000
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	1,000,000
Corn Products Refining Co.	1,000,000
Hallgarten & Co.	500,000
Advance-Rumely Co. (various dists.)	500,000
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp., (through Brown Bros. & Co.)	500,000
Chelsea Exchange Bank	500,000
South Brooklyn Savings Bank	500,000
American International Corporation	500,000
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	500,000
International Nickel Corporation, (through Liberty National Bank)	500,000
Howard Savings Institution, Newark	500,000
Lawrence, Turnure & Co.	250,000
Barrett Co	250,000
Kings County Savings Bank	250,000
American Cigar Co.	250,000
Oelrichs & Co.	200,000
Shults Bread Co.	200,000
Ward Baking Co.	150,000
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Newark	150,000
Greater New York Savings Bank	120,000
Sol. Friedman & Co.	100,000
American Dye Works Co.	100,000
A. Wimpfheimer & Bro., Inc.	100,000
New York Shipbuilding Corporation	100,000
American Trading Co.	100,000
Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc.	100,000
John Anderson	100,000
W. H. Ehrhart	100,000
Victor Achelis, (through National Park Bank)	100,000
General Baking Co.	100,000
Western Reserve Cond. Milk Co	100,000
Taylor, Bates & Co., (through Liberty National Bank)	100,000
S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.	100,000
L Bamberger & Co., Newark	100,000
Barber Steamship Lines	100,000
S. Liebenstein & Co.	100,000
Victor Morawetz	100,000
Crocker Brothers	100,000
Schmoll, Fils & Co.	100,000
Greenpoint Savings Bank	100,000
Pictorial Review	75,000
Sumner Savings Bank	75,000
Julius Goldman	50,000
Butte Copper and Zinc Company, (through Liberty National Bank)	50,000
American Cyanimid Company	50,000
Emile Pfizer	50,000
Bertram Brothers, Inc.	50,000
Partola Company	50,000
A. L. Sylvester	40,000
Fleischmann Company	25,000
United Publishers Corporation	25,000
Coronet Phosphate Company	25,000
Franklin Black	12,000
George A. Anderson	10,000
Employes of Charles Pfizer Company	10,000
Tobacco Salesmen's Association	5,650
R. E. Christie	5,000
Mrs. Julius Goldman	5,000

Aldermen Take Action.

The Board of Aldermen at its meeting yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Vice Chairman Moran urging upon the people of New York City the importance of responding promptly and generously to the call of the Government for subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York earnestly urges upon the people of the city the paramount importance of responding promptly and generously to the call of the Government for subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan.

The founders of our nation made untold sacrifices to establish that they solemnly declared to be the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If we are to be worthy of the name of free men we must energetically use the powers exerted to preserve unimpaired the precious heritage of liberty and freedom descending to us.

The country's heart is in this righteous struggle for humanity and justice. This is the people's war, in which the glorious ideals of democracy are arrayed against the ruthless dictates of autocracy and militarism.

Our heroic soldiers are now shedding their blood on the battlefields of France. They may engage at any moment in the critical battle of the ages, the outcome of which we are awaiting with mingled hope and anxiety.

To carry on the war successfully the Government asks for a loan of our money, for which the best security in the world will be given. Let the response of the people of this city be so prompt and substantial as to carry conviction to the world of the unwavering determination of a united people to support the policies of the Government in this just war, to the end that it may be prosecuted with such vigor as to compel an early, victorious and righteous peace.

Every man and woman in the City of New York should feel an individual sense of responsibility for the success of this loan. We call upon them all to subscribe to it most liberally and to participate therein as fully as may be in their power. Any sacrifice that this may entail should not only be a solemn duty, but a privilege of which we should be proud to avail ourselves. This should be in every sense a popular loan, overwhelming not only in amount, but in the number of those who subscribe to it.

Let us strengthen the hands of the President, who has so eloquently urged the employment of a righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.

Silver Cup for Best Record.

The Defense Committee of the Manhattan Club, of which Morgan J. O'Brien is Chairman, voted yesterday to give a silver cup to the town in the New York District which makes the best showing in the drive for the Third Liberty Loan. The award will be made by the Liberty Loan Committee to the town which oversubscribes its quota by the largest amount, the contest to be conducted on a percentage basis.

About 2,000 towns will compete for the prize. The Club Committee will remain closely in touch with the Liberty Loan Committee during the course of the contest, and will keep a careful record of the returns. The plan has received the approval of the Treasury Department and the Liberty Loan Committee.

Liberty bonds, it was announced yesterday, would be on sale during the drive at the French Exposition, 677 Fifth Avenue.

New York's theatrical managers have subscribed $1,130,000 to date to the Third Liberty Loan, according to an announcement made yesterday by E. F. Albee, Chairman of the Theatrical Allied Interests Committee. The list is headed by Klaw and Erlanger, with $150,000, and includes a $100,000 subscription from Martin Beck, the vaudeville manager.

Conversion Privileges Explained.

Because of the many inquiries that have been received by the Liberty Loan Committee in reference to the conversion privileges of the outstanding bond issues, Arthur M. Anderson, Director of Distribution, issued the following statement:

The conversion privilege of the outstanding Liberty bonds should be clearly understood. No outstanding bond carries the right of conversion into a 4¼ per cent. bond running for ten years, which is the length of the issue now being sold.

Holders of the 3½s (or of the 4s issued on conversion of the 3½s) may convert into a 30-year 4¼ per cent. bond redeemable, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, after fifteen years from the date of the bonds. Holders of the second loan 4s may convert into a 25-year 4¼ per cent. bond, redeemable, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, after ten years. None of the 4¼ per cent. bonds so issued on conversion of outstanding bonds will in turn carry a conversion privilege.

The 3½ per cent. bonds, if not converted within the period set by the Secretary of the Treasury, will still retain the right to convert into subsequent issues bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent. and issued during the period of the war, (except short term issues.) The 4 per cent. bonds, both those issued through conversion of 3½s and those of the second loan, will not again have any right of subsequent conversion. If the holder desires to exercise his right he must do so during the next few months and within the period set by the Secretary of the Treasury. After the period set by the Secretary of the Treasury, the only issue now outstanding and carrying a conversion privilege will be the unconverted 3½s.

Such of the 3½ per cent. bonds as are converted into the thirty-year 4¼ per cent. bonds will become identical with regard to tax features with the new 4¼s and will cease to have the tax features originally specified in the 3½ per cent. bonds.

The new bonds now being sold are repayable absolutely at the end of ten years, and are not subject to prior redemption, nor are they convertible. Buyers should understand clearly that the only way the ten-year 4¼ per cent. bonds may be secured is through subscriptions to the new issue which the Secretary of the Treasury is offering. The ten-year 4¼ per cent. bonds cannot be secured through conversion of any outstanding issue.

The committee also issued a statement regarding Liberty bond "scalpers" who trade in installment receipts and pay only a small part of their cash value. The committee pointed out that under the new partial payment plan arrangement, which has already been set on foot in this city, there are more than 600 stations where the subscriber may make his payments. There is also a bureau where he can report any complaints and through which he can make arrangements for the sale of his bonds if his financial circumstances are such that he must dispose of his holdings.

The Irving National Bank, through its London representative, is making a special appeal for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan to the leading banks in the Netherlands, Scandinavia, and Spain, agreeing to subscribe in their behalf and to hold the bonds without charge.

Clergymen of New York City churches, at a meeting held yesterday, approved the plan to hold a women's service flag parade on Saturday, April 27. Major William Tutherly outlined the scope of the project and Bishop Charles S. Burch was chosen Chairman of a central committee, which will have charge of the parade. Bishop Burch named as his coworkers on the committee Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary; Rabbi Silverman, Rabbi Mendes, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Dr. Rexford Raymond, Dr. J. W. Maynard, Dr. Fred W. Adams, Bishop Luther Wilson, Dr. Charles A. Albertson, Dr. Howard Duffield, Dr. Gaylord White, Dr. Cornelius Wolfkin, Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, Dr. William Sullivan, Dr. Finis Idleman, Dr. G. W. Werner, and Dr. George B. Remensnyder. It was stated that Mgr. Lavelle had expressed the opinion that the parade would have Cardinal Farley's hearty co-operation. The women will march from Washington Square up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street.

Colonel's Sister Talks to Crowd.

Despite the rain, large crowds attended the open-air meetings held yesterday. At the Sub-Treasury addresses were delivered by American and Canadian army officers and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of Colonel Roosevelt. There were loud cheers when Mrs. Robinson said: "I want to quote a favorite paragraph of the Colonel's to you now. It is, 'Don't shout, but shoot,' and to that I will add a sentence of my own, 'If you can't put the "I" in "Fight," you can at least put the "Pay" in "Patriotism."'"

Colonel R. De Salaberry of the First Canadian Contingent, who has seen three years' service on the western front, told the audience that American soldiers were coming into the fight just in the nick of time.

"We are counting on you to help us finish the job of whipping Germany," he said. "Every man cannot give his blood for his country, but every man, woman, and child can do his and her bit by buying these Liberty bonds, which will help end the war.

"Give us food, give us guns, so that our men and your men may not be wanting in strength. Remember that flesh and blood alone cannot crash through the great German war machine. We shall win, but we shall win only by work, sacrifice, and gritting our teeth. Put your shoulders to the wheel!"

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher spoke at the Liberty Theatre, erected on the terrace of the Public Library.

"Not only must we step in and take part in this war by sending our men to the front," he said, "but we must build ships, manufacture guns and munitions with which those men are to fight. If you are not fighting you can provide the means for others to go and fight. We must destroy the Hun. The war will only be dragged out endlessly if you do not make up your minds to get into the battle with your whole heart and soul."

Thomas W. Lamont Speaks.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. spoke at a Liberty Loan meeting held on the floor of the Produce Exchange, where subscriptions to the amount of $2 204,700 were collected. Applications ranged from $50 bonds to that of the Corn Products Refining Company for $1,000,000. Among the subscriptions were the following for $100,000 each: Power, Son & Co.; Hassler Bros. Company, Kuh & Valk, Battery Park National Bank, Barber Steamship Company, Limited. In announcing the last-mentioned company R. A. Claybrook, President of the Exchange, stated that this was an initial subscription. Those who subscribed for $50,000 each were E. W. Timmons and George A. Zabriskie. Mr. Lamont entered a subscription of $5,000 for his eight-year-old daughter. Miss Louise Homer sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" at the opening of the meeting and "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the close.

After telling of his observations at the British front, Mr. Lamont said:

"As yet the even current of our lives here is not greatly disturbed by the war. I say that advisedly, in the face of the fact that hundreds of our young men are on their way to the front, or are already there, that each one of you is, as I know, deeply engaged in some useful form of war activity. But over on the other side, in France and in England, whence I came not so long ago, war is the affair of every hour and of every minute of the day. Its tragedy and its demands are ever present. We shall gain some real inkling of it only when the tragedy of losses begins to come home to us, only when we see real suffering among our people; only when the war comes so close to our doors that, perforce, we are obliged to change completely the habits of our daily lives, and give up willingly and gladly, as they have done on the other side, so many of the things that we have hitherto thought vital.

"Some one has asked me whether France was not bled white. Bled white? I tell you France was never more heroic, never more valorous, never more steadfast than today. Why, after she has lost 1,000,000 men in killed alone, she has in the field a larger army by hundreds of thousands than she had on Jan. 1, 1915, when her full quota of men were at the front. No, France will never yield!"

Elephants Parade Today.

Today's events include a Liberty Loan parade of the Barnum & Bailey elephants and the appearance of Mary Pickford at various places. Led by Albert, said to be the biggest elephant in the world, bearing between his tusks a banner reading "Buy a Liberty Bond," the circus animals will leave Madison Square Garden at 10 o'clock and move through Twenty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue, then north to Fifty-eighth Street, east to Madison Avenue, and then back to the Garden.

Miss Pickford is scheduled to spear on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street at noon, and at 1:30 o'clock she will be in City Hall Park and make a speech at the Liberty Bell. At 3 o'clock she will speak at the Liberty Theatre, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

Lieutenant Joseph C. Stehlin will start out tomorrow in his airplane to make a tour of thirty-four of the largest cities and towns in this State. His starting point will be Sheepshead Bay, his home town. Following is Lieutenant Stehlin's schedule, which he will follow as closely as possible:

April	11—Yonkers	Over night
	12—Newburg	Over night
	12—Poughkeepsie	Over night
	13—Kingston	Over night
	13—Hudson	Over night
	14—Albany	Over night
	15—Troy	Over night
	15—Schenectady	
	16—Amsterdam	
	16—Gloversville	Over night
	17—Little Falls	
	17—Utica	Over night
	18—Onelda	
	18—Syracuse	Over night
	19—Oswego	Over night
	20—Fulton	
	20—Auburn	Over night
	21—Ithaca	Over night
	22—Rochester	Over night
	23—Batavia	
	23—Lockport	Over night
	24—Tonawanda	Over night
	25—Buffalo	Over night
	26—Dunkirk	
	26—Jamestown	Over night
	27—Olean	
	27—Corning	
	27—Elmira	Over night
	28—Binghamton	Over night
	29—Oneonta	
	29—Delhi	
	29—Liberty	Over night
	30—Middletown	
	30—New York City	Over night
May	3-4—New York City	

English Prelate to Speak.

The Archbishop of York will make his last public speech in this country at a Liberty Loan mass meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening. Other speakers will be Mrs. August Belmont and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia. Tickets for the meeting may be procured by applying to the Liberty Loan Bureau of Speakers and Meetings, 120 Broadway.

The school children of New York have been enlisted in the work of drumming up subscriptions to the loan. Those of the public schools have been joined by those attending the parochial schools. School rallies will be held and mothers' meetings will be arranged for. Plans have also been made for the distribution of prizes to the school making the best showing and to the individual collecting the largest amount of subscriptions.

Brooks Leavitt of the Liberty Loan Committee is planning to form a choir of 3,000 male and female voices. The chorus is to meet thrice weekly—Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings—in the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street. After the People's Chorus is organized it will give a public concert at which the new Liberty Anthem will be sung.

Monday night's parade of the New York State Guard, reinforced by 300 speakers, resulted in bond subscriptions amounting to $3,600,000, according to an announcement made by the committee yesterday.

HUGE LOAN SURPLUS IS URGED BY M'ADOO

Secretary Wants Oversubscription of Billions to Daunt Foes of America.

10,000 SPEAKERS AT WORK

Treasury Has to Declare Contest for the Honor Flag a Tie Among Forty-Five Claimants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A plea for a subscription to the Third Liberty Loan of three or four times the minimum quota of $3,000,000,000 is being sounded by Secretary McAdoo on his Southern tour, according to telegraphic advices received today from Raleigh, N. C., by the Treasury Department. Such a response, he declared, would carry inestimable discouragement to the enemies of America.

After warning against overconfidence because the loan has started with every indication of great success, the Secretary said:

"Let us not stop when we have reached our quota. Let us go forward and make the quota three or four times as great, if it is possible to do it, and let us at the same time make the number of subscribers to these bonds three times as great as it was before. There is no answer that will carry such discouragement to the enemies of America and of civilization as that 20,000,000 American citizens, have subscribed this time for Liberty bonds. We can get the 20,000,000 if we stay in the fight and make up our minds to do it.

"If we do this it will mean that the loan will be widely distributed, that it will not strain the resources of the country, and it will mean in addition that we shall not have three billion dollars, but four billion or five billion, to help our gallant men in this supreme test of all time for the liberties of the world."

Treasury Department officials in charge of the conduct of the Liberty Loan campaign said today that the present force of speakers was the largest yet employed in support of a war loan. There are now more than 10,000 speakers working under the direction of the Liberty Loan Speakers' Bureau. Of this great number, fully 500 are persons of national reputation. Even Presidential campaigns are not to be compared with the bond exploitation now in progress.

10,000 Meetings in a Day.

The reports and records of Charles F. Horner, Manager of the Speakers' Bureau, show that last Saturday, the opening day of the campaign, there were more than 10,000 public meetings to promote the sale of the bonds. Treasury officials stand behind the broad statement that not a single speaker is getting a cent for his efforts in support of the loan and many are paying their own expenses of travel and hotel entertainment.

William Jennings Bryan will hold Liberty Loan meetings at Birmingham, Ala., on the morning of April 16; at Miami, Fla., the evening of April 18; at Savannah, Ga., the evening of April 20, and at Asheville, N. C., April 29.

The theatrical profession has been mobilized this time as never before. Leading men and women in hundreds of theatrical companies are making Liberty Loan curtain speeches. Many of the best known moving picture stars are touring the country speaking in behalf of the Liberty Loan.

San Francisco wired the Treasury Department today that sixty-five communities had claimed honor flags. New York reported the claim of about twenty-five honor flags. From Chicago came word that twenty-four townships in Will County, Illinois, had gone over the top, and that the city of Joliet raised its entire quota in eight hours without the assistance of a single corporation or bank. Burlington, Vt., also was an early claimant of an honor flag.

Every part of the country is reporting that no committee is going to be satisfied with merely obtaining its quota.

Multiple Tie for First Place.

WASHINGTON, April 9. — National recognition for the first place in the race for the third Liberty Loan honor flag will have to be divided among probably a hundred communities which subscribed their full quota within a few minutes after 9 o'clock last Saturday morning and reported in such close order that it is impossible to give each an individual rank.

Consequently the Treasury has declared the contest result a multiple tie and tonight gave out the names of forty-five communities in five Federal Reserve districts which are to share honors. Reports from other districts later are expected to swell this list to more than one hundred.

The forty-five already tied at the top of the nation's honor roll are:

NEW YORK DISTRICT—Athens, Cedarhurst, College Point, Far Rockaway, Hewlett, Interlaken, Inwood, Larchmont, Lawrence, Lodi, McGraw, Marathon, New Baltimore, Pearl River, Richfield Springs, Spring Valley, Woodmere, N. Y.; Barnardsville, Cranford, Englishtown, Far Hills, Mendeham, Pompton Lakes, Woodbridge, N. J.; Newton, Conn.

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT — Pitman, Penns Grove, N. J.; Ambler, Wayne, (Delaware County); Catasauqua, Hamburg, Woolrich, (Clinton County); Jenkintown, Everett, Mann, Monroe, East Providence, West Providence, Snake Spring, Southampton, Penn.; Elmer, N. J.

BOSTON DISTRICT—Southborough, Mass.

CLEVELAND DISTRICT—Ironton, Ohio.

ATLANTA DISTRICT—La Grange, Ga.

In addition to the race for the honor of reporting a full subscription first, there remain a number of contests for the ranking by population classes. For instance, Lynn, Mass., appears to be the first city in the class between 30,000 and 100,000 population (1910 census figures) to reach its quota, and Sioux City seems the first between 25,000 and 50,000. Joliet, Ill., with a 1910 population of 35,000, and Burlington, Vt., with 20,000, also are among the first to report in their class.

NINE HONOR FLAGS AWARDED.

Many Other New England Towns Clamor for Similar Distinction.

BOSTON, April 9.—Honor flags were awarded today to nine New England communities whose reports of oversubscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan had been officially confirmed by the New England Committee. Meanwhile, the claims of thirty-six other municipalities were being investigated, and it was expected that many of them would receive their banners tomorrow.

The first to be entitled to unfurl these flags are Southboro, Weston, and West Tisbury, Mass.; Stratford and Stewartstown, N. H.; Canaan, Winooski, and Burlington, Vt., and Haddam, Conn. Reports received today indicated that Lynn, Mass.; Plymouth, N. H., and Higganum and Pomfret, Conn., were well over their allotment.

SILK INDUSTRY TAKES $3,500,000 OF LOAN

Trade Committee of Rainbow Division Reports Progress—Tobacco Total $1,500,000.

The various trades committees composing the Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan Committee, are making considerable progress in getting subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan from business men. Practically every trade committee has divided itself into groups and each group is making an intensive canvass.

The Silk Industry and associated interests announced last night that to date subscriptions totaling more than $3,500,000 had been received. Among them were:

Belding Bros. & Co.	$250,000	Herman Hirsch	$1,500
H. W. Boettger	50,000	S. J. Hall	1,500
B. E. David	50,000	G. Hirsch	1,000
D. G. Dery	100,000	John Herdman	500
J. Dunlop's Sons	50,000	Tom Jardine	500
S. Elseman & Co.	100,000	Frank Kane	500
Gen. Silk Co.	100,000	M. B. Ludlum	500
Emanuel Gerli	100,000	A. Pearl	500
E. Gerli & Co.	100,000	Albert Pfeiffer	500
Joseph Gerli	50,000	M. J. K. Reilly	500
Paul Gerli Corp.	50,000	Henry Rusch	1,000
Hara & Co.	50,000	Rosenthal	1,000
Hess, Goldsmith & Co.	100,000	J. J. Twohey	5,000
R. B. Hirsch	50,000	Louis Trilsch	500
W. Iselin & Co.	100,000	G. Van Vorst	500
J. Kridel Sons & Co.	100,000	C. Wimpfheimer	2,000
E. & H. Levy	100,000	A. Wimpfheimer & Bro.	1,000
H. R. Mallinson & Co.	100,000	H. Wintrich	500
Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	200,000	W. H. Yelland	5,000
Morimura, Arai & Co.	100,000	C. F. Hall	500
Wm. Openhym & Sons	200,000	Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co.	100,000
Passavant & Co.	100,000	Arthur Ryle	50,000
Peierls, Buhler & Co.	100,000	A. P. Villa & Bros.	80,000
Busch & Co.	100,000	Portland Silk Co.	25,000
Schwarzenbach-Huber	200,000	Raw Silk Trading Co.	10,000
Wm. Skinner & Sons	200,000	Bramson & Co.	10,000
Stehlik&Co.	100,000	Nat. Ribbon Co.	10,000
Susq. Silk Mills	200,000	Walker & Serrell	10,000
A. P. Villa & Bros.	30,000	Hill & Buechner	10,000
J. C. Welwood	50,000	Empire Silk Co.	10,000
E. R. Augustin	1,000	A. D. Weiker	5,000
S. Blondheim	500	Klingenstein Bros. & Co.	50,000
T. L. Bindewald	500	Arensohn & Bloom	5,000
Charles Cottaz	500	Aug. Hunziker	5,000
F. M. Covert	2,000	E. Schnurrenberger	2,000
Frank Garland	500	F. S. Cowperthwait	1,000
E. F. Devrin	500	C. H. Reynar	500
G. Donaldson	500	William McGill	500
Samuel Felber	2,500	M. E. Mailhouse	5,000
Henri Gutmann	500	Duplan Silk Co.	100,000
S. R. Hall	500	Gem Silk Co.	500
		Star Ribbon Co.	5,000

The committee of the Tobacco Trade announced that its total was already in excess of $1,500,000. The team captains of the Jewelry Committee held a meeting and luncheon yesterday at the Bankers Club, where reports were submitted indicating the progress made by the workers.

LIBERTY 4S DECLINE AGAIN.

New Low Record on Current Movement for Bonds of Second Loan.

The Liberty 4 per cent. bonds of the second loan, which began to decline last week, moved downward again yesterday morning to a low record on the current movement at 95.90. Afterward large buying orders appeared, bringing a recovery to 96.28 by midafternoon, but later the bonds were pressed for sale again, and closed at 96, compared with a final quotation of 95.98 the day before. The turnover was $2,775,000, a total $680,000 greater than on Monday.

Various theories to account for the selling pressure against the second 4s since the campaign for the third loan began have been advanced in the financial district. It is said in some well-informed quarters that wealthy persons have been selling their holdings in order to raise funds to subscribe for the new issue. Another is that a substantial output has come from corporations which desire money for the same purpose, and a third has hinted at selling for account of persons favoring the Central Powers as a factor in the decline.

The Stock Exchange is checking up the sales made by its members, with particular reference to dealings on April 2, 3, 4, and 5. The brokers have been asked to supply the Committee on Business Conduct with data covering the date of transactions, amount, price, and the customer's name and address. The procedure is similar to that followed last Winter when persistent selling of Liberty bonds caused the Stock Exchange authorities to check up sales under the suspicion that part of the output was of enemy origin or from German sympathizers. Rumors were heard in Wall Street yesterday that the trace of extensive short selling had been uncovered, but Exchange Governors asserted that the inquiry had not disclosed any unnatural features to the market.

The second 4s have sold lower than they did yesterday. On Feb. 13 the quotation touched 94.70, from which a recovery to 97.08 occurred, this record high price for the year established on the enormous buying on March 26, the day following the announcement of the third loan terms. In that session a total of $26,000,000 of the bonds changed hands, $10,000,000 being taken by a single Stock Exchange house, presumably for certain wealthy investors.

Largely because of the heavy transactions in Liberty bonds, the Stock Exchange is planning to send out bond quotations over a ticker service separate from the ticker carrying stock prices. The program has been under discussion for some months and is expected to go into operation before midsummer. Under the present system bond quotations are frequently delayed when the stock market is active. With two tickers the prices will go out simultaneously.

INVESTIGATE HEALTH MEN.

Civil Service Board Asks Bureau Heads as to Methods.

The Civil Service Commission, acting with the Commissioner of Accounts, began its inquiry yesterday regarding the methods of the Health Department, as requested by Health Commissioner Amster. Among those examined were Dr. Frank Krause, Sanitary Superintendent; L. P. Brown, head of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs; Dr. William F. Guilfoy, Registrar of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and Dr. L. Harris, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases. Dr. Harris explained that it had been the custom of the department for many years to furnish the Charity Organization Society with the record of every person who had applied to the Health Department for treatment.

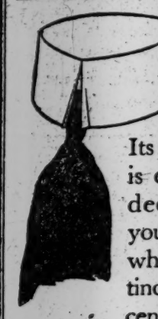
President MacBride of the commission said that this system was manifestly improper, and he will recommend that it be discontinued. It was said yesterday that the main reason for the inquiry was that the Mayor had sent Commissioner Amster a letter directing him to remove certain bureau heads, and that Dr. Amster, in reply, had suggested that the Mayor have the Civil Service Commission and the Commissioner of Accounts investigate the legality of the appointment of the bureau heads and report their findings to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion upon which the Health Commissioner said he would act.

CITY BREVITIES.

B. Ogden Chisolm, member of the Executive Committee of the New York Prison Association, will speak on "Better Management in Our Prisons" on Sunday evening at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

A meeting will be held Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Robert Bacon, 1 Park Avenue. The subject to be discussed is "Women as Farm Workers." The speakers will be G. Howard Davison of the National Agricultural Society and Ida H. Ogilvie of Barnard College.

DASHWOOD



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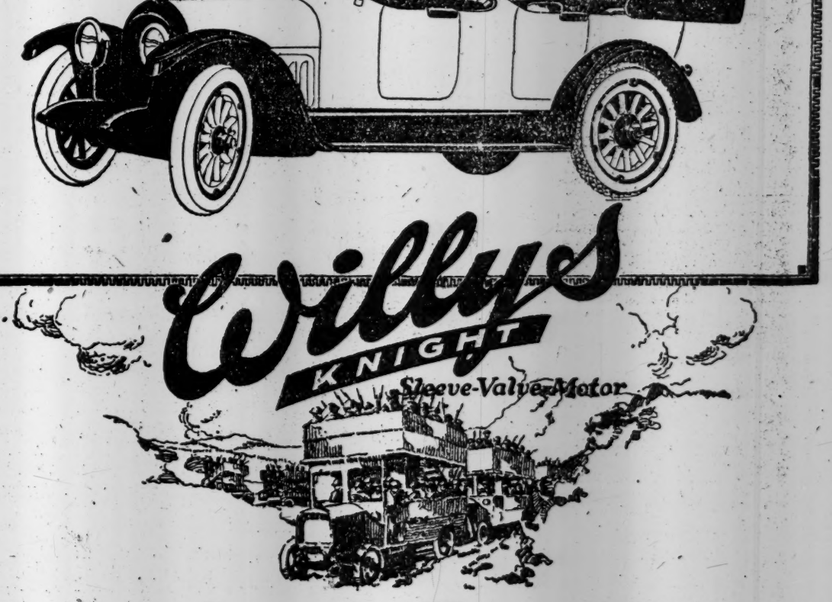

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